



FEMA

July 2007

Dear *Flood Insurance Manual* Subscribers:

As we move forward to improve the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), it is my goal to ensure that you have up-to-date information so you can assist your customers in securing the best flood insurance protection available for their individual needs. Revisions have been made to the NFIP *Flood Insurance Manual* that will become effective October 1, 2007. All of the changes are reflected on the enclosed amended pages, and related footers have been modified to reflect the October 1, 2007, effective date. The significant revisions include the following:

- Expands the list of NFIP information resources available to all stakeholders (REF Section);
- Clarifies information about a tenant's improvements and betterments to a leased building and how a tenant may purchase additional coverage (GR, DEF Sections);
- Explains the contract agent rule, under the terms of the contract between a WYO Company and a producer govern the producer's authority to accept risks on behalf of the company and, for accepted risks, the policy waiting period and effective date of coverage (GR, DEF Sections);
- For the Residential Condominium Building Association Policy, provides separate explanations of replacement cost provisions and coinsurance provisions, in place of the former combined explanation (CONDO Section);
- Includes the reauthorized Residential Basement Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 81-78) which may be used in approved communities through June 2010 (CERT Section);
- Stipulates, although a Renewal Notice is not generated for nonrenewed or canceled policies, an appropriate notice of policy expiration must be sent to any mortgagee named on the policy (REN Section);
- Expands the description of documentation required with use of Cancellation/Nullification Reason Code 19 to account for buildings removed from the Special Flood Hazard Area by multi-property Letters of Map Amendment or Letters of Map Revision (CN Section);
- Clarifies, Cancellation/Nullification Reason Codes 22 and 24, the canceled policy must be rewritten with the same company (CN Section);

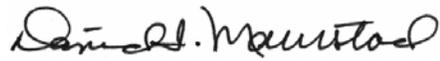
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- Revises the criteria for severe repetitive loss properties by removing the word “market” from the term “current market value” in the text and letters to the agent, lender, and policyholder (SRL Section); and
- Updates the Community Rating System Eligible Communities list (CRS section).

Thank you for your continued support of the NFIP.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David I. Maurstad". The signature is cursive and somewhat stylized.

David I. Maurstad
Federal Insurance Administrator
National Flood Insurance Program

Enclosure

Change Record Page **Effective Date: October 1, 2007**

Updates to the NFIP *Flood Insurance Manual* are distributed semiannually. Each change is highlighted by a vertical bar in the margin of the page. The effective date of each page is shown in the bottom right corner. Pages bearing the new effective date but no change bar simply indicate that text has shifted from one page to another.

Please keep this Change Record Page in your manual for reference.

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**NFIP SERVICING AGENT CONTACT INFORMATION
FOR NFIP DIRECT PROGRAM AGENTS**

The contact information below is for use only by agents/producers who write with the NFIP Direct Program—that is, the NFIP Servicing Agent.

Agents/producers who write with the NFIP Write Your Own (WYO) Program must submit materials and questions to their WYO Companies.

CORRESPONDENCE TYPE	MAILING ADDRESS	TELEPHONE & FAX NUMBERS*
Applications (not Submit-for Rate)	NFIP Servicing Agent P.O. Box 29138 Shawnee Mission, KS 66201-9138	Phone 1-800-638-6620 Fax 1-800-742-3148
Endorsements Cancellations	NFIP Servicing Agent P.O. Box 2992 Shawnee Mission, KS 66201-1392	Phone 1-800-638-6620 Fax 1-800-742-3148
Submit-for-Rate Applications (See pages RATE 23-24) Underpayment Letters Underwriting Inquiries and Issues All Other Inquiries	NFIP Servicing Agent P.O. Box 2965 Shawnee Mission, KS 66201-1365	Phone 1-800-638-6620 Fax 1-800-742-3148
Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	NFIP Special Direct Facility P.O. Box 29524 Shawnee Mission, KS 66201-5524	Phone 1-800-638-6620 Fax 1-800-742-3148
Renewal Notices (with premium payments) Expiration Notices (with premium payments)	National Flood Insurance Program P.O. Box 70936 Charlotte, NC 28272-0936	Phone 1-800-638-6620 Fax 1-800-742-3148
Notices of Loss Written Claims Inquiries All Other Claims Correspondence	NFIP Servicing Agent P.O. Box 2966 Shawnee Mission, KS 66201-1366	Phone 1-800-767-4341 Fax 1-800-767-5574
Overnight Express Deliveries Certified Mail	NFIP Servicing Agent C/o Covansys 13401 W. 98th St. Lenexa, KS 66215	N/A

*Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD) 1-800-447-9487

**NFIP GENERAL CONTACT INFORMATION
FOR ALL NFIP STAKEHOLDERS**

TOPIC	MAIL, E-MAIL & WEBSITE ADDRESSES	TELEPHONE & FAX NUMBERS*
Agent Referral Program Information & Sign-up Form	https://agents.floodsmart.gov	Phone 1-888-786-7693
CBRS Areas – Map Panel Listing	http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/cbrs/cbrs.shtm	N/A
Community Status Book (order hardcopy or CD-ROM, or download PDF)	FEMA Map Service Center P.O. Box 1038 Jessup, MD 20794-1038 http://www.fema.gov/fema/csb.shtm	Phone 1-800-358-9616 Fax 1-800-358-9620
FEMA Information Resource Library, Multimedia	http://www.fema.gov/library/index.jsp	N/A
Flood Insurance Manual (order hardcopy or CD-ROM, or download PDF)	FEMA Map Service Center P.O. Box 1038 Jessup, MD 20794-1038 http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/manual.shtm	Phone 1-800-358-9616 Fax 1-800-358-9620
Flood Map Information from FEMA Map Specialists on: - Letters of Map Change - Other Technical Issues	FEMA Map Assistance Center 3601 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 600 Alexandria, VA 22304 femamapspecialist@mapmodteam.com	Phone 1-877-336-2627
Flood Maps, Flood Insurance Studies, and Q3 Data (order hardcopy or CD-ROM)	FEMA Map Service Center P.O. Box 1038 Jessup, MD 20794-1038 http://msc.fema.gov	Phone 1-800-358-9616 Fax 1-800-358-9620
Flood Zone Determination Companies, List of	http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/fzone1.shtm	N/A
General Information for Agents & Consumers	http://www.floodsmart.gov/floodsmart/pages/index.jsp	N/A
Supply Order Forms (bulk hardcopy orders): - Claims & Underwriting - Public Awareness Materials	FEMA Distribution Center P.O. Box 2012 Jessup, MD 20794-2012	Phone 1-800-480-2520 Fax 1-301-362-5335
Training on Flood Insurance	http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/wshops.shtm ; http://training.nfipstat.com/portal2/default.asp	Phone (see REF 5-6)
Watermark & e-Watermark Newsletters	http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/wm.shtm ; http://watermark.nfipstat.com/index.htm	N/A
Write Your Own (WYO) Companies, List of	http://www.fema.gov/nfipInsurance/companies.jsp	Phone 1-800-480-2520 (item 073, "The Choice Is Yours")

*Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD) 1-800-447-9487

**NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
BUREAU AND STATISTICAL AGENT**

REGIONAL OFFICES

The National Flood Insurance Program's Bureau and Statistical Agent operates a network of regional offices within the continental United States.

The primary function of the regional offices is lender and producer training through workshops and individual visits. Other services provided by the regional offices are similar to those provided by an insurance company field office.

The regional offices do not handle processing, nor do they have policy files at their locations. However, the regional staff may be able to assist with problems and answer questions of a general nature.

The latest contact information for both NFIP Bureau and Statistical Agent and FEMA regional offices is available at <http://www.fema.gov/about/contact/regions.shtm>.

**NFIP BUREAU AND
STATISTICAL AGENT
REGIONAL OFFICES**

**NFIP BUREAU AND
STATISTICAL AGENT
REGIONAL STAFF**

**SERVICE
AREA**

Region I

Suite 200
140 Wood Road
Braintree, MA 02184-2513
Phone: 781-848-1908
Fax: 781-356-4142

Robert Archila
Regional Manager

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts,
New Hampshire, Rhode Island,
Vermont

Region II

Executive Quarters Q-13
1930 East Marlton Pike
Cherry Hill, NJ 08003
Phone: 856-489-4005
Fax: 856-424-7112

Walter McGuckin
Regional Manager

New Jersey, New York

Region III

Executive Quarters Q-24
1930 East Marlton Pike
Cherry Hill, NJ 08003
Phone: 856-489-4003
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**SERVICE
AREA**

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota,
Ohio, Wisconsin

Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico,
Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Texas, Virgin
Islands

Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

Colorado, Montana, North Dakota,
South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii,
Nevada

Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

■ 3. Scheduled Building Policy

The Scheduled Building Policy is available to cover 2 to 10 buildings. The policy requires a specific amount of insurance to be designated for each building. To qualify, all buildings must have the same ownership and the same location. The properties on which the buildings are located must be contiguous.

■ 4. Group Flood Insurance

Group Flood Insurance is issued by the NFIP Direct Program in response to a Presidential disaster declaration. Disaster assistance applicants, in exchange for a modest premium, receive a minimum amount of building and/or contents coverage for a 3-year policy period. An applicant may cancel the group policy at any time and secure a regular Standard Flood Insurance Policy through the NFIP.

III. BUILDING PROPERTY ELIGIBILITY

A. Eligible Buildings

Insurance may be written only on a structure with two or more outside rigid walls and a fully secured roof that is affixed to a permanent site. Buildings must resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement. At least 51 percent of the actual cash value of buildings, including machinery and equipment, which are a part of the buildings, must be above ground level, unless the lowest level is at or above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) and is below ground by reason of earth having been used as insulation material in conjunction with energy-efficient building techniques.

1. Appurtenant Structures

The only appurtenant structure covered by the SFIP is a detached garage at the described location, which is covered under the Dwelling Form. Coverage is limited to no more than 10 percent of the limit of liability on the dwelling. Use of this insurance is at the policyholder's option but reduces the building limit of liability. The SFIP does not cover any detached garage used or held for use for residential (i.e., dwelling), business, or farming purposes.

2. Manufactured (Mobile) Homes/Travel Trailers

Eligible buildings also include:

- A *manufactured home* (a "manufactured home," also known as a

mobile home, is a structure built on a permanent chassis, transported to its site in one or more sections, and affixed to a permanent foundation); or

- A *travel trailer* without wheels, built on a chassis and affixed to a permanent foundation, that is regulated under the community's floodplain management and building ordinances or laws.

NOTE: All references in this manual to manufactured (mobile) homes include travel trailers without wheels.

a. Manufactured (Mobile) Homes - New Policies Effective on or After October 1, 1982

To be insurable under the NFIP, a mobile home:

- Must be affixed to a permanent foundation. A permanent foundation for a manufactured (mobile) home may be poured masonry slab or foundation walls, or may be piers or block supports, either of which support the mobile home so that no weight is supported by the wheels and axles of the mobile home.
- Must be anchored if located in a Special Flood Hazard area. For flood insurance coverage, all new policies and subsequent renewals of those policies must be based upon the specific anchoring requirements identified below:

A manufactured (mobile) home located within a Special Flood Hazard Area must be anchored to a permanent foundation to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement by providing over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors; or in accordance with manufacturer's specifications; or in compliance with the community's floodplain management requirements.

b. Manufactured (Mobile) Homes - Continuously Insured Since September 30, 1982

All manufactured (mobile) homes on a foundation continuously insured since September 30, 1982, can be renewed under the previously existing require-

ments if affixed to a permanent foundation.

Manufactured (mobile) homes in compliance with the foundation and anchoring requirements at the time of placement may continue to be renewed under these requirements even though the requirements are more stringent at a later date.

To be adequately anchored, the manufactured (mobile) home is attached to the foundation support system, which in turn is established (stabilized) into the ground, sufficiently to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement caused by flood forces, including wind forces in coastal areas.

3. Silos and Grain Storage Buildings
4. Cisterns
5. Buildings Entirely Over Water - Constructed or Substantially Improved Before October 1, 1982

Follow "submit for rate" instructions in the Rating section for insurance on Post-FIRM buildings located entirely in, on, or over water or seaward of mean high tide for these buildings. Pre-FIRM buildings constructed before October 1, 1982, are eligible for normal Pre-FIRM rates.

If the building's start of construction occurred on or after October 1, 1982, the building is ineligible for coverage.

6. Buildings Partially Over Water
7. Boathouses Located Partially Over Water

Follow "submit for rate" instructions in the Rating section for buildings partially over water. However, Pre-FIRM buildings are eligible for normal Pre-FIRM rates.

The non-boathouse parts of a building into which boats are floated are eligible for coverage if the building is partly over land and also used for residential, commercial, or municipal purposes and is eligible for flood coverage. The area above the boathouse used for purposes unrelated to the boathouse use (e.g., residential occupancy) is insurable from the floor joists to the roof including walls. A common wall between the

boathouse area and the other part of the building is insurable. The following items are not covered:

- a. The ceiling and roof over the boathouse portions of the building into which boats are floated.
- b. Floors, walkways, decking, etc., within the boathouse area, or outside the area, but pertaining to boathouse use.
- c. Exterior walls and doors of the boathouse area not common to the rest of the building.
- d. Interior walls and coverings within the boathouse area.
- e. Contents located within the boathouse area, including furnishings and equipment, relating to the operation and storage of boats and other boathouse uses.

The Flood Insurance Application form with photographs, but without premium, must be submitted to the NFIP for premium determination. No coverage becomes effective until the NFIP approves the insurance application, determines the rate, and receives the premium. However, buildings in existence prior to October 1, 1982, may continue to be rated using the published rate.

8. Buildings in the Course of Construction
- Buildings in the course of construction that have yet to be walled and roofed are eligible for coverage except when construction has been halted for more than 90 days and/or if the lowest floor used for rating purposes is below the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). Materials or supplies intended for use in such construction, alteration, or repair are not insurable unless they are contained within an enclosed building on the premises or adjacent to the premises.

To determine the eligibility of a residential condominium building under construction, see page CONDO 6 in this manual.

9. Severe Repetitive Loss Properties
- These must be processed by the NFIP Special Direct Facility. See the Severe Repetitive Loss section of this manual for information.

Contents and personal property contained in these buildings are ineligible for coverage.

For example, section 1316 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 allows the states to declare a structure to be in violation of a law, regulation, or ordinance. **Flood insurance is not available for properties that are placed on the 1316 Property List.** Insurance availability is restored once the violation is corrected and the 1316 Declaration has been rescinded.

B. Container-Type Buildings

Gas and liquid tanks, chemical or reactor container tanks or enclosures, brick kilns, and similar units, and their contents are ineligible for coverage.

C. Buildings Entirely Over Water

Buildings newly constructed or substantially improved on or after October 1, 1982, and located entirely in, on, or over water or seaward of mean high tide are ineligible for coverage.

D. Buildings Partially Underground

If 50 percent or more of the building's actual cash value, including the machinery and equipment, which are part of the building, is below ground level, the building or units and their contents are ineligible for coverage unless the lowest level is at or above the BFE and is below ground by reason of earth having been used as insulation material in conjunction with energy efficient building techniques.

E. Basement/Elevated Building Enclosures

Certain specific property in basements and under elevated floors of buildings is excluded from coverage. See the policy contract for specific information.

VII. EXAMPLES OF INELIGIBLE RISKS

Some specific examples of ineligible risks are provided below. See the policy for a definitive listing of property not covered.

A. Building Coverage

1. Boat Repair Dock
2. Boat Storage Over Water
- 3. Boathouses (exceptions on page GR 4)
4. Camper
5. Cooperative Unit Within Cooperative Building

6. Decks (except for steps and landing; maximum landing area of 16 sq. ft.)
7. Drive-In Bank Teller Unit (located outside walls of building)
8. Fuel Pump
9. Gazebo (unless it qualifies as a building)
10. Greenhouse (unless it has at least two rigid walls and a roof)
11. Hot tub or spa (unless it is installed as a bathroom fixture)
12. Open Stadium
13. Pavilion (unless it qualifies as a building)
14. Pole Barn (unless it qualifies as a building)
15. Pumping Station (unless it qualifies as a building)
16. Storage Tank--Gasoline, Water, Chemicals, Sugar, etc.
17. Swimming Pool Bubble
18. Swimming Pool (indoor or outdoor)
19. Tennis Bubble
20. Tent
21. Time Sharing Unit Within Multi-Unit Building
22. Travel Trailer (unless converted to a permanent onsite building meeting the community's floodplain management permit requirements)
23. Water Treatment Plant (unless 51 percent of its actual cash value is above ground)

B. Contents Coverage

1. Automobiles--Including Dealer's Stock (assembled or not)
2. Bailee's Customer Goods--Including garment contractors, cleaners, shoe repair shops, processors of goods belonging to others, and similar risks
3. Contents Located in a Structure Not Eligible for Building Coverage
4. Contents Located in a Building Not Fully Walled and/or Contents Not Secured Against Flotation

5. Motorcycles--Including Dealer's Stock (assembled or not)
6. Motorized Equipment--Including Dealer's Stock (assembled or not)

C. Non-Residential Condominium Unit

The owner of a non-residential condominium unit cannot purchase a unit owner's policy. The association can purchase a condominium association policy to cover the entire building. Contents-only coverage may be purchased by the unit owner.

VIII. POLICY EFFECTIVE DATE

A. Evidence of Insurance

A copy of the Flood Insurance Application and premium payment, or a copy of the declarations page, is sufficient evidence of proof of purchase. The NFIP does not recognize binders or certificates of insurance.

B. Start of Waiting Period

There is a standard 30-day waiting period for new applications and for endorsements to increase coverage.

1. If the application or endorsement form and the premium payment are received at the NFIP *within 10 days* from the date of application or endorsement request, or if mailed by certified mail within 4 days from the date of application or endorsement request, then the waiting period will be calculated from the *application or endorsement date*. Use the application date or endorsement date plus 9 days to determine if the application or endorsement and premium payment were received within 10 days. When sent by certified mail, use the application date or endorsement date plus 3 days to determine if the application or endorsement and premium payment were mailed within 4 days.
2. If the application or endorsement form and the premium payment are received at the NFIP *after 10 days* from the date of application or endorsement request, or are not mailed by certified mail within 4 days from the date of application or endorsement request, then the waiting period will be calculated from the *date the NFIP receives the application or endorsement*.

As used in VIII.B.1. and 2. above, the term "certified mail" extends to not only the U.S. Postal Service but also certain third-party delivery services. Acceptable third-party delivery

services include Federal Express (FedEx), United Parcel Service (UPS), and courier services and the like that provide proof of mailing. Third-party delivery is acceptable if the delivery service provides documentation of the actual mailing date and delivery date to the NFIP insurer. Bear in mind that third-party delivery services deliver to street addresses but cannot deliver to U.S. Postal Service post office boxes.

C. Effective Date

1. New Policy (other than 2, 3, or 4 below)--The effective date of a new policy will be 12:01 a.m., local time, on the 30th calendar day after the application date and the presentment of premium. (Example: a policy applied for on May 3 will become effective 12:01 a.m., local time, on June 2.) The effective date of coverage is subject to the waiting period rule listed under B.1 or B.2 above.
2. New Policy (in connection with making, increasing, extending, or renewing a loan, whether conventional or otherwise)--Flood insurance, which is initially purchased in connection with the making, increasing, extending, or renewal of a loan, shall be effective at the time of loan closing, provided that the policy is applied for and the presentment of premium is made at or prior to the loan closing. (Example: presentment of premium and application date--April 3, refinancing--April 3 at 3:00 p.m., policy effective date--April 3 at 3:00 p.m.) This rule applies to all buildings regardless of flood zone. The waiting period rule listed under B.1 or B.2 above does not apply.
3. New Policy (in connection with lender requirement)--The 30-day waiting period does not apply when flood insurance is required as a result of a lender determining that a loan on a building in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) that does not have flood insurance coverage should be protected by flood insurance. The coverage is effective upon the completion of an application and the presentment of payment of premium. (Example: presentment of premium and application date--April 3, policy effective date--April 3.) The waiting period rule listed under B.1 or B.2 must be used.
4. New Policy (when the initial purchase of flood insurance is in connection with the revision or updating of a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate

residential structures and residential structures with basements that satisfy FEMA's standards published in the Code of Federal Regulations [44 CFR 60.6 (b) or (c)].

ICC coverage is mandatory for all SFIPs, except that coverage is not available for:

1. Policies issued or renewed in the Emergency Program.
2. Condominium units, including townhouse/rowhouse condominium units. (The condominium association is responsible for complying with mitigation requirements.)
3. Group Flood Insurance Policies.
4. Appurtenant structures, unless covered by a separate policy.

ICC coverage contains exclusions in addition to those highlighted here. See the policy for a list of exclusions.

To be eligible for claim payment under ICC, a structure must:

- a. Be a repetitive loss structure as defined, for which NFIP paid a previous qualifying claim, in addition to the current claim. The state or community must have a cumulative, substantial damage provision or repetitive loss provision in its floodplain management law or ordinance being enforced against the structure; *OR*
- b. Be a structure that has sustained substantial flood damage. The state or community must have a substantial damage provision in its floodplain management law or ordinance being enforced against the structure.

The ICC premium is not eligible for the deductible discount. First calculate the deductible discount, then add in the ICC premium for each policy year.

D. Reduction of Coverage Limits or Reformation

In the event that the premium payment received is not sufficient to purchase the amounts of insurance requested, the policy shall be deemed to provide only such insurance as can be purchased for the entire term of the policy for the amount of premium received.

Complete provisions for reduction of coverage limits or reformation are described in:

1. Dwelling Form, section VII, paragraph G.
2. General Property Form, section VII, paragraph G.

3. Residential Condominium Building Association Policy (RCBAP), section VIII, paragraph G.

E. Loss Assessments

The SFIP provides limited coverage for loss assessments against condominium unit owners for flood damage to common areas of any building owned by the condominium association. The RCBAP does not provide assessment coverage. The Dwelling Form provides assessment coverage only under the circumstances, and to the extents, described below.

1. No RCBAP

- If the unit owner purchases building coverage under the Dwelling Form and there is no RCBAP, the Dwelling Form responds to a loss assessment against the unit owner for damages to common areas, up to the building coverage limit under the Dwelling Form.
- If there is damage to building elements of the unit as well, the building coverage limit under the Dwelling Form may not be exceeded by the combined settlement of unit building damages, which would apply first, and the loss assessment.

2. RCBAP Insured to at Least 80 Percent of the Building Replacement Cost

- If the unit owner purchases building coverage under the Dwelling Form and there is an RCBAP insured to at least 80 percent of the building replacement cost at the time of loss, the loss assessment coverage under the Dwelling Form will pay that part of a loss that exceeds 80 percent of the association's building replacement cost.
- The loss assessment coverage under the Dwelling Form will not cover the association's policy deductible purchased by the condominium association.
- If there is damage to building elements of the unit as well, the Dwelling Form pays to repair unit building elements after the RCBAP limits that apply to the unit have been exhausted. The coverage combination cannot exceed the building coverage limit under the Dwelling Form.

3. RCBAP Insured to Less than 80 Percent of the Building Replacement Cost

- If the unit owner purchases building coverage under the Dwelling Form and

there is an RCBAP insured to less than 80 percent of the building replacement cost at the time of loss, the loss assessment coverage cannot be used to reimburse the association for its coinsurance penalty.

- The covered damages to the condominium association building must be greater than 80 percent of the building replacement cost at the time of loss before the loss assessment coverage becomes available under the Dwelling Form. Covered repairs to the unit, if applicable, would have priority over loss assessments.

For more information on this topic, see “D. Assessment Coverage” on page CONDO 7 and Section III. C. 3. of the Dwelling Form, “Condominium Loss Assessments,” on page POL 8.

F. Improvements and Betterments and Tenant’s Coverage

Under the Standard Flood Insurance Policy, coverage for improvements and betterments is provided for tenants who have purchased personal property coverage. The maximum amount payable for this coverage, which applies to fixtures, alterations, installations, or additions made or acquired solely at the tenant’s expense and comprising part of an insured building, is 10 percent of the personal property limit of liability shown on the Declarations Page. Use of improvements and betterments coverage reduces the amount of coverage available for personal property.

A tenant may purchase higher limits of coverage for improvements and betterments under the building coverage if the lease agreement with the building owner:

- Requires that the tenant purchase insurance coverage for the tenant’s improvements and betterments that are made or acquired; and
- States that the tenant is responsible for the repair of the building and/or improvements and betterments that become damaged.

Duplicate coverage is not permitted under the NFIP, so only one policy can be issued for building coverage, and the amount of building coverage cannot exceed the maximum allowable under the Act. The policy may be issued either in the name of the building owner or in the names of the building owner and the tenant.

X. SPECIAL RATING SITUATIONS

A. Tentative Rates

Tentative rates are applied when producers are unable to provide all required underwriting information necessary to rate the policy. Tentatively rated policies cannot be endorsed to increase coverage limits or renewed for another policy term until required actuarial rating information and full premium payment are received by the NFIP. If a loss occurs on a tentatively rated policy, the loss payment will be limited by the amount of coverage that the premium initially submitted will purchase (using the correct actuarial rating information), and not the amount requested by application.

B. Submit-For-Rate

Some risks, because of their unique underwriting characteristics, cannot be rated using this manual. Certain risks must be submitted to the NFIP Underwriting Unit to determine the appropriate rate. Refer to page GR 9 for the applicable waiting period.

Submit-for-rate policies must be rerated annually using the newest rates. If the NFIP Direct or WYO company does not have all the underwriting information, it must request the missing information from the insured in order to properly rate the risk.

Pre-FIRM risks may not be rated using the submit-for-rate process.

C. Provisional Rates

Rules applicable to provisionally rated policies are provided in the Provisional Rating section of this manual.

D. Buildings in More Than One Flood Zone

Buildings, not the land, located in more than one flood zone must be rated using the more hazardous zone.

This condition applies even though the portion of the building located in the more hazardous zone may not be covered under the SFIP, such as a deck.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS RULES

A. Policy Term

The policy term available is 1 year for both NFIP Direct business policies and policies written through WYO Companies.

B. Application Submission

Flood insurance applications and presentment of premium must be mailed promptly to the NFIP. The date of receipt of premium for the NFIP insurer is determined by either the date received at its offices or the date of certified mail.

In the context of submission of applications, endorsements, and premiums to the NFIP, the term "certified mail" has been broadened to include not only the U.S. Postal Service but also certain third-party delivery services. For details, see the paragraph following VIII.B.2. on page GR 8.

Producers are encouraged to submit flood insurance applications by certified mail. Certified mail ensures the earliest possible effective date if the application and premium are received by the NFIP insurer more than 10 days from the application date. The date of certification becomes the date of receipt at the NFIP.

C. Delivery of the Policy

The producer is responsible for delivering the declarations page and the policy contract of a new policy to the insured and, if appropriate, to the lender. Renewal policy documentation is sent directly to the insured.

D. Assignment

A property owner's flood insurance building policy may be assigned in writing to a purchaser of the insured property upon transfer of title without the written consent of the NFIP.

Policies on buildings in the course of construction and policies insuring contents only may not be assigned.

E. Producers' Commissions (Direct Business Only)

The earned commission may be paid only to property or casualty insurance producers duly licensed by a state insurance regulatory authority. It shall not be less than \$10 and is computed for

both new and renewal policies as follows: Based on the Total Prepaid Amount (less the Federal Policy Fee) for the policy term, the commission will be 15 percent of the first \$2,000 of annualized premium and 5 percent on the excess of \$2,000.

Calculated commissions for mid-term endorsements and cancellation transactions will be based upon the same commission percentage that was paid at the policy term's inception.

Commissions for all Scheduled Building Policies are computed as though each building and contents policy was separately written.

For calculation of commission on an RCBAP, see the CONDO section.

F. Contract Agent Rule

A "Contract Agent" is an employee of a WYO Company, or an agent under written contract with a WYO Company, empowered to act on the company's behalf and with authority to advise an applicant for flood insurance that the company will accept the risk. The effective date for a policy written through a Contract Agent has a waiting period that begins on the agent's or employee's receipt of the premium and completion of the application.

An agent under written contract to a WYO Company is not a Contract Agent if the WYO Company reserves the right to reject the risk. The effective date for a policy *not* written through a Contract Agent has a waiting period that begins on the WYO Company's receipt of the premium and completed application.

To establish a Contract Agent relationship acceptable to the NFIP, the WYO Company must include the stipulations above in its written contract with the agent or employee.

NOTE: The mailing address may or may not reflect the community where the property is located. Do not rely on the mailing address when determining community status and identification. Because of possible changes in the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), do not rely on information from a prior policy.

Enter the community identification number, map panel number, and revision suffix for the community where the property is located. When there is only one panel (i.e., a flat map), the community number will consist of only six digits. Use the FIRM in effect and that has been published at the time of presentation of premium and completion of application.

NOTE: Not all communities that have been assigned NFIP community numbers are participating in the National Flood Insurance Program. Policies may not be written in nonparticipating communities.

Community number and status may be obtained by calling the NFIP insurer, by consulting a local community official, or by checking the NFIP *Community Status Book* online (<http://www.fema.gov/fema/csb.shtm>).

Check YES if the property is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area; otherwise, check NO.

Enter the FIRM zone in the space provided. If the program type is Emergency, leave this area blank.

Check R if the community is in the Regular Program, or check E if the community is in the Emergency Program.

If the community program type is Regular and the building is Pre-FIRM construction, enter the FIRM zone, if known; otherwise, enter UNKNOWN and follow the Alternative Rating procedure explained in the Rating section of this manual. UNKNOWN cannot be used for manufactured homes or other buildings located in a community having flood Zones V or V1-V30 (VE).

Determine whether the community is located in a CBRS or OPA. See CBRS section for additional information.

J. Building

Complete all required information in this section.

- Building Occupancy

Indicate the type of occupancy for the building (i.e., single family, 2-4 family, other residential, or non-residential).

- Basement or Enclosed Area Below an Elevated Building

Indicate whether the building contains a basement (i.e., lowest floor is below ground on all sides). If an enclosure is the lowest floor for rating, use the "With Basement/Enclosure" Rate Table to determine the rate.

If the enclosure is not the lowest floor for rating, use the "Without Basement/Enclosure" Rate Table and describe the building as "Without Basement/Enclosure." In A zones, this means that the enclosure was designed with proper openings; in Post-FIRM V zones constructed before October 1, 1981, the enclosure is less than 300 square feet with breakaway walls and no machinery or equipment in the enclosure is below the BFE.

The writing company may use the "Obstruction Type" description provided in the *Transaction Record Reporting and Processing (TRRP) Plan* to show the enclosure on the policy declarations page.

- Small Business Risk

Indicate Yes or No.

- Number of Floors or Building Type

Indicate the number of floors in the entire building, including the basement/enclosed area if applicable, in the appropriate space.

If the building type is a townhouse/rowhouse being covered under an RCBAP, check "Townhouse/Rowhouse (RCBAP Lowrise Only)."

If the building is a manufactured (mobile) home or travel trailer on a foundation, check "Manufactured (Mobile) Home on Foundation" regardless of the building's size. Dimensions of manufactured (mobile) homes and travel trailers are used only for determining replacement cost eligibility, not for rating.

- **Number of Occupancies (Units)**
For other than single family dwellings, indicate the number of units.
- **Condo Coverage**
If condominium coverage is being purchased, indicate whether the coverage is for a condominium unit or the entire condominium building.
- **Residential Condominium Building Association Policy**
For a Residential Condominium Building Association Policy (RCBAP), enter the total number of units (including non-residential) within the building and indicate whether the building is a high-rise or low-rise. The RCBAP covers only a residential condominium building in a Regular Program community.
- **Estimated Replacement Cost**
Using normal company practice, estimate the replacement cost value and enter the value in the space provided. Include the cost of the building foundation when determining the replacement cost value.
- **Insured's Principal Residence**
Indicate whether the building is the policyholder's principal residence.
- **Building in Course of Construction**
Indicate whether the building is in the course of construction.
- **Deductible and Deductible Buyback**
Enter the deductible amount for building and/or contents. Also indicate whether the applicant is "buying back" a \$500 deductible. Refer to page RATE 12 to buy back a \$500 deductible. (See deductible factors on pages RATE 13 and CONDO 22.)
- **Elevated Building**
Indicate whether this is an elevated building. If it is, also indicate, in the next block, whether the area below the lowest elevated floor is free of obstruction or with obstruction.

For all elevated buildings using elevation for rating, complete Part 2 on the back of the Flood Insurance Application after you have completed Part 1.

- **Describe Building and Use**
For other than 1-4 family dwellings, describe the insured building and its use. This includes manufactured (mobile) homes and travel trailers, other residential structures, and non-residential buildings. For all manufactured (mobile) homes and travel trailers, complete Part 2 on the back of the Flood Insurance Application after you have completed Part 1.
- **State Government Ownership of Property**
Check YES if the building is owned by state government; otherwise, check NO. ■

K. Contents

Check the box that describes the location of the contents to be insured. Describe any contents that are not personal property household contents.

If only building insurance is to be purchased, be sure to notify the applicant of the availability of contents insurance. It is recommended that the applicant initial the contents coverage section if no contents insurance is requested. This will make the applicant aware that the policy will not provide payment for contents losses.

L. Construction Data

1. Construction Date

Check one of the five blocks in the first part of this section, and enter the appropriate date for the date of construction or building permit date. (For substantial improvement, see the "Substantial Improvement Exception" instructions that follow.)

In the Emergency Program, provide the month/day/year of construction. If the month and day are unknown, enter July 1 (07/01) and enter the best information for the year of construction. The rest of the sections should be left blank.

If the building was constructed or substantially improved on or before December 31, 1974, or before the effective date of the initial FIRM for the community, the building is considered Pre-FIRM construction. Otherwise, the building is considered Post-FIRM.

If the building was substantially improved, enter the actual month, day, and year that

substantial improvement started or the building permit date.

If the building was substantially damaged, enter the actual month, day, and year that substantial damage occurred. Substantial improvement includes buildings that have incurred "substantial damage" regardless of the actual repair work performed. The agent must obtain and submit a statement from a community official before the building can be considered substantially damaged.

If the policy is for a manufactured (mobile) home or travel trailer located outside a manufactured (mobile) home park or subdivision, enter the date of permanent placement of the manufactured (mobile) home. See the Rating section of this manual for rules for manufactured (mobile) homes located in manufactured (mobile) home parks and subdivisions.

Compare the date of construction or substantial improvement with the effective date of the initial FIRM to determine if the building was constructed Pre- or Post- the effective date of the initial FIRM.

- Substantial Improvement Exception

For new applications, renewal applications, and endorsements when making a *rating correction concerning a substantial improvement* to a Pre-FIRM building where the improvement is an addition to the building and it meets the conditions of Pre-FIRM construction, found on pages RATE 15-16 of this manual, the producer should complete the Construction Data section of the Application as follows:

- a. Enter the date of construction for the Pre-FIRM part of the building (not the date of construction of the addition). This date will be shown as the construction date on the declarations page.
- b. Do not respond to the question IS BUILDING POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION? Instead, complete the top part of this section as follows:

"Substantial Improvement but continues to be Pre-FIRM."

- c. Supply the elevation data for the ADDITION.

- d. Complete the remainder of both parts of the Construction Data section in the usual manner.

If a policyholder elects to use the normal Post-FIRM rating for substantial improvement, the producer must complete Part 2 of the Application as indicated.

2. Elevation Information

Elevation information must be completed in the second part of the Construction Data section.

- Post-FIRM Construction

Check YES if the building is Post-FIRM construction or substantial improvement; otherwise, check NO.

- Building Diagram Number and Lowest Adjacent Grade

Provide the building diagram number and lowest adjacent grade from the Elevation Certificate (EC).

NOTE: Elevation Certificates certified on or after January 1, 2007, must be submitted on the new EC form. The EC must meet all of the photograph requirements that are described on pages CERT 1-2 of this manual. *An EC submitted without the required photographs is not considered valid for rating.*

The lowest adjacent grade is not required for buildings without estimated BFE located in AO and unnumbered A and V zones. Policies rated using the Floodproofing Certificate do not require either the lowest adjacent grade or the diagram number.

In communities that participate in the NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS), building elevation information may be available from the community office in charge of building permits or floodplain management.

- Elevation Information for Buildings in the Course of Construction

When the building is in the course of construction, the elevation information provided by the surveyor on the EC must be based on the proposed architectural plans. The NFIP requires the agent to describe and rate the structure based on the proposed plans. Building photographs are not required.

Buildings in the course of construction are to be rated the same as completed construction. A renewal application and a new EC with required building photographs must be submitted at renewal time. For example, if the building is elevated and the proposed plans show an enclosure, the building must be described as elevated with an enclosure. The only exception is when an EC was prepared in the course of construction, and the surveyor was able to provide all as-built elevation information required on the EC.

- Lowest Floor Elevation and Related Items

Use the eight building diagrams on pages CERT 18-19 to determine the correct lowest floor. See pages LFG 1-7 for information about determining the lowest floor for rating. When entering elevation data, **drop hundredths of a foot** and show only tenths of a foot. For example, if the elevation difference is 10.49', enter 10.4'; do not round up to 10.5'.

- Wave Height Adjustment

In Zones V, V1-V30, and VE, if NO is checked for the question about Effects of Wave Action, refer to page RATE 29 for guidelines for FIRMS with wave heights.

- Floodproofing

If YES is checked for Floodproofed and the FIRM zone entered in the Community section of the Application is V, V1-V30, or VE, the Application must be submitted to the NFIP for underwriting and rating. For all other zones, refer to pages RATE 30-31 for elevation difference and rating guidelines.

- Elevation Certification

Enter the elevation certification date for all new business applications.

M. Coverage and Rating

Check desired coverage against the "Amount of Insurance Available" table on page RATE 1. Then enter the limits, indicate the rates and rate type, and add additional charges/credits, i.e., deductible reduction/increase, ICC Premium, CRS Premium Discount, Probation Surcharge (if any), and Federal Policy Fee. Calculate the Total Prepaid Amount.

N. Signature

The producer must sign the Application and is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the information provided on it. Enter the date of application (month/day/year). The waiting period is added to this date to determine the policy effective date of the policy listed in the Policy Term section. A check or money order for the Total Prepaid Amount, payable to the NFIP, must accompany the application.

A credit card payment by VISA, MasterCard, American Express, Discover, or Diners Club will also be acceptable if a disclaimer form, signed by the insured, is submitted with the Flood Insurance Application. The disclaimer will state that cancellation of a policy due to a billing dispute will be permitted only for a billing error or fraud. If the credit card information is taken over the telephone by the producer, the producer may sign the authorization form on behalf of the payor only after having read the disclaimer to the payor.

V. COMPLETING PART 2 OF THE FLOOD INSURANCE APPLICATION FORM

After completing Part 1 of the Flood Insurance Application, the producer must complete all relevant items in Part 2 of the Application for the following risks:

- Post-FIRM construction located in Zones A1-A30, AE, AH, AO, A, V1-V30, VE, and V.
- Pre-FIRM construction using optional Post-FIRM rating located in Zones A1-A30, AE, AH, AO, A, V1-V30, VE, and V.

Part 2 of the Application collects information about risk factors affecting the building, occupancy information, and elevation data

V. RATING STEPS

A. Determine the exact location of the building and/or contents to be insured. IF THE MAILING ADDRESS DIFFERS FROM THE PROPERTY ADDRESS, USE THE PROPERTY ADDRESS ONLY.

B. Determine if the building is located in an eligible community.

Not all communities participate in the NFIP. There is NO COVERAGE available in non-participating communities. If you are uncertain, call the NFIP insurer, consult a local community official, or check the NFIP *Community Status Book* online (<http://www.fema.gov/fema/csb.shtm>).

C. Determine the NFIP program phase (Emergency or Regular) and the community in which the property is located.

Some communities may be eligible for premium discounts under the Community Rating System (CRS). See the CRS Section for a list of eligible communities, the corresponding discounts, and an example showing how to apply the CRS discount.

D. Determine the location of the contents in the building.

E. Determine the date of construction as described below.

- **Date of Construction—Buildings**

For flood insurance purposes, the date of construction for buildings under the NFIP must be determined in order to establish whether the building is Pre-FIRM or Post-FIRM construction.

The start of construction or substantial improvement for insurance purposes means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date.

For the Coastal Barrier Resources System, the start of construction or substantial improvement, for insurance purposes, must be determined in accordance with the documentation requirements set forth by the Coastal

Barrier Resources Act (CBRA). (See the Coastal Barrier Resources System Section.)

- **Date of Construction—Manufactured (Mobile) Homes/Travel Trailers**

The date of construction for a manufactured (mobile) home is different from a standard building and depends upon the location of the manufactured (mobile) home.

For manufactured (mobile) homes located in manufactured (mobile) home parks or subdivisions, the date of construction is the date facilities were constructed for servicing the manufactured (mobile) home site, or the date of the permit, provided that construction began within 180 days of the permit date. This rule applies to all manufactured (mobile) homes even if the manufactured (mobile) home is rated and classified as single family.

For manufactured (mobile) homes not located in manufactured (mobile) home parks or subdivisions, but located on individually owned lots or tracts of land, the date of construction is the date the manufactured (mobile) home was permanently affixed to the site or the permit date if affixed to the site within 180 days of the date of permit.

- **Pre-FIRM Construction**

For the purpose of determining insurance rates, buildings for which the start of construction or substantial improvement was on or before December 31, 1974, or before the effective date of the initial FIRM for the community, are considered Pre-FIRM construction. However, for insurance purposes, manufactured (mobile) homes that are located or placed in existing manufactured (mobile) home parks or subdivisions, or expansions to existing manufactured (mobile) home parks or subdivisions, are considered Pre-FIRM.

All historic buildings are considered Pre-FIRM as long as the building meets the definition of a historic building. (See the Definitions Section.)

Pre-FIRM buildings that are substantially improved may continue being rated as Pre-FIRM if certain conditions are satisfied. Pre-FIRM rating is applicable ONLY when ALL of the following conditions are met:

- The building must be Pre-FIRM.
- The substantial improvement must be an ADDITION to the building. (This condition excludes substantial improvements made as interior remodeling or repair projects.)
- The ADDITION and extension must be next to and in contact with the existing building. (This condition does not apply to substantial improvements consisting of the construction of additional floors.)
- An Elevation Certificate must be submitted to the NFIP Underwriting Unit with the application or renewal. The Elevation Certificate must verify that the lowest floor elevation of the ADDITION is at or above the applicable base flood elevation in effect at the time the addition is started.

NOTE: Elevation Certificates certified on or after January 1, 2007, must be submitted on the new Elevation Certificate form. The Elevation Certificate must meet all photo requirements described on pages CERT 1-2 of this manual. *An Elevation Certificate submitted without the required photographs is not considered valid for rating.*

If all of the above conditions are satisfied, the entire building is eligible for Pre-FIRM rates. (Except for some V-Zone risks and some manufactured [mobile] home risks, Post-FIRM rates provide less costly coverage and, therefore, the coverage may be rated using the lower Post-FIRM rates.)

If the above conditions are not satisfied, the entire building MUST be rated as Post-FIRM.

- Post-FIRM Construction

For insurance rating purposes, buildings for which the start of construction or substantial improvement was after December 31, 1974, or on or after the effective date of the initial FIRM for the community, whichever is later, are considered Post-FIRM construction. This would include all manufactured (mobile) homes located in either new manufactured (mobile) home parks or subdivisions or outside of existing manufactured (mobile) home parks or subdivisions.

VI. PREMIUM CALCULATION

A. Emergency Program

1. Determine Occupancy Type: Residential or Non-Residential.
2. Calculate premium using appropriate rates.
3. Apply appropriate deductible factor if an Optional Deductible is selected.
4. Add Federal Policy Fee.

B. Regular Program

1. Determine if the property to be insured is Pre-FIRM or Post-FIRM. A Pre-FIRM premium table for standard risk, single family property is located on page RATE 11.
2. Determine Zone.
3. Determine Occupancy: Single Family, 2-4 Family, Other Residential, Non-Residential, or Manufactured (Mobile) Home.
4. Determine Building Type (including basement or enclosure, if any): one floor, two floors, three or more floors, split level, or manufactured (mobile) home on foundation.
5. Determine if building has basement (or enclosed area below an elevated building): none, finished, or unfinished.
6. Determine Elevation Difference.
7. Calculate premium using the appropriate rates.
8. Apply appropriate deductible factor if an Optional Deductible is selected.

CONDOMINIUMS

Important Notice to Agents:

Boards of Directors of condominium associations typically are responsible under their by-laws for maintaining all forms of property insurance necessary to protect the common property of the association against all hazards to which that property is exposed for the insurable value/replacement cost of those common elements. This responsibility would typically include providing adequate flood insurance protection for all common property located in Special Flood Hazard Areas. Such by-law requirements could make the individual members of the boards of directors of such associations personally liable for insurance errors or omissions, including those relating to flood insurance.

I. METHODS OF INSURING CONDOMINIUMS

There are five methods of insuring condominiums under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Each method has its own eligibility requirements for condominium type.

A. Residential Condominium: Association Coverage on Building and Contents

A condominium association is the corporate entity responsible for the management and operation of a condominium. Membership is made up of the condominium unit owners. A condominium association may purchase insurance coverage on a residential building and its contents under the Residential Condominium Building Association Policy (RCBAP). The RCBAP covers only a residential condominium building in a Regular Program community. If the named insured is listed as other than a condominium association, the agent must provide legal documentation to confirm that the insured is a condominium association.

B. Residential Condominium: Unit Owner's Coverage on Building and Contents

A condominium unit in a townhouse, rowhouse, high-rise or low-rise building is considered to be a single family residence. An individual dwelling unit in a condominium building may be insured in any one of three ways:

- An individual unit and its contents may be separately insured under the Dwelling Form, in the name of the unit owner, at the limits of insurance for a single family dwelling.
- An individual unit may be separately insured under the Dwelling Form, if purchased by the association in the name of the "owner of record unit number (#) and (name of) Association as their interests may appear," up to the limits of insurance for a single family dwelling.

- An individual unit owned by the association may be separately insured under the Dwelling Form, if purchased by the condominium association. The single family limits of insurance apply.

A policy on a condominium unit will be issued naming the unit owner and the association, as their interests may appear. Coverage under a unit owner's policy applies first to the individually owned building elements and improvements to the unit and then to the damage of the building's common elements that are the unit owner's responsibility.

In the event of a loss, the claim payment to an individual unit owner may not exceed the maximum allowable in the Program.

C. Other Residential Condominium: Condominium Association Policy, Association Coverage on Building and Contents

The Condominium Association Program (CAP), under the General Property Form, is available to insure condominium buildings not eligible for the RCBAP. A CAP is written on the General Property Form in the name of the association. For policies after October 1, 1994, the CAP is to be used for all condominiums in the Emergency Program communities, and those condominiums in Regular Program communities that do not meet the requirement that 75 percent of the floor area of the building be residential. In all other cases, the Residential Condominium Building Association Policy must be sold. The CAP will cover building common elements as well as building elements (additions and alterations) within all units of the building.

In the event of a loss, building coverage under either association policy applies first to building common elements damage and then to damage to individually owned building elements, and the claim payment may not exceed the maximum allowable under the NFIP.

**D. Nonresidential (Commercial) Condominium:
Building and Contents**

Nonresidential (commercial) condominium buildings and their commonly owned contents may be insured in the name of the Association under the General Property Form. The "Nonresidential" limits apply.

**E. Nonresidential (Commercial) Condominium:
Unit Owner's Coverage (Contents)**

The owner of a nonresidential condominium unit may purchase only contents coverage for that unit. Building coverage may not be purchased in the name of the unit owner.

In the event of a loss, up to 10 percent of the stated amount of contents coverage can be applied to losses to condominium interior walls, floors, and ceilings. The 10 percent is not an additional amount of insurance.

improvements within the units, and contents owned in common. Contents owned by individual unit owners should be insured under an individual unit owner's Dwelling Form.

B. Coverage Limits

Building coverage purchased under the RCBAP will be on a Replacement Cost basis.

The maximum amount of *building* coverage that can be purchased on a high-rise or low-rise condominium is the Replacement Cost Value of the building or the total number of units in the condominium building times \$250,000, whichever is less.

The maximum allowable *contents* coverage is the Actual Cash Value of the commonly owned contents up to a maximum of \$100,000 per building.

Basic Limit Amount:

- The building basic limit amount of insurance for a detached building housing a single family unit owned by the condominium association is \$50,000.
- For residential townhouse/rowhouse and low-rise condominiums, the building basic limit amount of insurance is \$50,000 multiplied by the number of units in the building.
- For high-rise condominiums, the building basic amount of insurance is \$150,000.
- The contents basic limit amount of insurance is \$20,000.
- For condominium unit owners who have insured their personal property under the Dwelling Form or General Property Form, coverage extends to interior walls, floor, and ceiling (if not covered under the condominium association's insurance) up to 10 percent of the personal property limit of liability. Use of this coverage is at the option of the insured and reduces the personal property limit of liability.

C. Replacement Cost

As stated above in "B. Coverage Limits," the RCBAP's building coverage is on a Replacement Cost valuation basis. Replacement Cost Value means the cost to replace property with the same kind of material and construction without deduction for depreciation. A condominium unit owner's Dwelling Form policy provides Replacement Cost coverage on the building if eligibility requirements are met.

D. Coinsurance

The RCBAP's coinsurance penalty is applied to building coverage only. To the extent that the insured has not purchased insurance in an amount equal to the lesser of 80 percent or more of the full replacement cost of the building at the time of loss or the maximum amount of insurance under the NFIP, the insured will not be reimbursed fully for a loss. Building coverage purchased under individual Dwelling Forms cannot be added to RCBAP coverage in order to avoid the coinsurance penalty. The amount of loss in this case will be determined by using the following formula:

Insurance Carried X Amount of Loss = Limit of Recovery
Insurance Required

Where the penalty applies, building loss under the RCBAP will be adjusted based on the Replacement Cost Coverage with a coinsurance penalty. Building loss under the Dwelling Form will be adjusted on an Actual Cash Value (ACV) basis if the Replacement Cost provision is not met. The cost of bringing the building into compliance with local codes (law and ordinance) is not included in the calculation of replacement cost.

E. Assessment Coverage

The RCBAP does not provide assessment coverage.

Assessment coverage is available only under the Dwelling Form subject to the conditions and exclusions found in Section III. Property Covered, Coverage C, paragraph 3 – Condominium Loss Assessments. The Dwelling Form will respond, up to the building coverage limit, to assessments against unit owners for damages to common areas of any building owned by the condominium association, even if the building is not insured, provided that: (1) each of the unit owners comprising the membership of the association is assessed by reason of the same cause; and (2) the assessment arises out of a direct physical loss by or from flood to the condominium building at the time of the loss. Assessment coverage has a maximum combined total limit of \$250,000 per unit. This combined total limit covers loss to the unit and any assessment by the association.

Assessment coverage cannot be used to meet the 80-percent coinsurance provision of the RCBAP, and does not apply to ICC coverage or to coverage for closed basin lakes.

For more information on this topic, see "E. Loss Assessments" on page GR 11 and Section III. C.3. of the Dwelling Form, "Condominium Loss Assessments," on page POL 8.

V. DEDUCTIBLES AND FEES

A. Deductibles

The loss deductible shall apply separately to each building and personal property covered loss including any appurtenant structure loss. The Standard Deductible is \$1,000 for a residential condominium building, located in a Regular Program Community in Special Flood Hazard Areas, i.e., Zones A, AO, AH, A1-A30, AE, AR, AR dual zones (AR/AE, AR/AH, AR/AO, AR/A1-A30, AR/A), V, V1-V30, or VE, where the rates available for buildings built before the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Pre-FIRM rates, are used to compute the premium.

For all policies rated other than those described above, e.g., those rated as Post-FIRM and those rated in Zones A99, B, C, D, or X, the Standard Deductible is \$500.

Optional deductible amounts are available under the RCBAP.

B. Federal Policy Fee

The Federal Policy Fees for the RCBAP are:

1 unit	- \$ 30.00 per policy
2-4 units	- \$ 60.00 per policy
5-10 units	- \$150.00 per policy
11-20 units	- \$330.00 per policy
21 or more	- \$630.00 per policy

VI. TENTATIVE RATES AND SCHEDULED BUILDINGS

Tentative Rates cannot be applied to the RCBAP. The Scheduled Building Policy is not available for the RCBAP.

VII. COMMISSIONS (DIRECT BUSINESS ONLY)

The commission, 15 percent, will be reduced to 5 percent on only that portion of the premium that exceeds the figure resulting from multiplying the total number of units times \$2,000.

VIII. CANCELLATION OR ENDORSEMENT OF UNIT OWNERS' DWELLING POLICIES

Unit owner's Dwelling Policies may be cancelled mid-term for the reasons mentioned in the Cancellation/Nullification section of the manual. To cancel building coverage while retaining contents coverage on a unit owner's policy, submit a General Change Endorsement form. In the event of a cancellation:

- The commission on a unit owner's policy will be retained, in full, by the producer,
- The Federal Policy Fee and Probation Surcharge will be refunded on a pro rata basis, and

- The premium refund will be calculated on a pro rata basis.

An existing Dwelling Policy or RCBAP may be endorsed to increase amounts of coverage in accordance with Endorsement rules. They may not be endorsed mid-term to reduce coverage.

IX. APPLICATION FORM

The producer should complete the entire Flood Insurance Application according to the directions in the Application section of this manual and attach two new photographs of the building, one of which clearly shows the location of the lowest floor used for rating the risk.

A. Type of Building

For an RCBAP, the "Building" section of the Flood Insurance Application must indicate the total number of units in the building and whether the building is a high rise or low rise.

High-rise (vertical) condominium buildings are defined as containing at least five units, and having at least three floors. Note that an enclosure below an elevated floor building, even if it is the lowest floor for rating purposes, cannot be counted as a floor to classify the building as a high-rise condominium building.

Low-rise condominium buildings are defined as having less than five units and/or less than three floors. In addition, low-rise also includes all townhouses/rowhouses regardless of the number of floors or units, and all detached single family buildings.

For a Dwelling Form used to insure a condominium unit, or for a Condominium Association Policy, see the Application section of this manual.

B. Replacement Cost Value

For an RCBAP, use normal company practice to estimate the Replacement Cost Value (RCV) and enter the value in the "Building" section of the Application. Include the cost of the building foundation when determining the RCV. Attach the appropriate valuation to the Application.

Acceptable documentation of a building's RCV is a recent property inspection report that states the building's value on an RCV basis. The cost of the building's foundation must be included in determining the RCV. The cost of bringing the building into compliance with local codes (law and ordinance) is not to be included in the calculation of the building's replacement cost. To maintain

LOWEST FLOOR GUIDE

This section is to be used as a guide for identifying the lowest floor for rating buildings being considered for coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program.

I. LOWEST FLOOR DETERMINATION

The following guidance, along with the comments accompanying each building drawing provided in this section (pages LFG 8-59), will help insurance agents determine the lowest floor so that the appropriate rate can be applied.

A. Non-Elevated Buildings

In a non-elevated building, the lowest floor used for rating is the building's lowest floor including a basement, if any.

If a building located in an A zone (any flood zone beginning with the letter A) has an attached garage, and the floor level of the garage is below the level of the building, and there is machinery/equipment on the floor of the garage that is below the Base Flood Elevation (BFE), the lowest floor is the garage floor unless the garage has proper openings (flood vents). See "Proper Openings" in the Definitions section.

B. Elevated Buildings in A Zones

In an elevated building located in an A zone (any flood zone beginning with the letter A), the lowest floor used for rating is the lowest elevated floor, with the exceptions described below.

If a building located in an A zone has an enclosure below the elevated floor, **including an attached garage, the enclosure or garage** floor becomes the lowest floor for rating if any of the following conditions exists:

- The enclosed space is finished (having more than 20 linear feet of finished wall [paneling, etc.]); *or*
- The unfinished enclosed space is used for other than building access (stairwells, elevators, etc.), parking, or storage; *or*
- The unfinished enclosed space has no proper openings (flood vents).

1. Enclosures with Openings

An elevated building with an enclosure below the elevated floor with proper openings (flood vents) in the enclosure can be rated using the elevated floor as the lowest floor. (For elevated buildings with proper openings in the enclosure, the application should indicate "No" for enclosure.) This rule applies to buildings in

Zones A, A1-A30, AE, AO, AH, AR, and AR Dual.

All enclosures (including an elevator shaft or a crawl space) below the lowest elevated floor must be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. A minimum of two openings, with positioning on at least two walls, having a total net area of not less than 1 square inch for every square foot of enclosed area must be provided. The bottom of all openings must be no higher than 1 foot above the grade underneath the openings.

2. Alternative to the Openings Requirement Above

In situations where it is not feasible to meet the openings requirement above, it is acceptable to use the following certification/letter in order for the enclosure floor elevation to be excluded for rating:

- A registered professional engineer or architect certification that the flood openings are designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. This certification is required to assure community officials that the openings are designed in accordance with accepted standards of practice. For acceptable certifications, refer to FEMA Technical Bulletin 1-93, "Openings in Foundation Walls for Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas" at <http://www.fema.gov/pdf/fima/job2.pdf>.

or

- A letter or other written evidence from the community building official that the flood openings have been accepted by the community as an alternative to the openings requirement in the International Building Code or the local ordinance based on the issuance of an Evaluation Report on openings by the International Code Council Evaluation Service, Inc.

3. Crawl Spaces

If a building elevated on a crawl space is located in an A zone and has an attached garage, use the following guidelines to determine the lowest floor for rating:

- Use the top of the crawl space (under-floor space) floor or the garage floor, whichever is lower, if neither the crawl space nor the garage has proper openings (flood vents); *or*
- Use the top of the crawl space floor, if the only area that has proper openings (flood vents) is the garage; *or*
- Use the top of the garage floor, if the only area that has proper openings (flood vents) is the crawl space; *or*
- Use the top of the finished floor (habitable floor), if both the crawl space and the garage have proper openings (flood vents).

Pre-FIRM buildings with subgrade crawl spaces that are below the BFE may use optional Post-FIRM elevation rating. Follow the Submit-for-Rate procedures.

C. Elevated Buildings in V Zones

In Zones V, VE, and V1-V30, the floor of an enclosed area below the lowest elevated floor is the building's lowest floor if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- The enclosed space is finished (having more than 20 linear feet of finished wall-paneling, etc.); *or*
- The unfinished enclosed space is used for other than building access (stairwells, elevators, etc.), parking, or storage; *or*
- The enclosed space is of any size, and there is machinery or equipment below the BFE located inside or outside the enclosed space. (Machinery or equipment is defined as building items permanently affixed to the building and that provide utility services for the building—i.e., furnaces, hot water heaters, heat pumps, air conditioners, and elevators and their associated equipment. Washers, dryers, and food freezers are contents items and are not considered machinery or equipment.); *or*
- The enclosed space is constructed with non-breakaway walls (A non-breakaway wall is defined as a wall that is attached to the structural support of the building and is not designed or constructed to collapse under specific lateral loading forces. This type of construction endangers the foundation system of the building.); *or*

- The enclosed space is 300 square feet or more and has breakaway walls; *or*
- The enclosed space has load-bearing (supporting) walls.

If the enclosed space (enclosure) is at or above the BFE, use the "Free of Obstruction" rate table on page RATE 7 or page CONDO 19, as appropriate. The elevation of the bottom enclosure floor is the lowest floor for rating (LFE).

Also see "D. Post-'81 V Zone Optional Rating" on page RATE 23.

II. USE OF ELEVATION CERTIFICATE

The Elevation Certificate is used to properly rate buildings located in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). Use the criteria below in determining whether use of the Elevation Certificate is mandatory or optional. (See the Special Certifications section, pages CERT 1-2, for more information on using the Elevation Certificate.)

A. Mandatory Use of Elevation Certificate

An Elevation Certificate is required for a Post-FIRM building located in Zones AE, A1-A30, VE, V1-V30, or a Pre-FIRM building opting for Post-FIRM rates (see "B." below).

An Elevation Certificate is also required for a Post-FIRM building located in unnumbered A Zones (With or Without Estimated BFE), Zone AH, and Zone AO, if the building has a basement or enclosure without proper openings (flood vents).

If the building is Post-FIRM construction located in unnumbered A Zones, check with the community official to determine if there is an estimated Base Flood Elevation. If available, an Elevation Certificate that certifies the lowest floor elevation must be submitted.

B. Optional Rating Using the Elevation Certificate

Buildings located in AR and AR Dual zones, or constructed prior to publication of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (Pre-FIRM), can, at the option of the insured, be elevation-rated using Post-FIRM rates. The insured may select the more advantageous rate.

In addition, the Elevation Certificate is optional in unnumbered A Zones (With or Without Estimated BFE), Zone AH, and Zone AO if the building has no basement or enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
 FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
RESIDENTIAL BASEMENT FLOODPROOFING CERTIFICATE

*See Reverse Side for
 Paperwork Burden
 Disclosure Statement*

*O.M.B. No. 1660-0033
 Expires June 30, 2010*

For use ONLY in communities which have been granted an exception by FEMA to allow the construction of floodproofed residential basements in Special Flood Hazard Areas.

BUILDING OWNER'S NAME		FOR INSURANCE COMPANY USE	
		POLICY NUMBER	
BUILDING STREET ADDRESS (Including Apt., Unit Number)		COMPANY NAIC NUMBER	
OTHER DESCRIPTION (Lot and Block Numbers, etc.)			
CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	

SECTION I - FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) INFORMATION

Provide the following from the FIRM and flood profile (from Flood Insurance Study)

COMMUNITY NUMBER	PANEL NUMBER	SUFFIX	DATE OF FIRM	ZONE	BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (NGVD) (In AO Zones, Use depth)	NAME OF FLOODING SOURCE(S) AFFECTING BUILDING

SECTION II - FLOODPROOFING INFORMATION (By a Registered Professional Engineer or Architect)

Floodproofing Design Elevation Information:

Building is floodproofed to an elevation of _____ feet in NGV.
 (Elevation datum used must be the same as that on the FIRM)

Elevation of the top of the basement floor is _____ feet in NGV.
 (NOTE: The floodproofing design elevation must be at least one foot above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE))

SECTION III - CERTIFICATION (By a Registered Professional Engineer or Architect)

Residential Floodproofed Basement Construction Certification:

I certify that based upon development and/or review of structural design specifications, and plans for construction, including consideration of the depth, velocity, and duration of flooding and the type and permeability of soils at the site, that the design and methods of construction of the floodproofed basement to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the following provisions:

- * Basement area, together with attendant utilities and sanitary facilities, is watertight to the floodproofing design elevation with walls that are impermeable to the passage of water without human intervention; and
- * Basement walls and floor are capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy resulting from flooding to the floodproofing design elevation; and have been designed so that minimal damage will occur from floods that exceed the floodproofing design elevation; and
- * Building design, including the floodproofing design elevation, complies with community requirements.

I certify that the information on this certificate represents my best efforts to interpret the data available. I understand that any false statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment under 18 U.S.CODE 1001.

CERTIFIER'S NAME		LICENSE NUMBER (or affix Seal)	
TITLE	COMPANY NAME		
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP
SIGNATURE	PHONE NO.	DATE	

Copies of this certificate must be given to: 1) the community official; 2) the insurance agent; and 3) the building owner.

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE
FEMA Form 81-78

Public reporting burden for this data collection is estimated to average 3.25 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting this Residential Basement Floodproofing Certificate. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless a valid OMB control number is displayed in the upper right corner of this Residential Basement Floodproofing Certificate. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0033) **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

POLICY RENEWALS

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Standard Flood Insurance Policy is not a continuous policy. Each policy contract expires at 12:01 a.m. on the last day of the policy term. Renewal of an expiring policy establishes a new policy term and new contractual agreement between the policyholder and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The NFIP must issue a notice of expiration not less than 45 days before the expiration of the flood insurance policy by first class mail to the owner of the property, the servicer of any loan secured by the property, and (if known) the owner of the loan.

All policies, including Submit-for-Rate, must be renewed using the rates in effect on the renewal date.

Policy renewal documentation and premium should be submitted to the NFIP in advance of the policy expiration date to ensure there is no lapse in coverage. There are two ways to renew a policy written directly with the National Flood Insurance Program or WYO Company:

1. The producer should complete the *entire* Flood Insurance Application when recertifying or changing policy information, and mail it with the Total Prepaid Amount to the NFIP.

The 30-day waiting period applies when an additional amount of insurance requested at renewal time is higher than the amount listed on the renewal bill provided by the insurer. The beginning of the waiting period is determined by the standard rules.

OR

2. The payor should respond to a Renewal Notice by selecting an option shown on the direct mail notice and returning it with the Total Prepaid Amount to the NFIP.

II. RENEWAL NOTICE

All parties listed on the policy (insured, agent, mortgagees) are mailed a Renewal Notice 45 days prior to the policy expiration date. The party designated on the policy record as the payor receives the payor's copy of the bill; all other parties receive a copy that states "THIS IS NOT A BILL."

A. Renewing for the Same Coverage – Option A

Option A of the Renewal Notice shows current amounts of insurance and deductibles at the time the Renewal Notice is printed

B. Inflation Factor – Option B

Option B shows premium for amounts of insurance increased by an inflation factor of 10 percent for building coverage and 5 percent for contents coverage. The current deductible is used. For Preferred Risk Policies, Option B is the next higher coverage package available. There is no waiting period if Option B is chosen. The inflation option will be no higher than the replacement cost on record for that policy. If coverage higher than the current replacement cost on record is desired, updated replacement cost documentation must be submitted.

C. Nonrenewal and Cancellation

Renewal Notices will not be generated and policies will not be renewed for the following situations:

1. Building under construction
2. Tentatively rated policy
3. Suspended community
4. Provisional rating
5. Group Flood Insurance Policy
6. PRP ineligibility
7. Section 1316 property

However, in each of the situations above, any mortgagee named on the policy must be notified of the nonrenewal or cancellation, as required by the Mortgage Clause of the Standard Flood Insurance Policy (see General Conditions section, condition R). Within 5 days of the policy expiration date, an appropriately worded expiration notice must be sent to the mortgagee, with copies to the agent and the insured.

III. PREMIUM PAYMENT DUE

To ensure that the policy is renewed without a lapse in coverage, the premium must be received by the NFIP within 30 days after the expiration date. As an alternative, the premium can be mailed by certified mail within 30 days after the expiration date. The term "certified mail" has been broadened to include not only the U.S. Postal Service but also certain third-party delivery services. For details, see the paragraph following VIII.B.2. on page GR 8. Use the renewal date

plus 29 days to determine if the renewal premium was received within 30 days.

Renewal payments may also be paid by VISA, MasterCard, American Express, Discover, or Diners Club. Use the detachable payment stub at the bottom of the Renewal and Final Notices, or use the Credit Card Payment Form at the end of this section. The form is also available in the Forms Library on the NFIP Servicing Agent's web site at www.nfipservices.com. If a charge is declined, you will be notified by mail.

IV. FINAL NOTICE

If the premium payment is not received by the NFIP by the date of expiration, a Final Notice is produced. This notice is mailed to the producer, insured, and mortgagee. The expired policy will be reissued with a new effective date if the premium payment is not received by the NFIP within 30 days following the policy expiration date.

Mortgagee protection under the policy shall continue in force after the expiration of the policy for 30 days from the mailing date.

V. RENEWAL EFFECTIVE DATE DETERMINATION

Renewal dates are calculated as follows:

- If the Final Notice and the premium payment are received by the NFIP within 30 days following the expiration, the policy will be issued under the same policy number as the previous term, with no lapse in coverage. For example, if the policy expires on May 1, the Final Notice and premium payment must be received on or before May 30.
- If the Final Notice and the premium payment are received by the NFIP after the 30-day period, but within 90 days

following the expiration, the policy will be placed in force 30 days following receipt by the NFIP.

- If the Final Notice and the premium payment are received after 90 days following the expiration date, the agent must submit a new application with the full annual premium. The standard 30-day wait rules will apply.

VI. INSUFFICIENT RENEWAL INFORMATION

To generate Renewal Notices and Final Notices, the NFIP must have received acceptable application data. A Renewal Notice will not be generated in cases where a policy application has not been corrected prior to the start of a renewal cycle. Therefore, it is important that producers respond immediately to the requests for additional information.

VII. ENDORSEMENTS DURING RENEWAL CYCLE

Endorsements received at the NFIP within 75 days of the policy expiration date may not be reflected on the renewal bill. The producer should, therefore, ensure that the new policy is properly endorsed after renewal.

The producer should use a renewal application to ensure that all changes are reflected on the renewal.

VIII. SEVERE REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES

Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) properties are a subset of the properties whose policies were formerly assigned to the Repetitive Loss Target Group, which has been phased out. Effective January 1, 2007, all policy transactions for SRL properties must be processed by the NFIP Special Direct Facility. See the SRL section of this manual for information.

CANCELLATION/NULLIFICATION

Flood insurance coverage may be terminated at any time, by either canceling or nullifying the policy depending upon the reason for the transaction. If coverage is terminated, the insured may be entitled to a full or partial refund under applicable rules and regulations. In some instances, the insured might be ineligible for a refund.

I. PROCEDURES AND VALID REASONS

Submit a completed Cancellation/Nullification Request Form and proper documentation to the current NFIP insurer for processing.

A. Refund Processing Procedures

1. The current NFIP insurer (WYO Company or Direct Business) will be responsible for returning the premium for the current and 1 prior policy year, provided that it was the insurer for that period. If another NFIP insurer was the insurer for the prior policy year, it will be responsible for returning the premium for that year.
2. Requests for refunds for more than 2 years (Reason Codes 4, 6, 10, 16, and 22 only) must be processed by the NFIP Bureau.
 - a. For requests processed by the Bureau, the current NFIP insurer must submit all of the documentation necessary to make a refund for any period exceeding 2 years. At a minimum, this documentation will consist of the following:
 - A policy cancellation request and the premium refund calculation for each year.
 - The company's statistical records or declarations pages for each policy term and evidence of premium payments obtained from the insured if these documents are not available from the company's records.
 - Photographs to verify ineligible risks.
 - For Cancellation Reason Code 22 only (standard policy eligible for PRP): A Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA); a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR); a copy of the most recent flood map marked to show the exact location and flood zone of the building; a letter indicating the exact location and flood zone of the building, and signed and dated by a local community official; an Elevation Certificate indicating the exact location and flood zone of the building, and signed and dated by a

surveyor, engineer, architect, or local community official; or a flood zone determination certification that guarantees the accuracy of the information.

- b. Mail the appropriate documentation to the NFIP Bureau and Statistical Agent, Underwriting Department, P.O. Box 310, Lanham, MD 20703.
3. WYO Companies will be notified of the premium refunded and the Expense Allowance due to the NFIP. The companies must maintain this documentation as part of their underwriting files.
4. The insured must have a current NFIP policy to be eligible for a refund of any prior year's premium. All existing refund rules concerning the Federal Policy Fee and producer commission remain in effect.

TRRP reason codes in this section are used for reporting purposes only.

B. Reason Codes for Cancellation/Nullification of NFIP Policies

1. Building Sold or Removed. (TRRP reason 01)

The insured has sold or transferred ownership of the insured property and no longer has an insurable interest; the builder or developer has requested to cancel the policy mid-term because a newly created association has purchased a policy under its name; or the insured property has been removed from the described location. This reason code also may be used if the building has been foreclosed or if the building is considered a total loss because the building damage is greater than or equal to the replacement cost of the building. The effective date of the cancellation is the date the insured ceased to have an insurable interest in the property. For buildings sold, proof-of-sale documentation is required.

- Type of Refund: Pro Rata
- Years Eligible for Refund: Up to 2 years
- Cancellation Request: Must be received within 1 year of date of sale or removal if the policy has expired
- Documentation: Bill of sale, settlement statement, foreclosure notice, proof of removal, or proof of total loss

2. Contents Sold or Removed. (TRRP reason 02)

The insured has sold or transferred ownership of the insured property and no longer has an insurable interest, or the insured property has been completely removed from the described location. The effective date of the cancellation is the date the insured ceased to have an insurable interest in the property at the described location, or the date the property was removed from the described location.

- Type of Refund: Pro Rata
- Years Eligible for Refund: Up to 2 years
- Cancellation Request: Must be received within 1 year of date of sale or removal
- Documentation: Bill of sale, proof of contents removal, or proof of total loss

3. Policy Canceled and Rewritten To Establish a Common Expiration Date with Other Insurance Coverage. (TRRP reason 03)

The new policy must be rewritten within the **same company** for the same or higher amounts of coverage. However, if it is rewritten for higher amounts of coverage, the waiting period rule will apply. The producer must submit a new Application and premium. Upon receipt of the new policy declarations page, the producer should request *cancellation* of the prior policy. The effective date of the cancellation will be the same as the effective date of the new policy.

- Type of Refund: Pro Rata
- Years Eligible for Refund: Current year
- Cancellation Request: Must be received within 1 year of the new policy effective date
- Documentation: Copy of new policy declarations page

4. Duplicate NFIP Policies. (TRRP reason 04)

When a duplicate NFIP policy has been issued, only one policy can remain in effect. The insured can choose which policy is to remain in effect and which policy is to be canceled. This does not apply when there

has been a deliberate creation of duplicate policies. If this event does occur, the policy with the later effective date must be canceled. Losses occurring under such circumstances will be adjusted according to the terms and conditions of the first policy.

When coverage has been force-placed by a lender using a conventionally written standard policy because the required underwriting information is available, that policy is considered equivalent to the MPPP policy. The WYO Company is authorized to cancel the standard (force-placed) policy, provided that a copy of the force-placement letter from the mortgagee and a copy of the policy declarations page are submitted with the Cancellation/Nullification Request Form. The WYO Company is authorized to cancel the MPPP policy if a copy of the policy declarations page is submitted with the Cancellation/Nullification Request Form.

- Type of Refund: Pro Rata
- Years Eligible for Refund: Up to 6 years
- Cancellation Request: Must be received within 1 year of the policy expiration date
- Documentation: Copy of declaration page(s) and, for the standard force-placed policy, a copy of the force-placement letter from the mortgagee

5. Non-Payment. (TRRP reason 05)

When a producer accepts a premium payment from a client and then submits an agency check to the NFIP with the application, the policy may be nullified if the client's check is returned because of insufficient funds or any other reason the check is not made good to the producer. The bank's notice must be attached to the form when this situation occurs. If the producer can document this, a full premium refund is provided to the producer. If a WYO company has covered the premium for a prospective insured and then does not receive payment, the policy can be nullified.

This reason cannot be used if the producer advanced agency funds and the client simply refused to pay the agency.

- Type of Refund: Full

- Years Eligible for Refund: Current year
- Cancellation Request: Must be received during the policy year
- Documentation: Bank notice of non-payment

6. Risk Not Eligible for Coverage. (TRRP reason 06)

This reason is used to *nullify* a policy when an application was submitted and a policy issued on a property not eligible for coverage. A clear and precise explanation must be included when submitting this type of cancellation request. Examples include:

- Property not located in a community participating in the NFIP. (The use of an incorrect community number allowed the policy to be issued.)
- Contents located in an open building.
- Property is located in a Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) area.

- Type of Refund: Full
- Years Eligible for Refund: No limit, back to policy inception
- Cancellation Request: Must be received within 1 year of the policy expiration date
- Documentation: Tax records, Section 1316 declaration, or CBRA determination, as appropriate, or photographs showing ineligibility

7. Property Closing Did Not Occur. (TRRP reason 08)

This reason is used to *nullify* a policy when a policy is issued for a closing at the time of settlement on a property and the transfer of the property does not take place. The client does not actually acquire an insurable interest in the property.

- Type of Refund: Full
- Years Eligible for Refund: Current year
- Cancellation Request: Must be received during the policy year
- Documentation: Statement from title company, lender, or attorney

representing the interests of title company, lender, or insured, that the property closing did not occur

8. Policy Not Required by Mortgagee. (TRRP reason 50)

This provides a means to cancel a policy when coverage was required by the mortgagee for a closing and it was later determined that the property was not located in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). As a result, coverage was not required by the mortgagee. The mortgagee's statement to this effect must be attached to the Cancellation/Nullification Request Form.

This cancellation reason can be used only if the cancellation request was made during the initial policy term. The cancellation effective date is the date the cancellation request is received by the writing company. A revised determination from the lender may be used to cancel the policy. A FEMA Out-As-Shown Determination, as a result of a LOMA application, is needed if there is a discrepancy between the lender's and the insured's determinations.

NOTE: This cancellation reason may be used even if the policy was written as being in a non-SFHA.

- Type of Refund: Pro Rata
- Years Eligible for Refund: Current year
- Cancellation Request: Must be received during the policy year
- Documentation: Copy of original mandatory purchase document and current mortgagee statement that policy is not required; a revised determination from the lender showing that the building is not in an SFHA.

9. Insurance No Longer Required by Mortgagee Because Property Is No Longer Located in a Special Flood Hazard Area Because of a Physical Map Revision. (TRRP reason 09)

Flood insurance was initially required by the mortgagee or other lender because the property was determined to be in an SFHA. Following the physical revision of a map, if the property is no longer located in an SFHA, then the policy may be canceled

provided the mortgagee confirms in writing that the insurance is no longer required because the property was removed from the SFHA.

NOTE: RCBAP policies require a release from the mortgagee of every unit owner in the association or a statement of the unit owner, if no mortgagee. Only after this requirement is met can the policy be canceled. The condominium association must provide a signed letter that lists the number of units and specifies the owner of each unit.

- Type of Refund: Full
- Years Eligible for Refund: Current year and for an additional policy year in those cases where the insured had been required to renew the policy during the 6-month period when a revised map was being reprinted, provided no claim has been paid or is pending during the policy year that is being canceled
- Cancellation Request: Must be received during the policy year or within 6 months of the policy expiration date
- Documentation: Statement from mortgagee that insurance was required as part of mortgage but is no longer required, and a copy of the revised map

10. Condominium Policy (Unit or Association) Converting to RCBAP. (TRRP reason 45)

This provides a means to cancel a condominium policy because coverage is being provided under an RCBAP. Duplicate coverage occurs when the unit owner policy and the RCBAP limits are more than the cost of the unit, up to the maximum limits of the Program.

- Type of Refund: A pro rata premium refund, including Federal Policy Fee and Probation Surcharge, is provided.
- Years Eligible for Refund: Up to 6 years
- Cancellation Request: Must be received within 1 year of the policy expiration date
- Documentation: Copy of RCBAP and value of unit

12. Mortgage Paid Off. (TRRP reason 52)

This reason is used to cancel a policy that was obtained due to a requirement by a mortgagee or lender as a condition of a mortgage loan, and that mortgage loan has now been paid off, provided no claim has been paid or is pending.

- Type of Refund: Pro Rata
- Years Eligible for Refund: Current year
- Cancellation Request: Must be received within 6 months of the date the mortgage was paid off for the cancellation to be effective on the date of payoff. When the request is received after 6 months, the effective date for cancellation is the receipt date of the request.
- Documentation: Statement from mortgagee that mortgage has been paid off and that flood insurance was required as part of mortgage

13. Voidance Prior to Effective Date. (TRRP reason 60)

This reason is used when coverage is not mandatory and a policyholder decides during the 30-day waiting period, or prior to the effective date of a renewal, not to take the policy, after submitting a premium payment.

- Type of Refund: Full
- Years Eligible for Refund: Current year
- Cancellation Request: Must be received prior to the policy effective date
- Documentation: Policyholder's request

14. Voidance Due to Credit Card Error. (TRRP reason 70)

This reason is used when an error or billing dispute occurs (processing error or fraud) on a credit card payment.

- Type of Refund: Full
- Years Eligible for Refund: Current year
- Cancellation Request: Must be received during the policy year
- Documentation: Credit card notice of non-payment

15. Insurance No Longer Required Based on FEMA Review of Lender's Special Flood Hazard Area Determination. (TRRP reason 16)

Flood insurance was initially required by the mortgagee or other lender because the property was determined to be in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). Following a review under the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended, FEMA issued a Letter of Determination Review (LODR) because the building or manufactured home is not in an SFHA and insurance is not required. The policy may be canceled back to inception.

This cancellation reason can be used only if the request from the borrower and lender was sent to FEMA for a LODR within 45 days from the lender's notification to the borrower that the building is in an SFHA and that flood insurance is required.

- Type of Refund: Full
- Years Eligible for Refund: Current year provided no claim has been paid or is pending
- Cancellation Request: Must be received during the policy year or within 6 months of the policy expiration date
- Documentation: Copy of FEMA's Letter of Determination Review, and statement from the lender that flood insurance is not required

16. Duplicate Policies from Sources Other Than the NFIP. (TRRP reason 17)

This reason code is used to cancel an NFIP policy when a duplicate policy has been obtained from sources other than the NFIP.

- Type of Refund: Pro Rata
- Years Eligible for Refund: Current year
- Cancellation Request: Must be received within 6 months of the new policy effective date. When the request is received after 6 months, the effective date for cancellation is the receipt date of the request.
- Documentation: Copy of declarations page of the new policy and a statement

from the mortgagee, if any, accepting the non-NFIP policy as the replacement

18. Mortgage Paid Off on a Mortgage Portfolio Protection Program (MPPP) Policy. (TRRP reason 52)

This reason code is used to cancel an MPPP Policy after the mortgage is paid off, provided no claim has been paid or is pending.

- Type of Refund: Pro Rata
- Years eligible for refund: Current year
- Cancellation Request: Must be received within 6 months of the date the mortgage was paid off for the cancellation to be effective on the date of payoff. When the request is received after 6 months, the effective date for cancellation is the receipt date of the request.
- Documentation: Statement from mortgagee that mortgage has been paid off and that flood insurance was required as part of mortgage

19. Insurance No Longer Required by the Mortgagee Because the Structure Has Been Removed from the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) by Means of Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) or Letter of Map Revision (LOMR). (TRRP reason 20)

Where flood insurance was required by the mortgagee or other lender because the property was determined to be in an SFHA, and it is later determined that the property is no longer located in an SFHA through the issuance of a LOMA or LOMR, the policy can be canceled provided the lender confirms in writing that the insurance is no longer required because the property was removed from the SFHA. A copy of the LOMA or LOMR must accompany this request.

NOTE: RCBAP policies require a release from the mortgagee of every unit owner in the association or a statement of the unit owner, if no mortgagee. Only after this requirement is met can the policy be canceled. The condominium association must provide a signed letter that lists the number of units and the owner of each unit.

- Type of Refund: Full

- Years Eligible for Refund: Current year and, if applicable, 1 prior year provided no claim has been paid or is pending during the policy year that is being canceled
- Cancellation Request: Must be received during the policy year or within 6 months of the policy expiration date
- Documentation: Statement from mortgagee that flood insurance is no longer required because the property was removed from the SFHA, and a copy of the LOMA/LOMR; **OR**, in the case of **multi-property** LOMAs or LOMRs that do not list the property's specific building, street address, lot number, or rural address, any of the following and a copy of the LOMA/LOMR:

- A letter that an insured received from their community official stating that their structure was removed from the SFHA by a multi-property LOMR or LOMA.
- A letter from the applicable community official, on official letterhead, stating that the building was included in the area removed from the SFHA by the multi-property LOMR or LOMA, which listed only boundaries/intersections of streets, lot numbers, or rural addresses.
- In cases, and only in cases, where (1) a community official could not or would not provide a letter, or (2) the structure has a rural address, the following set of two documents may be submitted:
 - A copy of a legal notice, such as a real estate assessment notice or a water/sewer notice, that shows the lot number, street or rural address, or other legal designation of the location of the structure, and
 - A letter from the mortgage lender that (1) shows the lot number, street or rural address, or other legal designation of the location of the structure, and that (2) states that the structure was within the boundaries of the area removed from the SFHA by the LOMR or LOMA.

Letters from community officials must match the street address and lot number with a specific multi-property LOMR or LOMA, stating that the individual building street address, lot number, or rural address (e.g., RR, Box #, Hwy) was included in the area covered by the LOMR or LOMA.

The NFIP Servicing Agent and the WYO Companies may accept zone determinations in lieu of the documentation cited above for these situations.

20. Policy Was Written to the Wrong Facility (Repetitive Loss Target Group). (TRRP reason 21)

This reason is used to cancel a policy flat when coverage was inadvertently written to the wrong facility on those structures that were identified as part of the Repetitive Loss Target Group. The cancellation effective date must be the same as the policy effective date.

- Type of Refund: Full
- Years Eligible for Refund: Current year
- Cancellation Request: Must be received during the policy year
- Documentation: Report provided by the NFIP Bureau and Statistical Agent identifying the building as a Severe Repetitive Loss Property

21. Other: Continuous Lake Flooding or Closed Basin Lakes. (TRRP reason 10)

This cancellation code is used for continuous lake flooding or closed basin lakes. The cancellation can be for only one term of a policy. The cancellation effective date must be after the date of loss.

- Type of Refund: No refund allowed
- Years Eligible for Refund: N/A
- Cancellation Request: N/A
- Documentation: FEMA notification

22. Cancel/Rewrite Due to Misrating. (TRRP reason 22)

This reason code is used when ineligible PRPs or MPPP policies are canceled and rewritten within the same company and when changes are made due to system constraints. The code should also be used to cancel a standard policy that is eligible for a PRP. Refunds resulting from the cancellation must be applied to the rewritten policy prior to any refund being generated. Use rollover indicator "Z" to report the new policy.

- Type of Refund: Full
- Years Eligible for Refund: Up to 6 years
- Cancellation Request: N/A
- Documentation: LOMA, LOMR, zone determination, copy of map, etc.

23. Fraud. (TRRP reason 23)

This reason code is used when fraud has been determined by FEMA. No premium refund is allowed with this reason code. The agent will retain the full commission, and the company's expense allowance will not be reduced.

- Type of Refund: No refund allowed
- Years Eligible for Refund: N/A
- Cancellation Request: N/A
- Documentation: FEMA notification

24. Cancel/Rewrite Due to Map Revision, LOMA, or LOMR. (TRRP reason 24)

Effective February 1, 2005, this reason code is used to cancel and rewrite a standard flood insurance policy to a PRP within the same company as the result of a map revision, LOMA, or LOMR. The standard policy will be canceled and rewritten as a PRP as of inception. Use New/Renewal Indicator 'Z' to report the new policy. Premium from the canceled policy will be applied to the PRP with the difference refunded to the policyholder. No 30-day waiting period will apply to the PRP. The agent will retain the full commission, and the company's expense allowance will not be reduced. This rule applies to the current policy year and one prior year

provided that the effective date of the map revision or LOMA/LOMR occurred during the prior year.

- Type of Refund: Full
- Years Eligible for Refund: 2
- Cancellation Request: Must be received during the policy year or within 6 months of the policy expiration date
- Documentation: Copy of revised map, LOMA, or LOMR.

II. COMPLETING THE CANCELLATION/NULLIFICATION REQUEST FORM

A. Current Policy Number

In the upper right corner of the form, enter the NFIP policy number.

B. Policy Term

Enter the policy term and the cancellation effective date.

C. Agent Information

Enter the complete name, mailing address, phone number, and fax number of the producer.

D. Insured Mail Address

Enter the complete name, mailing address, and phone number of the insured. If the insured has moved to a new location, enter the new mailing address.

E. First Mortgagee

Enter the complete name, mailing address, phone number, and fax number of the first mortgagee.

F. Other Parties Notified

Enter the complete name and mailing address of all other interested parties who are to be notified, such as any additional insured, the second mortgagee, the loss payee, trustee, or disaster assistance agency.

G. Property Location

Enter the location of the insured property.

H. Cancellation Reason Code

Check the reason for cancellation of the policy and provide any additional information required.

I. Refund

Check the appropriate box to indicate to whom the refund is to be made payable.

When a Cancellation/Nullification Request Form is received that directs the NFIP to make a premium refund to the PAYOR and the policy has been endorsed showing the PAYOR as a WYO Company or agency, the NFIP will make the refund payable to the insured and mail the refund in care of the producer. Check the appropriate box to indicate to whom the refund should be mailed.

J. Signature

The insured must sign and date the Cancellation/Nullification Request Form for all cancellation reason codes except 5 and 6. The producer must sign, date, and enter a Tax I.D. Number or Social Security Number in every case. After completing the form, attach all required supporting documents and mail the original to the NFIP.

The producer should retain the second copy, give the third copy to the insured, and the fourth copy to the mortgagee.

After processing the Cancellation/Nullification Request Form, the NFIP will send the producer, mortgagee, and insured a notice of cancellation.

**Processing Outcomes for Cancellation/Nullification
of a Flood Insurance Policy**

Reason Code for Cancellation/ Nullification (with TRRP Code)	PREMIUM REFUND		FEDERAL POLICY FEE AND PROBATION SURCHARGE			PRODUCER COMMISSION (Direct Business Only)		
	Full	Pro Rata	Full Refund	Pro Rata	Fully Earned	Full Deduction	Pro Rata	Retained
1 (01)		✓		✓			✓	
2 (02)		✓		✓			✓	
3 (03)		✓		✓			✓	
4 (04)		✓		✓			✓	
5 (05)	✓		✓			✓		
6 (06)	✓		✓			✓		
7 (08)	✓		✓			✓		
8 (50)		✓		✓			✓	
9 (09)	✓		✓					✓
10 (45)		✓		✓			✓	
12 (52)		✓		✓			✓	
13 (60)	✓		✓			✓		
14 (70)	✓		✓			✓		
15 (16)	✓		✓			✓		
16 (17)		✓		✓			✓	
18 (52)		✓		✓			✓	
19 (20)	✓		✓					✓
20 (21)	✓		✓			✓		
21 (10)			NO REFUND ALLOWED			✓		✓
22 (22)	✓		✓			✓		
23 (23)			NO REFUND ALLOWED			✓		✓
24 (24)	✓		✓					✓

CN 9

October 1, 2007

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

O.M.B. No. 1660-0006 Expires July 31, 2009

National Flood Insurance Program

FLOOD INSURANCE CANCELLATION/NULIFICATION REQUEST FORM

CURRENT POLICY NUMBER
FL _____

IF THIS POLICY IS CANCELED BY THE INSURED THROUGH HIS AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE, IT SHALL REMAIN IN FORCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MORTGAGEE (OR TRUSTEE) FOR 30 DAYS AFTER WRITTEN NOTICE TO THE MORTGAGEE (OR TRUSTEE) OF SUCH CANCELLATION AND THEN CEASE. SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR PRIVACY STATEMENT.

POLICY TERMINATION AGENCY	POLICY TERM IS FROM <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> TO <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> <small>MM DD YY MM DD YY</small>	CANCELLATION EFFECTIVE DATE <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> <small>MM DD YY</small>		
INFORMATION FOR MORTGAGEE FIRST	MAILING ADDRESS, PHONE NO., AND FAX NO. OF LICENSED PROPERTY OR CASUALTY INSURANCE AGENT/BROKER WHOSE POLICY IS BEING TERMINATED _____ _____ _____	NAME, ADDRESS, AND PHONE NO. OF INSURED FOR MAILING REFUND _____ _____ _____		
MORTGAGEE FIRST	NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE NO., AND FAX NO. OF FIRST MORTGAGEE INCLUDING LOAN NUMBER _____ _____ _____	OTHER PARTIES NOTIFIED _____ _____ _____		
PROPERTY LOCATION	INSURED PROPERTY LOCATION _____ _____			
CANCELLATION REASON CODES	THIS POLICY MAY ONLY BE CANCELED UPON TERMINATION OF THE INSURED'S OWNERSHIP IN THE PROPERTY COVERED AT THE LOCATION DESCRIBED ON THE DECLARATION PAGE OF THE POLICY FOR REASON CODES (1) AND (2) BELOW. CANCELLATION REASON CODE: <u> </u>			
REFUND SIGNATURE	<table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; vertical-align: top;"> 1) BUILDING SOLD OR REMOVED. 2) CONTENTS SOLD OR REMOVED. 3) POLICY CANCELED AND REWRITTEN TO ESTABLISH COMMON EXPIRATION DATE WITH OTHER INSURANCE COVERAGE. 4) DUPLICATE NFIP POLICIES. 5) NON-PAYMENT. 6) RISK NOT ELIGIBLE FOR COVERAGE. 7) PROPERTY CLOSING DID NOT OCCUR (NO INSURABLE INTEREST). 8) POLICY OBTAINED FOR PROPERTY CLOSING, BUT NOT REQUIRED BY MORTGAGEE AS PROPERTY NOT IN SFHA. 9) INSURANCE NO LONGER REQUIRED BY MORTGAGEE; PROPERTY NO LONGER IN SFHA BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL MAP REVISION. 10) CONDOMINIUM POLICY (UNIT OR ASSOCIATION) CONVERTING TO RCBAP. 12) MORTGAGE PAID OFF. </td> <td style="width:50%; vertical-align: top;"> 13) VOIDANCE PRIOR TO EFFECTIVE DATE. 14) VOIDANCE DUE TO CREDIT CARD ERROR. 15) INSURANCE NO LONGER REQUIRED BASED ON FEMA REVIEW OF LENDER'S SFHA DETERMINATION (LODR). 16) DUPLICATE POLICIES FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE NFIP. 18) MORTGAGE PAID OFF ON MPPP POLICY. 19) INSURANCE NO LONGER REQUIRED BY MORTGAGEE BECAUSE STRUCTURE REMOVED FROM SFHA BY MEANS OF LOMA OR LOMR. 20) POLICY WRITTEN TO WRONG FACILITY (REPETITIVE LOSS TARGET GROUP). 21) OTHER: CONTINUOUS LAKE FLOODING OR CLOSED BASIN LAKES. 22) CANCEL/REWRITE DUE TO MISRATING. 23) FRAUD. 24) CANCEL/REWRITE DUE TO MAP REVISION, LOMA, OR LOMR. </td> </tr> </table>		1) BUILDING SOLD OR REMOVED. 2) CONTENTS SOLD OR REMOVED. 3) POLICY CANCELED AND REWRITTEN TO ESTABLISH COMMON EXPIRATION DATE WITH OTHER INSURANCE COVERAGE. 4) DUPLICATE NFIP POLICIES. 5) NON-PAYMENT. 6) RISK NOT ELIGIBLE FOR COVERAGE. 7) PROPERTY CLOSING DID NOT OCCUR (NO INSURABLE INTEREST). 8) POLICY OBTAINED FOR PROPERTY CLOSING, BUT NOT REQUIRED BY MORTGAGEE AS PROPERTY NOT IN SFHA. 9) INSURANCE NO LONGER REQUIRED BY MORTGAGEE; PROPERTY NO LONGER IN SFHA BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL MAP REVISION. 10) CONDOMINIUM POLICY (UNIT OR ASSOCIATION) CONVERTING TO RCBAP. 12) MORTGAGE PAID OFF.	13) VOIDANCE PRIOR TO EFFECTIVE DATE. 14) VOIDANCE DUE TO CREDIT CARD ERROR. 15) INSURANCE NO LONGER REQUIRED BASED ON FEMA REVIEW OF LENDER'S SFHA DETERMINATION (LODR). 16) DUPLICATE POLICIES FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE NFIP. 18) MORTGAGE PAID OFF ON MPPP POLICY. 19) INSURANCE NO LONGER REQUIRED BY MORTGAGEE BECAUSE STRUCTURE REMOVED FROM SFHA BY MEANS OF LOMA OR LOMR. 20) POLICY WRITTEN TO WRONG FACILITY (REPETITIVE LOSS TARGET GROUP). 21) OTHER: CONTINUOUS LAKE FLOODING OR CLOSED BASIN LAKES. 22) CANCEL/REWRITE DUE TO MISRATING. 23) FRAUD. 24) CANCEL/REWRITE DUE TO MAP REVISION, LOMA, OR LOMR.
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MAKE REFUND PAYABLE TO:	INSURED <input type="checkbox"/>	PAYOR <input type="checkbox"/>	AGENT <input type="checkbox"/> (REASON 5 ABOVE ONLY)	
MAIL REFUND TO:	INSURED <input type="checkbox"/>	PAYOR <input type="checkbox"/>	AGENT <input type="checkbox"/> (REASON 5 OR AT REQUEST OF INSURED)	
SIGNATURE	THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT MAY BE PUNISHABLE BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT UNDER 18 U.S. CODE, SECTION 1001. INSURANCE AGENT ALSO CERTIFIES THAT ITEMS ON THE REVERSE HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED WITH INSURED.			
SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE OF INSURED _____ <small>(NOT REQUIRED FOR REASON 5 OR 6)</small>	SIGNATURE OF AGENT/BROKER _____ AGENT BROKER TAX ID <input type="checkbox"/> SSN <input type="checkbox"/> _____		

PLEASE ATTACH ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTS TO NFIP COPY OF CANCELLATION/NULIFICATION FORM.

FEMA Form 81-17, AUG 06

PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE.

F-052 (8/06)

SPECIAL NOTE TO INSURANCE AGENT: SEND ORIGINAL TO NFIP, KEEP SECOND COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS, GIVE THIRD COPY TO THE INSURED, AND FOURTH COPY TO MORTGAGEE.

**FLOOD INSURANCE
CANCELLATION/NULLIFICATION REQUEST FORM
FEMA FORM 81-17**

NONDISCRIMINATION

No person or organization shall be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or subjected to discrimination under the Program authorized by the Act, on the grounds of race, color, creed, sex, age or national origin.

PRIVACY ACT

The information requested is necessary to process your Flood Insurance Application for a flood insurance policy. The authority to collect the information is Title 42, U.S. Code, Sections 4001 to 4028. Disclosures of this information may be made: to federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies, fiscal agents, your agent, mortgage servicing companies, insurance or other companies, lending institutions, and contractors working for us, for the purpose of carrying out the National Flood Insurance Program; to current Repetitive Loss Target Group (RLTG) property owners and Preferred Risk Policy (PRP) owners for the purpose of property loss history evaluation; to the American Red Cross for verification of nonduplication of benefits following a flooding event or disaster; to law enforcement agencies or professional organizations when there may be a violation or potential violation of law; to a federal, state or local agency when we request information relevant to an agency decision concerning issuance of a grant or other benefit, or in certain circumstances when a federal agency requests such information for a similar purpose from us; to a Congressional office in response to an inquiry made at the request of an individual; to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in relation to private relief legislation under OMB Circular A-19; and to the National Archives and Records Administration in records management inspections. Solicitation of your Social Security Number (SSN) is authorized under Executive Order 9397. Providing the SSN, as well as the other information, is voluntary, but failure to do so may delay or prevent issuance of the flood insurance policy.

GENERAL

This information is provided pursuant to Public Law 96-511 (Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, as amended), dated December 11, 1980, to allow the public to participate more fully and meaningfully in the Federal paperwork review process.

AUTHORITY

Public Law 96-511, amended, 44 U.S.C. 3507; and 5 CFR 1320.

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 7.5 minutes per response. Burden means the time, effort, and financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, disclose, or to provide information to us. You may send comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of the form, including suggestions for reducing the burden to: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0006). **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

- Documentation reflecting date(s) of construction and substantial improvement
- Loan documents including closings
- Evidence of insurability as a Residential Condominium Association
- Franchise agreements
- Letters of representation, i.e., attorneys and public adjusters
- Any assignment of interest in a claim
- And, any other pertinent information that FEMA may request in processing a claim.

A re-inspection of your property may be conducted at the discretion of FEMA to gather more information.

A request by FEMA for additional information will include the date by which the information must be provided, which shall in no case be less than 14 calendar days. Failure to provide the requested information in full within 14 calendar days may result in dismissal of your appeal. FEMA will ensure that all information necessary to rule on the appeal has been provided prior to making an appeal decision.

LIMITATIONS ON APPEALS

The appeals process is intended to resolve claim issues and is not intended to grant coverage or limits that are not provided by the Standard Flood Insurance Policy (SFIP). Filing an appeal does not waive any of the requirements for perfecting a claim under the SFIP or extend any of the time limitations set forth in the SFIP.

1. Disputes that are or have been subject to appraisal as provided for in the SFIP cannot be appealed.
2. If you file an appeal on any issue, that issue is no longer subject to resolution by appraisal or other pre-litigation remedies.
3. If you file suit against an insurer on the flood insurance claim issue, you are prohibited from filing an appeal. All appeals submitted for decision but not resolved shall be terminated upon notice of the commencement of litigation regarding the claim.

APPEALS RESOLUTION

FEMA will review the appeal documents, including any reinspection report, if appropriate. FEMA will provide specific information on what grounds the claim was initially denied.

FEMA will provide an appeal decision in writing to the policyholder and insurer within 90 days from the date that all information has been submitted by the policyholder and will include specific information for the resolution of the appeal. No further administrative review will be provided to the insured.

If you do not agree with the final decision, please refer to your flood insurance policy. See the "GENERAL CONDITIONS" Section, Paragraph R. "Suit Against Us." The 1-year period to file suit commences with the written denial from the insurer and is not extended by the appeals process.

II. PRODUCER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Producers may assign any NFIP Direct claim to an NFIP-approved independent adjuster except:

- When, in major flooding disasters, the Flood Insurance Claims Office (FICO) makes all assignments.
- When an Adjuster Control Office is established.
- When a Claims Coordinating Office (CCO) is established.

Failure to indicate the assigned adjuster on the loss notice, or assignment of an adjuster who is not authorized by the NFIP, will delay the adjustment process and may result in duplicate adjuster assignments.

When it appears that a situation is serious enough that a FICO may be necessary, the NFIP will notify producers and producer trade associations in the affected area (using the broadcast media and press releases) as soon as possible to hold their loss notices unassigned until further instructions are received.

In the case of a WYO Company claim, the WYO Company's producer will follow the established procedures when assigning an adjuster.

III. SINGLE ADJUSTER PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

A. Schedule and Notification

FEMA and various Coastal Plans will determine whether a catastrophe event will necessitate a Single Adjuster Program (SAP) response. The National Weather Service declaration of a tropical

storm or hurricane event will begin the watch for possible single adjuster response. When the storm is 48 hours from landfall, this will initiate FEMA's approval of the SAP response.

During that time, the NFIP Bureau and Statistical Agent's General Adjusters will be deployed to strategic areas close to where the storm is predicted to strike. At landfall, they will be able to immediately assess the damage impact from the storm. No later than 24 hours after landfall, the WYO Companies will be advised by telephone, fax, or e-mail through their designated Single Adjuster Liaison, as to the areas and state(s) that will be activated. At that point, the WYO Companies will be asked to immediately notify their agents of the SAP procedures in reporting the claims.

The NFIP Bureau and Statistical Agent will notify the WYO Companies by telephone, fax, or e-mail to have their agency staff submit all flood losses that are reasonably believed to involve wind and flood damage to the State Coastal Plans (i.e., Windpool, Fairplan, Beachplan).

The NFIP will notify all SAP Liaisons of the Claims Coordinating Office's (CCO) location, telephone number, fax number, and address, if the CCO does not co-locate with the State Coastal Plans.

When the CCO is operational, the WYO companies will be notified of all assigned claims. Notice of losses reflecting the assigned adjusting firms will be faxed each day. Once the assignment is made and communicated to each company, the WYO Company will manage its own loss adjustment. However, the Catastrophe CCO will ensure that the adjuster receives a copy of the loss assignments, the name of the WYO Company, and the SAP Liaison telephone number.

B. Training

The NFIP Bureau and Statistical Agent Claims Coordinator and FEMA will annually conduct coordination training sessions, both pre- and post-event, in conjunction with the State Coastal Plans, adjusters, state and local officials, and insurers to train all participants. These training sessions will include regional issues, the State Coastal Plans' procedures, confirmation of coverages for SAP losses, closed without payment (CWOP) procedures, adjuster resources, and duplicate assignments, etc.

The NFIP Bureau and Statistical Agent will continue to provide training for specific problems

and situations that may arise during a catastrophe event. FEMA suggests that within the first 48 hours, or whenever applicable, an adjuster briefing should be conducted for all SAP adjusters and adjusting firms to ensure that they understand program procedures.

Guidelines contained in the NFIP *Adjuster Claims Manual* provide details to address particular claims issues. The manual can be accessed at <http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/claimsadj.shtml> under "Information for Claims Adjusters."

C. Producer Responsibilities

1. When directed by FEMA, the producer will have no authority to assign any losses involving a flood policy when there is a reasonable belief that there is flood and wind damage, and will report the losses on the *combined Wind/Flood* loss notice to the Stationary CCO, with wind coverage information.
2. NFIP/WYO insurers insuring both the flood and the wind loss should not report the combined loss to the CCO, but will assign their own single adjuster.
3. The producers will report their flood losses via fax to the established CCO, along with wind coverage information in every instance except those mentioned above. In all cases the producer should send a copy of the loss notice to the insurer.
4. All separate wind losses insured by a WYO company where a flood policy exists will be reported to the CCO for assignment to qualified adjusting firms at the CCO.
5. Upon loss assignment, the insurer will be advised of the assigned adjusting firm by modem transfer, fax, or mail.
6. These procedures relate to assignment of claims only. Insurers may perform other procedures in accordance with their standard business practices.

IV. INCREASED COST OF COMPLIANCE (ICC) CLAIMS

The NFIP policy will pay a qualified policyholder up to \$30,000 of Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) benefits to bring a flood-damaged, insured building into compliance with state or local floodplain management laws or ordinances. To adequately advise clients at policy inception, and to assist them in the event of a claim, the producer should become familiar with ICC.

He or she can do this by attending an NFIP Agent Workshop. Workshop details and links to other training opportunities are available online at <http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/trainagt.shtm>.

More information about ICC can be found in the POL section of this manual (see III.D., Coverage D – Increased Cost of Compliance, in any of the policy forms) and online in NFIP brochures F-300 and F-663 (<http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/libfacts.shtm>).

alpha designation. All the area within the boundaries indicated for a zone carries that one zone designation.

- Base Flood Elevations in SFHA zones (A1-A30 [or AE], AH, V1-V30 [or VE]) are shown within wavy lines. In some SFHA zones, where the BFE does not vary within the entire zone, the BFE is indicated in parentheses. If required by terrain, a BFE for the property may be interpolated using the closest BFE indicators. In this case, it is important to document the finding.

IV. CHANGING OR CORRECTING A FLOOD MAP

There are three procedures:

A. Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA)

If the applicant/insured believes that the requirement to purchase flood insurance was made in error and there is evidence that the building is not in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) on the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), the applicant/insured may apply for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA).

A LOMA is a determination made by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for property and/or building as to whether it is located within the SFHA. LOMA determinations are based on the following:

- Comparing the location of the property to the SFHA.
- Comparing the elevation of the property to the 1-percent-annual-chance flood elevation.

If, after plotting the location on the FIRM, the FEMA examiner finds that the property and/or building is not shown in the SFHA, then the Determination will be "Out As Shown," rather than "Removed." The FEMA Out-As-Shown Determination will state that the property or building is correctly shown outside the SFHA and, therefore, the mandatory flood insurance requirement does not apply.

An Out-As-Shown Determination does not require elevations. The minimum requirements to make an Out-As-Shown Determination are as follows:

- A photocopy of the FIRM panel (including the title block) that shows the area in which the property is located.

- Section A of the MT-EZ form, which is found in the MT-EZ application package and can be obtained from the FEMA web site at www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/dl_mt_ez.shtm, or by calling the toll-free number listed below.

- A copy of the subdivision Plat Map of the area, showing the recordation data (i.e., Book/Volume and Page numbers) and containing the recorder's seal.

OR

- A copy of the deed for the property, showing the recordation information (i.e., Book/Volume and Page numbers) and containing the recorder's seal, accompanied by a tax assessor's or other suitable map showing the surveyed location of the property and at least two street intersections that are also shown on FEMA's FIRM.

In some cases, additional information may be required to make a determination.

Questions about LOMAs may be directed to the FEMA Map Assistance Center toll-free information line at 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-2627).

B. Letter of Map Revision (LOMR)

A LOMR is an official revision to the currently effective FEMA map. It is used to change flood zones, floodplain and floodway delineations, flood elevations, and planimetric features. All requests for LOMRs must be made to FEMA through the chief executive officer of the community, since it is the community that must adopt any changes and revisions to the map. A LOMR is usually followed by a physical map revision.

C. Physical Map Revision

A physical map revision is an official republication of a map to effect changes to flood insurance zones, floodplain delineations, flood elevations, floodways, and planimetric features.

The community's chief executive officer can submit scientific and technical data to FEMA to support the request for a map revision. The data will be analyzed, and the map will be revised if warranted.

NOTE: To verify past rating determinations and to establish floodplain management compliance requirements, old maps should be retained.

V. ORDERING FLOOD MAPS

Flood maps and related products may be ordered by writing to the FEMA Map Service Center (MSC) at P.O. Box 1038, Jessup, MD 20794-1038. Orders also may be placed by calling the MSC's toll-free number, 1-800-358-9616, from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Information about flood maps and other products also is available at the Map Service Center web site (<http://msc.fema.gov>). Visitors to the site now can download and print free "FIRMettes"—user-selected portions of official FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps. Regular visitors may set up accounts to order and pay for fee-based products online.

The MSC distributes Flood Hazard Boundary Maps (FHBM)s, Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) in hardcopy format. Digital flood data, known as Q3, are available on CD ROM for approximately 900 counties nationwide. The Q3 data require GIS software for use. Call the MSC at 1-800-358-9616 for Q3 information for specific areas.

A. Ordering Instructions

Z-fold maps may be ordered by community number and panel number. Flat map orders require a 6-digit community number. When ordering maps, be sure to identify specific map panels needed.

B. Prices

There is a \$3.00 charge for each map panel, including index maps, plus shipping. Q3 data are \$50 per CD-ROM. Federal, state, and local governments are exempt from the fees for hardcopy maps. However, government entities must pay for Q3 CD-ROMs.

A chart showing MSC products, services, and fees is provided on pages MAP 5-6. Orders must be prepaid, and all sales are final. Overpayments of less than \$3 are not refunded.

The MSC accepts VISA, MasterCard, American Express, Discover, and Diners Club; deposit accounts (see C., following); and checks. Credit card and deposit account orders can be faxed to 1-800-358-9620. Checks should be made payable to "NFIP" and mailed to the address above.

C. Map Revisions

To automatically receive map revisions, an account must be set up by either check or credit card. Accounts are established with a check of \$100 minimum. The check should be sent to the MSC at the address above, along with a list of the required map areas. As the revised maps become available, they will be sent automatically, and appropriate fees will be deducted from the deposit account.

Revised map information also may be obtained from the Flood Map Status Information Service (FMSIS) or the Community Status Book. For more information, call MSC at 1-800-358-9616.

COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary program for NFIP-participating communities. The goals of the CRS are to reduce flood losses, to facilitate accurate insurance rating, and to promote the awareness of flood insurance.

The CRS has been developed to provide incentives for communities to go beyond the minimum floodplain management requirements to develop extra measures to provide protection from flooding. The incentives are in the form of premium discounts.

II. ELIGIBILITY

For a community to be eligible, the community must be in full compliance with the NFIP and be in the Regular phase of the program. Communities in the Emergency phase of the program are not eligible.

III. CLASSIFICATIONS AND DISCOUNTS

All communities start out with a Class 10 rating (which provides no discount). There are 10 CRS classes: Class 1 requires the most credit points and gives the greatest premium discount; Class 10 identifies a community that does not apply for the CRS, or does not obtain a minimum number of credit points and receives no discount. There are 18 activities recognized as measures for eliminating exposure to floods. Credit points are assigned to each activity. The activities are organized under four main categories: Public Information, Mapping and Regulation, Flood Damage Reduction, and Flood Preparedness. Once a community applies to the appropriate FEMA region for the CRS program and its implementation is verified, FEMA sets the CRS classification based upon the credit points. This classification determines the premium discount

for policyholders. Premium discounts ranging from 5 percent to a maximum of 45 percent will be applied to every policy written in a community as recognition of the floodplain management activities instituted.

The table below shows premium discounts for CRS Classes 1-10 within different flood zones.

IV. CRS ACTIVITIES THAT CAN DIRECTLY BENEFIT INSURANCE AGENTS

Certain activities that are credited under the CRS provide direct benefit to agents writing flood insurance.

All CRS communities must maintain completed FEMA elevation and floodproofing certificates for all new and substantially improved construction in the Special Flood Hazard Area after the date of application for CRS classification. These certificates must be available upon request. Therefore, in writing a policy, an agent should be able to get these certificates from any CRS community. In addition, some CRS communities receive credit for having completed certificates for Post-FIRM buildings constructed prior to the CRS application date. If they do receive this credit, then these certificates should also be available to agents writing flood insurance. The community may charge a fee for copying certificates for inquirers.

Many CRS communities receive credit for providing inquirers with information from the community's FIRM. This includes a property's flood risk zone and the Base Flood Elevation. The service must be publicized once a year. If a community is receiving this credit, then agents should be able to use the service. A fee may be charged for the service.

CRS PREMIUM DISCOUNTS

Class	Discount	Class	Discount
1	45%	6	20%
2	40%	7	15%
3	35%	8	10%
4	30%	9	5%
5	25%	10	---
SFHA (Zones A, AE, A1-A30, V, V1-V30, AO, and AH): Discount varies depending on class.			
SFHA (Zones A99, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1-A30, AR/AH, and AR/AO): 10% discount for Classes 1-6; 5% discount for Classes 7-9.*			
Non-SFHA (Zones B, C, X, D): 10% discount for Classes 1-6; 5% discount for Classes 7-9.			
Preferred Risk Policies and Mortgage Portfolio Protection Program policies are not eligible for CRS Premium Discounts.			

*For the purpose of determining CRS Premium Discounts, all AR and A99 zones are treated as non-SFHAs.

COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

ELIGIBLE COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY NUMBER	COMMUNITY NAME	CRS ENTRY DATE	CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT CLASS	% DISCOUNT FOR SFHA ¹	% DISCOUNT FOR NON-SFHA ²	STATUS ³
Alabama							
010146	Athens, City of	10/1/91	10/1/98	10	0	0	R
010071	Atmore, City of	05/1/02	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
015000	Baldwin County	10/1/95	05/1/06	8	10	5	C
010116	Birmingham, City of	10/1/94	10/1/05	6	20	10	C
010418	Dauphin Island, Town of	04/1/01	04/1/01	8	10	5	C
010176	Decatur, City of	10/1/91	10/1/05	10	0	0	R
015005	Gulf Shores, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
015006	Homewood, City of	10/1/01	10/1/01	9	5	5	C
010123	Hoover, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
010153	Huntsville, City of	10/1/91	05/1/03	7	15	5	C
015007	Mobile, City of	10/1/92	10/1/93	10	0	0	R
015011	Orange Beach, City of	10/1/91	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
010189	Pell City, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
010002	Prattville, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
010070	Wetumpka, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
Alaska							
020005	Anchorage, Municipality of	10/1/95	10/1/04	7	15	5	C
020012	Kenai Peninsula, Borough of	04/1/00	04/1/00	8	10	5	C
020003	Ketchikan, Borough of	10/1/05	10/1/05	9	5	5	C
020069	Nome, City of	10/1/05	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
020113	Seward, City of	10/1/05	10/1/05	9	5	5	C
020094	Valdez, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
Arizona							
040013	Benson, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/92	10	0	0	R
040014	Bisbee, City of	10/1/91	10/1/92	10	0	0	R
040131	Camp Verde, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
040080	Casa Grande, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
040040	Chandler, City of	10/1/91	05/1/04	7	15	5	C
040094	Chino Valley, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
040095	Clarkdale, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
040012	Cochise County	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
040019	Coconino County	10/1/91	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
040061	Dewey-Humboldt, Town of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
040020	Flagstaff, City of	10/1/91	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
040028	Gila County	10/1/91	10/1/92	10	0	0	R
040044	Gilbert, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/92	8	10	5	C
040045	Glendale, City of	10/1/91	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
040067	Holbrook, City of	10/1/95	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
040037	Maricopa County	10/1/91	05/1/02	5	25	10	C
040048	Mesa, City of	10/1/91	04/1/98	10	0	0	R
040058	Mohave County	10/1/95	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
040066	Navajo County	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
040051	Phoenix, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	6	20	10	C
040073	Pima County	10/1/91	05/1/07	5	25	10	C

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Arizona (continued)							
040098	Prescott, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
040090	Santa Cruz County	10/1/03	10/1/03	7	15	5	C
045012	Scottsdale, City of	10/1/91	10/1/07	6	20	10	C
040130	Sedona, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
040069	Show Low, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
040054	Tempe, City of	10/1/91	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
040076	Tucson, City of	10/1/91	10/1/07	6	20	10	C
040056	Wickenburg, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/07	10	0	0	R
040031	Winkelman, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/95	10	0	0	R
040093	Yavapai County	10/1/91	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
Arkansas							
050029	Arkadelphia, City of	10/1/91	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
050192	Benton, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
050419	Benton County	05/1/05	05/1/05	8	10	5	C
050012	Bentonville, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
050140	Blytheville, City of	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
050046	Bono, City of	10/1/92	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
050308	Bryant, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
050433	Garland County	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
050168	Helena, City of	10/1/93	10/1/99	10	0	0	R
050084	Hot Springs, City of	10/1/93	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
050180	Jacksonville, City of	10/1/94	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
050048	Jonesboro, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
050181	Little Rock, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
050088	Malvern, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
050109	Pine Bluff, City of	10/1/94	10/1/95	10	0	0	R
050055	West Memphis, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
California							
060001	Alameda County	10/1/92	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
060213	Anaheim, City of	10/1/91	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
060714	Clearlake, City of	05/1/03	05/1/03	9	5	5	C
060025	Contra Costa County	10/1/91	04/1/01	6	20	10	C
065023	Corte Madera, Town of	10/1/03	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
060339	Cupertino, City of	10/1/05	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
060370	Fairfield, City of	10/1/92	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
060218	Fountain Valley, City of	10/1/96	04/1/98	8	10	5	C
065028	Fremont, City of	04/1/01	04/1/01	7	15	5	C
060048	Fresno, City of	10/1/92	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
065029	Fresno County	10/1/91	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
060340	Gilroy, City of	05/1/07	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
065034	Huntington Beach, City of	10/1/95	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
060222	Irvine, City of	10/1/91	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
060075	Kern County	10/1/91	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
060090	Lake County	10/1/95	10/1/06	8	10	5	C

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	California (continued)						
060136	Long Beach, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	7	15	5	C
060341	Los Altos, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
060137	Los Angeles, City of	10/1/91	10/1/05	7	15	5	C
065043	Los Angeles County	10/1/91	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
060344	Milpitas, City of	10/1/91	05/1/07	6	20	10	C
060735	Mission Viejo, City of	10/1/05	10/1/05	9	5	5	C
060195	Monterey County	10/1/91	05/1/07	5	25	10	C
065074	Moreno Valley, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
060346	Morgan Hill, City of	05/1/03	05/1/03	7	15	5	C
060347	Mountain View, City of	05/1/02	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
060751	Murrieta, City of	10/1/97	10/1/97	9	5	5	C
060207	Napa, City of	04/1/01	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
060227	Newport Beach, City of	10/1/93	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
060178	Novato, City of	10/1/95	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
060294	Oceanside, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
060228	Orange, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
060212	Orange County	10/1/91	05/1/02	7	15	5	C
060257	Palm Springs, City of	10/1/92	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
060348	Palo Alto, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
060379	Petaluma, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	6	20	10	C
060239	Placer County	10/1/91	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
060034	Pleasant Hill, City of	05/1/03	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
060012	Pleasanton, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
060360	Redding, City of	10/1/96	10/1/01	6	20	10	C
060279	Redlands, City of	10/1/07	10/1/07	9	5	5	C
060035	Richmond, City of	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
060243	Roseville, City of	10/1/92	10/1/06	1	45	10	C
060266	Sacramento, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	6	20	10	C
060262	Sacramento County	10/1/92	10/1/02	5	25	10	C
060202	Salinas, City of	10/1/91	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
060284	San Diego County	10/1/94	10/1/95	10	0	0	R
060299	San Joaquin County	10/1/93	05/1/03	6	20	10	C
060349	San Jose, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
060231	San Juan Capistrano, City of	10/1/91	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
060013	San Leandro, City of	10/1/06	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
060310	San Luis Obispo, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
060710	San Ramon, City of	10/1/91	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
060331	Santa Barbara County	10/1/91	05/1/06	6	20	10	C
060350	Santa Clara, City of	05/1/02	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
060337	Santa Clara County	05/1/04	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
060729	Santa Clarita, City of	10/1/01	10/1/01	9	5	5	C
060355	Santa Cruz, City of	10/1/92	05/1/02	7	15	5	C
060421	Simi Valley, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
060631	Solano County	10/1/91	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
060375	Sonoma County	10/1/91	10/1/92	10	0	0	R
060302	Stockton, City of	10/1/96	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
060352	Sunnyvale, City of	10/1/98	05/1/03	7	15	5	C

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	California (continued)						
060400	Tehema, City of	10/1/03	10/1/03	7	15	5	C
060373	Vacaville, City of	10/1/95	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
065070	Walnut Creek, City of	10/1/91	04/1/01	7	15	5	C
060357	Watsonville, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
060238	Yorba Linda, City of	10/1/93	10/1/04	10	0	0	R
060396	Yuba City, City of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
060427	Yuba County	10/1/03	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
	Colorado						
080001	Adams County	10/1/93	10/1/03	10	0	0	R
080010	Alamosa, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
080009	Alamosa County	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
080011	Arapahoe County	10/1/91	10/1/92	8	10	5	C
080273	Archuleta County	10/1/92	10/1/98	10	0	0	R
085072	Arvada, City of	10/1/91	05/1/06	6	20	10	C
080002	Aurora, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
080024	Boulder, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
080023	Boulder County	10/1/91	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
080130	Brush, City of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
080068	Canon City, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
080013	Cherry Hills Village, City of	10/1/96	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
080060	Colorado Springs, City of	10/1/92	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
080043	Delta, City of	10/1/96	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
080046	Denver, City and County of	10/1/96	05/1/06	8	10	5	C
080049	Douglas County	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
080099	Durango, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
080059	El Paso County	10/1/92	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
085074	Englewood, City of	10/1/95	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
080102	Fort Collins, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	4	30	10	C
080061	Fountain, City of	10/1/92	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
080067	Fremont County	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
080245	Frisco, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
080090	Golden, City of	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
080062	Green Mountain Falls, Town of	10/1/03	10/1/03	9	5	5	C
080080	Gunnison, City of	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
080078	Gunnison County	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
080087	Jefferson County	10/1/05	10/1/05	9	5	5	C
085075	Lakewood, City of	10/1/91	10/1/05	6	20	10	C
080101	Larimer County	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
080017	Littleton, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	7	15	5	C
080027	Longmont, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
085076	Louisville, City of	10/1/91	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
080063	Manitou Springs, City of	10/1/92	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
080115	Mesa County	05/1/06	05/1/06	9	5	5	C
080064	Monument, Town of	10/1/03	10/1/03	9	5	5	C
080092	Morrison, Town of	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
080065	Palmer Lake, Town of	10/1/03	10/1/03	9	5	5	C

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Colorado (continued)							
080310	Parker, Town of	10/1/92	05/1/07	6	20	10	C
080287	Pitkin County	10/1/92	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
080153	Rio Grande County	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
080018	Sheridan, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	10	0	0	R
080201	Silverthorne, Town of	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
080159	Steamboat Springs, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
080168	Telluride, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
080007	Thornton, City of	10/1/94	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
080054	Vail, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
080008	Westminster, City of	10/1/91	05/1/06	6	20	10	C
085079	Wheat Ridge, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	7	15	5	C
Connecticut							
090074	Cheshire, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/03	10	0	0	R
090076	East Haven, Town of	10/1/03	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
090096	East Lyme, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
090078	Hamden, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/06	10	0	0	R
090011	Newtown, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
090012	Norwalk, City of	10/1/93	10/1/98	10	0	0	R
090015	Stamford, City of	10/1/02	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
090193	Stonington, Borough of	10/1/04	10/1/04	9	5	5	C
090106	Stonington, Town of	05/1/04	05/1/04	9	5	5	C
095082	West Hartford, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
090070	Westbrook, Town of	05/1/05	05/1/05	9	5	5	C
090019	Westport, Town of	10/1/95	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
Delaware							
100056	Dewey Beach, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
105084	Fenwick Island, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
100041	Lewes, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
100026	New Castle, City of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
100025	Newark, City of	10/1/92	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
105086	Rehoboth Beach, City of	10/1/94	10/1/95	8	10	5	C
100048	Seaford, City of	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
100051	South Bethany, Town of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
Florida							
120001	Alachua County	10/1/95	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
120290	Altamonte Springs, City of	10/1/94	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
125087	Anna Maria, City of	10/1/91	10/1/07	5	25	10	C
120180	Apopka, City of	10/1/93	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
120075	Atlantic Beach, City of	10/1/05	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
120193	Atlantis, City of	10/1/92	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
120676	Aventura, City of	10/1/00	05/1/05	7	15	5	C
120419	Baker County	10/1/01	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
120636	Bal Harbour, Village of	10/1/96	10/1/97	8	10	5	C

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	Florida (continued)						
120004	Bay County	10/1/93	10/1/05	7	15	5	C
120637	Bay Harbor Islands, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
125089	Belleair Beach, City of	10/1/92	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
120195	Boca Raton, City of	10/1/92	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
120680	Bonita Springs, City of	05/1/06	05/1/06	7	15	5	C
120196	Boynton Beach, City of	10/1/91	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
120155	Bradenton, City of	10/1/91	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
125091	Bradenton Beach, City of	10/1/91	10/1/05	7	15	5	C
125092	Brevard County	10/1/91	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
125093	Broward County	10/1/92	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
120005	Callaway, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
125094	Cape Canaveral, City of	10/1/93	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
125095	Cape Coral, City of	10/1/91	05/1/07	6	20	10	C
120090	Carrabelle, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
120061	Charlotte County	10/1/92	05/1/04	5	25	10	C
120063	Citrus County	10/1/01	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
120064	Clay County	10/1/96	10/1/05	7	15	5	C
125096	Clearwater, City of	10/1/91	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
120198	Cloud Lake, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
120020	Cocoa, City of	10/1/94	10/1/04	10	0	0	R
125097	Cocoa Beach, City of	10/1/94	10/1/04	10	0	0	R
120031	Coconut Creek, City of	10/1/92	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
120067	Collier County	10/1/92	10/1/95	7	15	5	C
120070	Columbia County	10/1/96	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
120032	Cooper City, City of	10/1/92	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
120639	Coral Gables, City of	10/1/93	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
120033	Coral Springs, City of	10/1/92	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
120034	Dania, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
120035	Davie, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/05	7	15	5	C
125099	Daytona Beach, City of	10/1/94	05/1/03	7	15	5	C
125100	Daytona Beach Shores, City of	10/1/92	05/1/07	7	15	5	C
125101	Deerfield Beach, City of	10/1/92	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
125102	Delray Beach, City of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
125158	Destin, City of	10/1/94	05/1/04	7	15	5	C
125103	Dunedin, City of	10/1/92	05/1/07	7	15	5	C
120308	Edgewater, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
120080	Escambia County	10/1/91	10/1/05	7	15	5	C
120146	Fanning Springs, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
120120	Fellsmere, City of	10/1/99	10/1/04	9	5	5	C
120172	Fernandina Beach, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
120087	Flagler Beach, City of	10/1/95	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
125105	Fort Lauderdale, City of	10/1/92	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
125106	Fort Myers, City of	10/1/93	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
120673	Fort Myers Beach, Town of	10/1/99	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
120286	Fort Pierce, City of	10/1/92	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
120174	Fort Walton Beach, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
120088	Franklin County	10/1/93	10/1/02	8	10	5	C

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COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

ELIGIBLE COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY NUMBER	COMMUNITY NAME	CRS ENTRY DATE	CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT CLASS	% DISCOUNT FOR SFHA ¹	% DISCOUNT FOR NON-SFHA ²	STATUS ³
	Florida (continued)						
125107	Gainesville, City of	10/1/92	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
120200	Glen Ridge, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/06	10	0	0	R
120642	Golden Beach, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/02	10	0	0	R
120275	Gulf Breeze, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
120098	Gulf County	10/1/93	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
125109	Gulf Stream, Town of	10/1/99	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
125108	Gulfport, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	7	15	5	C
125110	Hallandale Beach, City of	10/1/94	05/1/05	7	15	5	C
120103	Hardee County	10/1/96	05/1/04	10	0	0	R
120107	Hendry County	10/1/00	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
120110	Hernando County	10/1/92	10/1/05	7	15	5	C
120643	Hialeah, City of	10/1/93	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
125111	Highland Beach, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
120111	Highlands County	10/1/94	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
120040	Hillsboro Beach, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
120112	Hillsborough County	10/1/92	10/1/07	5	25	10	C
125112	Holly Hill, City of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
125113	Hollywood, City of	10/1/92	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
125114	Holmes Beach, City of	10/1/91	05/1/06	7	15	5	C
120645	Homestead, City of	05/1/06	05/1/06	8	10	5	C
120207	Hypoluxo, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
120119	Indian River County	10/1/92	10/1/07	6	20	10	C
120121	Indian River Shores, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/95	8	10	5	C
125117	Indian Rocks Beach, City of	10/1/92	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
125118	Indian Shores, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/05	6	20	10	C
120125	Jackson County	10/1/02	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
120077	Jacksonville, City of	10/1/91	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
120078	Jacksonville Beach, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
120331	Jefferson County	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
120208	Juno Beach, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/07	5	25	10	C
125119	Jupiter, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
120162	Jupiter Island, Town of	10/1/95	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
120245	Kenneth City, Town of	10/1/92	05/1/06	8	10	5	C
120648	Key Biscayne, Village of	04/1/98	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
125121	Key Colony Beach, City of	10/1/92	10/1/95	8	10	5	C
120168	Key West, City of	10/1/92	10/1/99	10	0	0	R
120190	Kissimmee, City of	10/1/96	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
120211	Lake Clarke Shores, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
120421	Lake County	10/1/94	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
120212	Lake Park, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
120213	Lake Worth, City of	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
120267	Lakeland, City of	10/1/04	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
120214	Lantana, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
125122	Largo, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	7	15	5	C
125123	Lauderdale by the Sea, City of	04/1/00	05/1/05	8	10	5	C
120044	Lauderhill, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
120169	Layton, City of	10/1/01	10/1/01	8	10	5	C

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COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

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	Florida (continued)						
125124	Lee County	10/1/91	10/1/07	5	25	10	C
120145	Levy County	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
125125	Lighthouse Point, City of	10/1/93	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
125126	Longboat Key, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/05	6	20	10	C
120292	Longwood, City of	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
120009	Lynn Haven, City of	10/1/92	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
125127	Madeira Beach, City of	10/1/92	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
120149	Madison County	10/1/94	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
120215	Manalapan, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
120153	Manatee County	10/1/91	10/1/05	6	20	10	C
120216	Mangonia Park, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
120426	Marco Island, City of	10/1/00	10/1/05	6	20	10	C
120047	Margate, City of	10/1/92	10/1/95	8	10	5	C
120160	Marion County	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
120161	Martin County	10/1/92	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
120337	Mary Esther, City of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
120025	Melbourne, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
120650	Miami, City of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
120635	Miami-Dade County	10/1/94	10/1/03	5	25	10	C
120651	Miami Beach, City of	10/1/96	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
120686	Miami Lakes, Town of	10/1/06	10/1/06	6	20	10	C
120652	Miami Shores Village, Village of	10/1/00	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
120276	Milton, City of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
120048	Miramar, City of	10/1/93	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
125129	Monroe County	10/1/91	05/1/97	10	0	0	R
125130	Naples, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	6	20	10	C
120079	Neptune Beach, City of	10/1/94	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
120232	New Port Richey, City of	10/1/93	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
125132	New Smyrna Beach, City of	10/1/91	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
120338	Niceville, City of	10/1/93	04/1/98	8	10	5	C
120049	North Lauderdale, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
120655	North Miami, City of	10/1/94	10/1/01	5	25	10	C
120656	North Miami Beach, City of	10/1/93	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
120217	North Palm Beach, Village of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
120279	North Port, City of	10/1/92	05/1/07	7	15	5	C
125133	North Redington Beach, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
120050	Oakland Park, City of	10/1/94	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
120330	Ocala, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
125134	Ocean Ridge, Town of	10/1/92	01/1/98	8	10	5	C
120173	Okaloosa County	10/1/95	10/1/05	6	20	10	C
120177	Okeechobee County	10/1/96	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
120250	Oldsmar, City of	10/1/92	05/1/06	6	20	10	C
120179	Orange County	10/1/91	05/1/02	6	20	10	C
120186	Orlando, City of	10/1/93	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
125136	Ormond Beach, City of	10/1/92	05/1/07	7	15	5	C
120189	Osceola County	10/1/94	10/1/03	7	15	5	C

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	Florida (continued)						
120404	Palm Bay, City of	10/1/93	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
120220	Palm Beach, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
120192	Palm Beach County	10/1/91	10/1/06	6	20	10	C
120221	Palm Beach Gardens, City of	10/1/03	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
125137	Palm Beach Shores, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
120684	Palm Coast, City of	05/1/04	05/1/04	7	15	5	C
120223	Palm Springs, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
120159	Palmetto, City of	10/1/91	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
120012	Panama City, City of	10/1/93	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
120011	Parker, City of	10/1/94	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
120230	Pasco County	10/1/92	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
120053	Pembroke Pines, City of	10/1/94	10/1/98	7	15	5	C
120082	Pensacola, City of	10/1/02	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
125138	Pensacola Beach-Santa Rosa Island Authority	10/1/91	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
125139	Pinellas County	10/1/93	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
120251	Pinellas Park, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	7	15	5	C
120054	Plantation, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
120261	Polk County	10/1/92	10/1/03	7	15	5	C
120055	Pompano Beach, City of	10/1/93	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
120312	Ponce Inlet, Town of	05/1/04	05/1/04	7	15	5	C
120313	Port Orange, City of	10/1/92	05/1/03	7	15	5	C
120234	Port Richey, City of	10/1/92	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
120099	Port St. Joe, City of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
120287	Port St. Lucie, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
120062	Punta Gorda, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	6	20	10	C
125140	Redington Beach, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
125141	Redington Shores, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
120027	Rockledge, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
125143	Safety Harbor, City of	10/1/92	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
120402	Sanibel, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	5	25	10	C
120274	Santa Rosa County	10/1/93	04/1/00	7	15	5	C
125150	Sarasota, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	7	15	5	C
125144	Sarasota County	10/1/92	05/1/07	5	25	10	C
120028	Satellite Beach, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
120123	Sebastian, City of	10/1/92	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
120289	Seminole County	10/1/91	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
120164	Sewall's Point, Town of	10/1/96	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
120579	Shalimar, Town of	10/1/95	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
120314	South Daytona, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
120658	South Miami, City of	10/1/93	10/1/95	8	10	5	C
120227	South Palm Beach, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
125151	South Pasadena, City of	10/1/92	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
125145	St. Augustine, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
125146	St. Augustine Beach, City of	10/1/93	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
120191	St. Cloud, City of	10/1/93	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
125147	St. Johns County	10/1/95	05/1/07	6	20	10	C

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	Florida (continued)						
120285	St. Lucie County	10/1/94	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
120316	St. Marks, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
125149	St. Pete Beach, City of	10/1/91	10/1/92	8	10	5	C
125148	St. Petersburg, City of	10/1/92	05/1/02	7	15	5	C
120296	Sumter County	10/1/95	05/1/97	8	10	5	C
120688	Sunny Isles Beach, City of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
120328	Sunrise, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
120659	Surfside, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
120300	Suwannee County	10/1/96	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
120144	Tallahassee, City of	10/1/94	10/1/06	6	20	10	C
120058	Tamarac, City of	10/1/92	05/1/06	7	15	5	C
120114	Tampa, City of	10/1/91	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
120259	Tarpon Springs, City of	10/1/92	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
120302	Taylor County	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
120115	Temple Terrace, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
120228	Tequesta, Village of	10/1/92	05/1/07	10	0	0	R
125152	Titusville, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
125153	Treasure Island, City of	10/1/92	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
125154	Venice, City of	10/1/91	10/1/05	6	20	10	C
120124	Vero Beach, City of	10/1/93	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
125155	Volusia County	10/1/93	10/1/03	7	15	5	C
120315	Wakulla County	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
125157	Wellington, Village of	10/1/03	10/1/03	9	5	5	C
120229	West Palm Beach, City of	10/1/92	10/1/06	6	20	10	C
120295	Winter Springs, City of	10/1/93	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
120147	Yankeetown, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/97	7	15	5	C
	Georgia						
130075	Albany, City of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
130093	Brunswick, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
130209	Cartersville, City of	05/1/05	05/1/05	9	5	5	C
130030	Chatham County	10/1/91	05/1/04	7	15	5	C
130424	Cherokee County	05/1/05	05/1/05	8	10	5	C
130052	Cobb County	10/1/91	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
130086	College Park, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	6	20	10	C
130059	Columbia County	04/1/99	05/1/04	8	10	5	C
135158	Columbus, City of	10/1/91	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
130144	Covington, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
130504	Crisp County	05/1/05	05/1/05	9	5	5	C
135159	Decatur, City of	10/1/93	10/1/05	7	15	5	C
130065	Dekalb County	10/1/92	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
130074	Dougherty County	10/1/93	10/1/03	7	15	5	C
130306	Douglas County	10/1/95	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
130098	Duluth, City of	10/1/97	10/1/97	9	5	5	C
130432	Fayette County	05/1/04	05/1/04	7	15	5	C
130431	Fayetteville, City of	05/1/06	05/1/06	8	10	5	C
135160	Fulton County	04/1/00	04/1/00	9	5	5	C

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	Georgia (continued)						
130092	Glynn County	10/1/92	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
130322	Gwinnett County	10/1/94	05/1/04	8	10	5	C
130201	Jekyll Island, State Park Auth	10/1/93	05/1/06	6	20	10	C
130147	Paulding County	10/1/91	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
130078	Peachtree City, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	7	15	5	C
130261	Pooler, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/95	8	10	5	C
130088	Roswell, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	7	15	5	C
135163	Savannah, City of	10/1/92	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
135164	Tybee Island, City of	10/1/93	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
130025	Waynesboro, City of	10/1/91	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
130196	Worth County	05/1/03	05/1/03	9	5	5	C
	Hawaii						
150003	Maui County	10/1/95	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
	Idaho						
160001	Ada County	10/1/94	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
160009	Bannock County	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
165167	Blaine County	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
160002	Boise, City of	10/1/91	04/1/01	6	20	10	C
160206	Bonner County	10/1/05	10/1/05	9	5	5	C
160209	Caribou County	05/1/06	05/1/06	9	5	5	C
160003	Eagle, City of	04/1/00	04/1/00	6	20	10	C
160212	Elmore County	10/1/94	04/1/01	8	10	5	C
160004	Garden City, City of	10/1/98	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
160022	Hailey, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
160131	Kellogg, City of	10/1/92	10/1/07	9	5	5	C
160023	Ketchum, City of	10/1/92	10/1/07	9	5	5	C
160076	Kootenai County	10/1/92	10/1/00	6	20	10	C
160090	Moscow, City of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
160058	Mountain Home, City of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
160101	Nez Perce County	10/1/01	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
160012	Pocatello, City of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
160114	Shoshone County	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
160024	Sun Valley, City of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
160120	Twin Falls, City of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
160220	Valley County	10/1/94	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
	Illinois						
170001	Adams County	10/1/96	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
170198	Addison, Village of	10/1/91	10/1/97	7	15	5	C
170059	Bartlett, Village of	10/1/91	05/1/04	7	15	5	C
170072	Calumet City, City of	10/1/00	05/1/03	6	20	10	C
170298	Carbondale, City of	10/1/02	10/1/02	9	5	5	C
170322	Carpentersville, Village of	10/1/06	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
170078	Country Club Hills, City of	10/1/93	10/1/94	8	10	5	C

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	Illinois (continued)						
170361	Deerfield, Village of	10/1/95	10/1/05	7	15	5	C
170182	DeKalb, City of	05/1/05	05/1/05	8	10	5	C
170081	Des Plaines, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	7	15	5	C
170204	Downers Grove, Village of	10/1/91	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
170091	Flossmoor, Village of	10/1/93	04/1/00	8	10	5	C
170206	Glendale Heights, Village of	10/1/94	05/1/04	7	15	5	C
170107	Hoffman Estates, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
170400	LaSalle County	05/1/05	05/1/05	9	5	5	C
170116	Lansing, Village of	10/1/93	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
170378	Lincolnshire, Village of	10/1/93	10/1/03	5	25	10	C
170211	Lisle, Village of	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
170129	Mount Prospect, Village of	10/1/91	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
170213	Naperville, City of	10/1/91	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
170822	North Utica, Village of	05/1/05	05/1/05	9	5	5	C
170132	Northbrook, Village of	10/1/94	05/1/04	7	15	5	C
170214	Oak Brook, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/97	7	15	5	C
170172	Orland Hills, Village of	10/1/96	10/1/02	5	25	10	C
175170	Palatine, Village of	10/1/94	05/1/04	7	15	5	C
170533	Peoria County	10/1/92	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
170919	Prospect Heights, City of	10/1/94	05/1/04	8	10	5	C
170387	Riverwoods, Village of	05/1/07	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
170582	Rock Island County	10/1/06	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
170912	Sangamon County	04/1/00	04/1/00	8	10	5	C
170163	South Holland, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/02	5	25	10	C
170330	St. Charles, City of	10/1/94	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
170333	Sugar Grove, Village of	10/1/06	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
170169	Tinley Park, City of	10/1/05	10/1/05	7	15	5	C
170173	Wheeling, Village of	10/1/91	05/1/07	7	15	5	C
170687	Whiteside County	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
170222	Willowbrook, Village of	10/1/91	10/1/02	6	20	10	C
170224	Wood Dale, City of	10/1/99	10/1/04	5	25	10	C
	Indiana						
180302	Allen County	10/1/02	10/1/02	9	5	5	C
180150	Anderson, City of	05/1/07	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
180006	Bartholomew County	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
180007	Columbus, City of	10/1/98	10/1/98	9	5	5	C
180001	Decatur, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
180257	Evansville, City of	10/1/99	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
180003	Fort Wayne, City of	10/1/91	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
180080	Hamilton County	10/1/91	05/1/04	7	15	5	C
180419	Hancock County	10/1/03	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
180159	Indianapolis, City of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
180093	Kokomo, City of	10/1/95	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
180121	Kosciusko, County of	10/1/97	10/1/97	9	5	5	C
180382	Milford Junction, City of	10/1/97	10/1/97	9	5	5	C
180082	Noblesville, City of	10/1/91	10/1/06	5	25	10	C

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COMMUNITY NUMBER	COMMUNITY NAME	CRS ENTRY DATE	CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT CLASS	% DISCOUNT FOR SFHA ¹	% DISCOUNT FOR NON-SFHA ²	STATUS ³
	Indiana (continued)						
180465	North Webster, City of	10/1/97	10/1/97	9	5	5	C
180122	Syracuse, City of	10/1/97	10/1/97	9	5	5	C
180256	Vanderburgh County	04/1/99	04/1/99	8	10	5	C
180263	Vigo County	10/1/95	10/1/05	10	0	0	R
	Iowa						
190169	Coralville, City of	10/1/92	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
190242	Davenport, City of	10/1/95	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
190227	Des Moines, City of	10/1/91	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
	Kansas						
200250	Carbondale, City of	10/1/92	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
200095	Ellis, City of	10/1/07	10/1/07	9	5	5	C
200096	Hayes, City of	10/1/92	10/1/03	10	0	0	R
200090	Lawrence, City of	10/1/04	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
200215	Lindsborg, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
200201	Lyon County	10/1/07	10/1/07	9	5	5	C
200173	Olathe, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
200298	Riley County	10/1/92	10/1/93	10	0	0	R
200177	Shawnee, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
205187	Topeka, City of	10/1/92	10/1/01	10	0	0	R
	Kentucky						
210017	Ashland, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
210010	Bell County	10/1/94	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
210219	Bowling Green, City of	10/1/91	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
210227	Corbin, City of	10/1/93	10/1/94	10	0	0	R
210062	Daviess County	05/1/03	05/1/05	8	10	5	C
210075	Frankfort, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
210280	Franklin County	10/1/93	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
210051	Grayson, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
210055	Hopkinsville, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
210120	Jefferson County	10/1/91	10/1/00	6	20	10	C
210067	Lexington-Fayette Urban County	10/1/91	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
210122	Louisville, City of	10/1/91	10/1/00	6	20	10	C
210126	Nicholasville, City of	10/1/91	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
210063	Owensboro, City of	05/1/03	05/1/05	8	10	5	C
210127	Paintsville, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
210298	Pike County	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
210193	Pikeville, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
210072	Prestonsburg, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
210366	Radcliff, City of	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
210203	Rowan County	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
210312	Warren County	10/1/91	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
210097	West Point, City of	10/1/95	10/1/00	10	0	0	R

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Louisiana							
220013	Ascension Parish	10/1/92	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
225193	Baker, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
220033	Bossier City, City of	10/1/92	05/1/05	8	10	5	C
220361	Caddo Parish	10/1/95	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
220037	Calcasieu Parish	10/1/91	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
220200	Covington, City of	10/1/95	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
220116	Denham Springs, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
220027	Deridder, City of	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
220058	East Baton Rouge Parish	10/1/91	10/1/94	7	15	5	C
220117	French Settlement, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/07	9	5	5	C
220015	Gonzales, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
225198	Gretna, City of	10/1/00	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
220220	Houma, City of	10/1/92	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
225199	Jefferson Parish	10/1/92	05/1/03	7	15	5	C
225201	Kenner, City of	10/1/92	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
225202	Lafourche Parish	01/1/92	05/1/04	10	0	0	R
220040	Lake Charles, City of	10/1/04	10/1/04	9	5	5	C
220113	Livingston Parish	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
220248	Lutcher, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
220202	Mandeville, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
220136	Monroe, City of	10/1/03	10/1/03	9	5	5	C
220196	Morgan City, City of	10/1/91	05/1/06	8	10	5	C
225203	New Orleans/Orleans Parish	10/1/91	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
220135	Ouachita Parish	10/1/02	10/1/02	9	5	5	C
220119	Port Vincent, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
220008	Rayne, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
220347	Ruston, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
220036	Shreveport, City of	10/1/91	10/1/92	8	10	5	C
220204	Slidell, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
220016	Sorrento, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
220160	St. Charles Parish	10/1/91	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
220261	St. James Parish	10/1/91	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
220164	St. John The Baptist Parish	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
225205	St. Tammany Parish	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
220206	Tangipahoa Parish	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
225206	Terrebonne Parish	10/1/92	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
220121	Walker, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
220239	West Baton Rouge Parish	10/1/93	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
220094	Westwego, City of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
220061	Zachary, City of	10/1/92	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
Maine							
230191	Alfred, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
230208	Arrowsic, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
230001	Auburn, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
230043	Cape Elizabeth, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
230116	Dover-Foxcroft, Town of	10/1/07	10/1/07	9	5	5	C

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	Maine (continued)						
230057	Farmington, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
230018	Fort Fairfield, Town of	10/1/02	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
230209	Georgetown, Town of	10/1/01	10/1/01	9	5	5	C
230069	Hallowell, City of	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
230004	Lewiston, City of	10/1/93	05/1/97	8	10	5	C
230178	Norridgewock, City of	10/1/97	10/1/07	10	0	0	R
230632	Ogunquit, Town of	10/1/92	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
230153	Old Orchard Beach, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
230112	Old Town, City of	10/1/05	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
230120	Phippsburg, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
230051	Portland, City of	10/1/93	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
230155	Saco, City of	10/1/92	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
230128	Skowhegan, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
230157	South Berwick, Town of	10/1/94	05/1/05	8	10	5	C
230293	Southwest Harbor, Town of	10/1/96	10/1/02	9	5	5	C
230158	Wells, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/06	9	5	5	C
230159	York, Town of	10/1/01	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
	Maryland						
240042	Bel Air, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
240011	Calvert County	10/1/91	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
240130	Caroline County	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
240015	Carroll County	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
240040	Harford County	10/1/91	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
240044	Howard County	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
240012	North Beach, City of	01/1/92	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
245207	Ocean City, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
245208	Prince George's County	10/1/91	10/1/01	5	25	10	C
	Massachusetts						
250286	Boston, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
250233	Braintree, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
250004	Chatham, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
250082	Gloucester, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
250008	Harwich, Town of	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
250085	Haverhill, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
250273	Marshfield, Town of	10/1/91	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
250167	Northampton, City of	05/1/03	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
250060	Norton, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
250010	Orleans, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
250278	Plymouth, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
255219	Quincy, City of	10/1/93	05/1/97	7	15	5	C
250282	Scituate, Town of	10/1/91	05/1/07	9	5	5	C
250218	Tewksbury, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
250349	Worcester, City of	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C

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Michigan							
260142	Bedford, Township of	05/1/02	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
260473	Commerce, Township of	05/1/03	05/1/03	9	5	5	C
260221	Dearborn Heights, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
260172	Farmington Hills, City of	10/1/94	10/1/95	10	0	0	R
260657	Fraser, Township of	05/1/03	05/1/03	9	5	5	C
260226	Gibraltar, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
260118	Hamburg, Township of	10/1/99	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
260150	Luna Pier, City of	05/1/02	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
260140	Midland, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	6	20	10	C
260175	Novi, City of	10/1/99	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
260185	Park, Township of	05/1/03	05/1/03	9	5	5	C
260577	Portage, City of	10/1/92	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
260190	Saginaw, Township of	10/1/06	10/1/06	9	5	5	C
260305	Saugatuck, City of	10/1/06	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
260128	Sterling Heights, City of	10/1/95	05/1/05	7	15	5	C
260243	Sumpter, Township of	10/1/95	10/1/04	10	0	0	R
260728	Taylor, City of	05/1/03	05/1/03	9	5	5	C
260503	Taymouth, Township of	05/1/03	05/1/03	9	5	5	C
260208	Vassar, City of	10/1/06	10/1/06	6	20	10	C
260285	Zilwaukee, City of	05/1/04	05/1/04	8	10	5	C
Minnesota							
275228	Austin, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	5	25	10	C
275236	East Grand Forks, City of	10/1/91	10/1/98	10	0	0	R
275240	Lake St. Croix Beach, City of	10/1/95	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
270307	Mower County	10/1/95	04/1/00	8	10	5	C
275246	Rochester, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
270729	West St. Paul, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
Mississippi							
285251	Bay St. Louis, City of	10/1/95	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
285252	Biloxi, City of	10/1/96	10/1/03	7	15	5	C
280016	Cleveland, City of	10/1/93	04/1/99	8	10	5	C
280366	D'Iberville, City of	10/1/07	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
280332	Gautier, City of	10/1/94	04/1/00	8	10	5	C
280179	Greenville, City of	10/1/93	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
285253	Gulfport, City of	10/1/96	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
285255	Harrison County	10/1/03	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
280053	Hattiesburg, City of	10/1/94	05/1/02	7	15	5	C
280070	Hinds County	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
280072	Jackson, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
285257	Long Beach, City of	10/1/00	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
280229	Madison, City of	10/1/96	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
280096	Meridian, City of	10/1/92	10/1/95	8	10	5	C
285259	Ocean Springs, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
285260	Pascagoula, City of	10/1/07	10/1/07	7	15	5	C

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	Mississippi (continued)						
285261	Pass Christian, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	6	20	10	C
280110	Ridgeland, City of	10/1/94	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
280100	Tupelo, City of	05/1/03	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
280176	Vicksburg, City of	10/1/93	04/1/01	7	15	5	C
285262	Waveland, City of	10/1/93	10/1/06	5	25	10	C
	Missouri						
290188	Arnold, City of	10/1/91	05/1/04	10	0	0	R
290351	Ferguson, City of	10/1/95	04/1/01	10	0	0	R
290172	Independence, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
290362	Kirkwood, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
290315	St. Charles County	10/1/01	05/1/05	7	15	5	C
	Montana						
300009	Belt, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/92	8	10	5	C
300028	Bozeman, City of	10/1/92	05/1/03	7	15	5	C
300008	Cascade County	10/1/91	04/1/01	8	10	5	C
300108	Circle, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
300023	Flathead County	10/1/93	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
300010	Great Falls, City of	10/1/91	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
300038	Lewis and Clark County	10/1/91	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
300014	Miles City, City of	10/1/91	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
300049	Missoula, City of	10/1/91	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
300048	Missoula County	10/1/91	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
300029	Three Forks, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
300142	Yellowstone County	05/1/03	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
	Nebraska						
310069	Fremont, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
315273	Lincoln, City of	10/1/91	05/1/03	7	15	5	C
	Nevada						
320001	Carson City, City of	10/1/94	04/1/99	8	10	5	C
320003	Clark County	10/1/92	10/1/03	6	20	10	C
320008	Douglas County	10/1/93	10/1/04	6	20	10	C
320005	Henderson, City of	10/1/91	10/1/03	6	20	10	C
325276	Las Vegas, City of	10/1/91	10/1/03	6	20	10	C
320035	Mesquite, City of	10/1/02	05/1/07	7	15	5	C
320007	North Las Vegas, City of	10/1/91	10/1/03	6	20	10	C
320033	Storey County	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
	New Hampshire						
330023	Keene, City of	05/1/02	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
330024	Marlborough, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
330101	Peterborough, Town of	05/1/04	05/1/04	8	10	5	C
330141	Rye, Town of	05/1/05	05/1/05	9	5	5	C

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COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

ELIGIBLE COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY NUMBER	COMMUNITY NAME	CRS ENTRY DATE	CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT CLASS	% DISCOUNT FOR SFHA ¹	% DISCOUNT FOR NON-SFHA ²	STATUS ³
	New Hampshire (continued)						
330028	Winchester, Town of	05/1/02	05/1/02	9	5	5	C
	New Jersey						
345278	Atlantic City, City of	10/1/92	10/1/00	9	5	5	C
345279	Avalon, Borough of	10/1/96	10/1/07	6	20	10	C
340396	Barneгат, Township of	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
345280	Barneгат Light, Borough of	10/1/92	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
345281	Bay Head, Borough of	10/1/93	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
345282	Beach Haven, Borough of	10/1/91	05/1/04	7	15	5	C
340427	Bedminster, Township of	10/1/96	05/1/07	6	20	10	C
340369	Berkeley, Township of	10/1/92	10/1/94	10	0	0	R
340459	Berkeley Heights, Township of	10/1/94	04/1/99	10	0	0	R
340178	Bloomfield, Township of	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
340289	Bradley Beach, Borough of	10/1/95	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
345286	Brigantine, City of	10/1/92	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
345287	Burlington, City of	04/1/98	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
345288	Cape May City, City of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
345289	Cape May Point, Borough of	10/1/93	10/1/94	7	15	5	C
340031	Englewood, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	10	0	0	R
340204	Greenwich, Township of	05/1/07	05/1/07	9	5	5	C
340570	Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
340246	Hamilton, Township of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
345296	Harvey Cedars, Borough of	10/1/91	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
340376	Lacey, Township of	10/1/92	10/1/93	10	0	0	R
340379	Lavallette, Borough of	05/1/04	05/1/05	8	10	5	C
345300	Lincoln Park, Borough of	10/1/91	10/1/06	10	0	0	R
340467	Linden, City of	10/1/91	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
340046	Little Ferry, Borough of	10/1/93	10/1/94	10	0	0	R
340047	Lodi, Borough of	10/1/92	10/1/93	10	0	0	R
345301	Long Beach, Township of	10/1/92	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
345302	Longport, Borough of	10/1/95	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
345303	Manasquan, Borough of	10/1/92	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
340383	Mantoloking, Borough of	10/1/92	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
345304	Margate City, City of	10/1/92	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
340188	Montclair, Township of	10/1/94	10/1/95	10	0	0	R
340517	Mullica, Township of	10/1/94	10/1/01	9	5	5	C
345307	North Plainfield, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
345308	North Wildwood, City of	10/1/00	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
345309	Oakland, Borough of	10/1/95	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
340518	Ocean, Township of	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
345310	Ocean City, City of	10/1/92	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
340355	Parsippany-Troy Hills, Township of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
340512	Pennsville, Township of	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
345311	Pequannock, Village of	10/1/91	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
345312	Plainfield, City of	10/1/91	10/1/98	10	0	0	R

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ELIGIBLE COMMUNITIES

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New Jersey (continued)							
345313	Point Pleasant, Borough of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
340388	Point Pleasant Beach, Borough of	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
345528	Pompton Lakes, Borough of	10/1/91	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
345314	Rahway, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
340067	Ridgewood, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
340359	Riverdale, Borough of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
340070	Rochelle Park, Township of	10/1/06	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
340472	Roselle, Borough of	10/1/92	01/1/98	8	10	5	C
340474	Scotch Plains, Township of	10/1/94	10/1/95	10	0	0	R
345317	Sea Bright, Borough of	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
345318	Sea Isle City, City of	10/1/92	10/1/95	10	0	0	R
345319	Seaside Park, Borough of	10/1/92	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
345320	Ship Bottom, Borough of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
340329	Spring Lake, Borough of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
340393	Stafford, Township of	10/1/91	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
345323	Stone Harbor, Borough of	10/1/94	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
345324	Surf City, Borough of	10/1/92	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
345293	Toms River, Township of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
340395	Tuckerton, Borough of	10/1/93	10/1/98	10	0	0	R
340331	Union Beach, Borough of	10/1/03	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
345326	Ventnor, City of	10/1/92	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
345327	Wayne, Township of	10/1/91	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
345328	West Wildwood, Borough of	10/1/93	10/1/05	10	0	0	R
345330	Wildwood Crest, Borough of	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
345331	Woodbridge, Township of	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
New Mexico							
350045	Alamogordo, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
350002	Albuquerque, City of	10/1/93	10/1/95	8	10	5	C
350001	Bernalillo County	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
350010	Clovis, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
350012	Dona Ana County	10/1/03	10/1/03	9	5	5	C
350067	Farmington, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
350029	Hobbs, City of	10/1/92	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
355332	Las Cruces, City of	10/1/91	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
350054	Portales, City of	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
350006	Roswell, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
New York							
360226	Amherst, Town of	10/1/95	05/1/97	8	10	5	C
360147	Ashland, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
360790	Babylon, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/93	10	0	0	R
360988	Bayville, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
360148	Big Flats, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
361342	Brightwaters, Village of	10/1/93	10/1/98	10	0	0	R

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COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

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	New York (continued)						
360570	Camillus, Town of	10/1/96	10/1/01	10	0	0	R
361055	Catlin, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
360149	Chemung, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
360772	Corning, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
360463	East Rockaway, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
360150	Elmira, City of	10/1/91	05/1/97	8	10	5	C
360151	Elmira, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
360774	Erwin, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
360464	Freeport, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
360417	Greece, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
360777	Hornellsville, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/92	10	0	0	R
360153	Horseheads, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
360154	Horseheads, Village of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
360308	Ilion, Village of	10/1/00	10/1/00	9	5	5	C
360047	Johnson City, Village of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
360247	Lackawanna, City of	05/1/03	05/1/03	9	5	5	C
360476	Lawrence, Village of	10/1/92	05/1/07	7	15	5	C
360506	Niagara Falls, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
360801	Northport, Village of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
360667	Oneonta, City of	10/1/94	05/1/04	8	10	5	C
360780	Pulteney, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/93	10	0	0	R
360932	Scarsdale, Village of	10/1/93	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
365342	Southampton, Town of	10/1/95	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
365343	Southampton, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/93	10	0	0	R
360156	Southport, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
360595	Syracuse, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
360056	Union, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/01	9	5	5	C
361057	Veteran, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
360157	Wellsburg, Village of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
	North Carolina						
370404	Alliance, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
370044	Atlantic Beach, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
370183	Bayboro, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
375346	Beaufort, City of	10/1/94	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
370015	Belhaven, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
370253	Boone, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
370231	Brevard, City of	10/1/92	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
370036	Cabarrus County	10/1/91	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
370039	Caldwell County	04/1/00	04/1/00	9	5	5	C
370046	Cape Carteret, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
375347	Carolina Beach, Town of	10/1/93	04/1/99	7	15	5	C
370043	Carteret County	10/1/91	10/1/92	8	10	5	C
370238	Cary, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
370391	Caswell Beach, City of	10/1/94	10/1/00	7	15	5	C
370465	Cedar Point, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
370159	Charlotte, City of	10/1/91	05/1/06	5	25	10	C

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	North Carolina (continued)						
370263	Clinton, City of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
370037	Concord, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
370072	Craven County	10/1/91	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
370443	Creswell, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
370076	Cumberland County	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
370078	Currituck County	10/1/93	10/1/03	7	15	5	C
375348	Dare County	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
370085	Durham County	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
370062	Edenton, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
370047	Emerald Isle, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/03	7	15	5	C
370190	Farmville, Town of	10/1/04	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
375349	Forsyth County	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
370255	Goldsboro, City of	10/1/93	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
370191	Greenville, City of	10/1/92	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
370192	Grifton, Town of	10/1/04	10/1/04	5	25	10	C
370111	Guilford County	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
370265	Havelock, City of	10/1/95	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
375352	Holden Beach, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/92	8	10	5	C
370133	Hyde County	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
370178	Jacksonville, City of	10/1/91	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
375353	Kill Devil Hills, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
370145	Kinston, City of	10/1/94	05/1/06	5	25	10	C
370439	Kitty Hawk, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/02	6	20	10	C
370144	Lenoir County	10/1/94	05/1/06	7	15	5	C
370081	Lexington, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
375355	Manteo, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
370158	Mecklenburg County	10/1/91	05/1/06	6	20	10	C
370418	Minnesott Beach, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
370048	Morehead City, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
375356	Nags Head, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	6	20	10	C
370167	Nashville, Town of	10/1/94	05/1/05	8	10	5	C
370074	New Bern, City of	10/1/92	05/1/04	10	0	0	R
370168	New Hanover County	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
370049	Newport, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
370466	North Topsail Beach, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
370523	Oak Island, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
375357	Ocean Isle Beach, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
370279	Oriental, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/97	9	5	5	C
370181	Pamlico County	10/1/92	10/1/97	9	5	5	C
370267	Pine Knoll Shores, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
370160	Pineville, Town of	10/1/91	05/1/06	6	20	10	C
370372	Pitt County	10/1/02	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
370249	Plymouth, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
370243	Raleigh, City of	10/1/91	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
370092	Rocky Mount, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
370421	Roper, Town of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
370220	Sampson County	10/1/94	10/1/99	10	0	0	R

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North Carolina (continued)							
370430	Southern Shores, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/96	6	20	10	C
370028	Southport, City of	10/1/91	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
370437	Stonewall, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
375359	Sunset Beach, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
370094	Tarboro, Town of	10/1/06	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
370187	Topsail Beach, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/02	6	20	10	C
370438	Vandemere, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
370368	Wake County	10/1/91	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
370017	Washington, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
370247	Washington County	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
370268	Washington Park, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
370251	Watauga County	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
370254	Wayne County	10/1/93	05/1/03	7	15	5	C
370464	Whispering Pines, Village of	10/1/91	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
370071	Whiteville, City of	10/1/96	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
370270	Wilson, City of	10/1/91	10/1/05	7	15	5	C
375360	Winston-Salem, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
370193	Winterville, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
375361	Wrightsville Beach, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/01	5	25	10	C
North Dakota							
385364	Fargo, City of	05/1/06	05/1/06	7	15	5	C
385365	Grand Forks, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	5	25	10	C
Ohio							
390183	Delta, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
390038	Fairfield, City of	10/1/93	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
390110	Highland Heights, City of	10/1/91	10/1/92	10	0	0	R
390412	Kettering, City of	10/1/95	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
390328	Licking County	10/1/93	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
390378	Medina County	05/1/07	05/1/07	9	5	5	C
390071	New Richmond, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
390176	Obetz, Village of	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
390737	Orange, Village of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
390472	Ottawa, Village of	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
390432	Ottawa County	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
390460	Preble County	10/1/98	10/1/98	9	5	5	C
390479	Shelby, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
390131	South Euclid, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
390419	West Carrollton, City of	05/1/02	05/1/02	9	5	5	C
Oklahoma							
400220	Bartlesville, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
400207	Bixby, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/98	10	0	0	R
400078	Blackwell, City of	10/1/91	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
400236	Broken Arrow, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C

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	Oklahoma (continued)						
400234	Chickasha, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
400221	Dewey, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
400252	Edmond, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
400062	Enid, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
400049	Lawton, City of	10/1/91	10/1/04	7	15	5	C
400245	Lindsay, City of	10/1/92	10/1/93	10	0	0	R
400211	Sand Springs, City of	10/1/91	10/1/06	6	20	10	C
400053	Sapulpa, City of	10/1/92	10/1/93	10	0	0	R
405380	Stillwater, City of	10/1/91	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
405381	Tulsa, City of	10/1/91	10/1/03	2	40	10	C
	Oregon						
410137	Albany, City of	10/1/91	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
410090	Ashland, City of	10/1/91	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
410043	Bandon, City of	05/1/05	05/1/05	9	5	5	C
410240	Beaverton, City of	10/1/91	10/1/94	10	0	0	R
410008	Benton County	10/1/02	10/1/07	6	20	10	C
410029	Cannon Beach, City of	10/1/94	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
410092	Central Point, City of	10/1/92	05/1/02	7	15	5	C
415588	Clackamas County	10/1/04	10/1/04	5	25	10	C
410009	Corvallis, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
410059	Douglas County	10/1/00	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
410122	Eugene, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
410108	Grants Pass, City of	10/1/92	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
410175	Heppner, City of	05/1/06	05/1/06	8	10	5	C
415589	Jackson County	10/1/91	05/1/02	7	15	5	C
410154	Marion County	04/1/01	05/1/07	6	20	10	C
410096	Medford, City of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
410064	Myrtle Creek, City of	05/1/03	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
410200	Nehalem, City of	10/1/03	10/1/03	7	15	5	C
410021	Oregon City, City of	10/1/03	10/1/03	9	5	5	C
410186	Polk County	10/1/91	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
410183	Portland, City of	10/1/01	10/1/07	5	25	10	C
410201	Rockaway Beach, City of	10/1/04	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
410098	Rogue River, City of	10/1/92	05/1/02	7	15	5	C
410067	Roseburg, City of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
410039	Scappoose, City of	10/1/93	10/1/98	8	10	5	C
410144	Scio, City of	05/1/04	05/1/04	9	5	5	C
410257	Sheridan, City of	10/1/01	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
410213	Stanfield, City of	10/1/91	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
410100	Talent, City of	10/1/00	05/1/06	9	5	5	C
410202	Tillamook, City of	10/1/06	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
410196	Tillamook County	04/1/01	04/1/01	6	20	10	C
	Pennsylvania						
420339	Bloomsburg, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C

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COMMUNITY NUMBER	COMMUNITY NAME	CRS ENTRY DATE	CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT CLASS	% DISCOUNT FOR SFHA ¹	% DISCOUNT FOR NON-SFHA ²	STATUS ³
Pennsylvania (continued)							
422034	Chapman, Township of	10/1/07	10/1/07	9	5	5	C
420714	Danville, Borough of	10/1/06	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
421062	Etna, Borough of	10/1/96	05/1/04	8	10	5	C
421134	Granville, Township of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
420380	Harrisburg, City of	10/1/91	05/1/06	6	20	10	C
420735	Herndon, Borough of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
420642	Jersey Shore, Borough of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
420612	Kingston, Borough of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
420613	Kingston, Township of	10/1/92	04/1/93	10	0	0	R
420831	Lewisburg, Borough of	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
420687	Lewistown, Borough of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
422105	Limestone, Township of	10/1/93	10/1/98	10	0	0	R
421040	Loyalsock, Township of	10/1/94	04/1/01	10	0	0	R
425384	Milton, Borough of	10/1/92	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
421020	Monroe, Township of	10/1/07	10/1/07	9	5	5	C
420754	Newport, Borough of	10/1/94	10/1/94	9	5	5	C
420739	Northumberland, Borough of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
421024	Penn, Township of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
421026	Point, Township of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
425387	Selinsgrove, Borough of	10/1/07	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
421101	Shaler, Township of	10/1/94	10/1/04	8	10	5	C
420743	Sunbury, City of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
420834	Union, Township of	10/1/93	10/1/98	10	0	0	R
420372	Upper Allen, Township of	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
420745	Upper Augusta, Township of	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
421119	Upper St. Clair, Township of	10/1/98	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
420631	Wilkes-Barre, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
Rhode Island							
445401	Middletown, Town of	10/1/91	04/1/00	8	10	5	C
445402	Narragansett, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
445404	North Kingstown, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
440022	Pawtucket, City of	10/1/02	10/1/07	10	0	0	R
South Carolina							
450002	Aiken County	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
450262	Awendaw, Town of	10/1/96	10/1/05	6	20	10	C
450026	Beaufort, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
450025	Beaufort County	10/1/91	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
455412	Charleston, City of	10/1/93	05/1/05	7	15	5	C
455413	Charleston County	10/1/95	10/1/05	5	25	10	C
450056	Colleton County	05/1/05	05/1/07	7	15	5	C
455414	Edisto Beach, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
450078	Florence, City of	10/1/91	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
455415	Folly Beach, Township of	10/1/96	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
450087	Georgetown, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C

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	South Carolina (continued)						
450091	Greenville, City of	10/1/91	10/1/04	7	15	5	C
450089	Greenville County	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
450250	Hilton Head Island, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/97	6	20	10	C
455416	Isle of Palms, City of	10/1/94	10/1/04	7	15	5	C
450257	Kiawah Island, Town of	10/1/96	10/1/00	6	20	10	C
450129	Lexington County	10/1/91	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
450039	McClellanville, Town of	10/1/00	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
450040	Meggett, City of	10/1/96	10/1/05	6	20	10	C
455417	Mount Pleasant, City of	10/1/94	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
450109	Myrtle Beach, City of	10/1/91	05/1/03	5	25	10	C
450042	North Charleston, City of	05/1/03	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
450110	North Myrtle Beach, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/97	7	15	5	C
450255	Pawley's Island, Town of	10/1/05	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
450166	Pickens County	04/1/99	05/1/04	8	10	5	C
450043	Ravenel, Town of	10/1/96	10/1/05	6	20	10	C
450170	Richland County	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
450249	Rockville, Town of	10/1/98	10/1/05	6	20	10	C
450256	Seabrook Island, Town of	10/1/95	10/1/00	6	20	10	C
455418	Sullivans Island, Town of	05/1/04	05/1/04	8	10	5	C
450184	Sumter, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
450182	Sumter County	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
	South Dakota						
465420	Rapid City, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
	Tennessee						
470211	Athens, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
470182	Bristol, City of	05/1/06	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
470176	Carthage, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
475425	Elizabethton, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
470105	Fayetteville, City of	10/1/92	10/1/93	10	0	0	R
475426	Gatlinburg, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
470059	Humboldt, City of	10/1/93	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
470184	Kingsport, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
475433	Knox County	10/1/02	10/1/02	9	5	5	C
475434	Knoxville, City of	10/1/92	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
470070	Morristown, City of	10/1/92	10/1/93	10	0	0	R
470040	Nashville, City of & Davidson County	10/1/91	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
470100	Ripley, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
475448	Spring City, Town of	10/1/92	10/1/97	10	0	0	R
	Texas						
485454	Arlington, City of	10/1/91	05/1/05	8	10	5	C
480624	Austin, City of	10/1/91	10/1/06	7	15	5	C
481193	Bastrop County	10/1/04	10/1/04	8	10	5	C

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	Texas (continued)						
485456	Baytown, City of	10/1/91	05/1/06	6	20	10	C
480289	Bellaire, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
480586	Benbrook, City of	10/1/91	10/1/06	6	20	10	C
480082	Bryan, City of	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
485459	Burleson, City of	10/1/91	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
480167	Carrollton, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
485462	Cleburne, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
480484	Conroe, City of	10/1/92	05/1/02	7	15	5	C
480170	Coppell, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
485464	Corpus Christi, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
480171	Dallas, City of	10/1/91	05/1/02	7	15	5	C
480291	Deer Park, City of	10/1/00	10/1/00	9	5	5	C
480194	Denton, City of	10/1/91	05/1/07	6	20	10	C
480774	Denton County	10/1/92	10/1/93	10	0	0	R
480173	Duncanville, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
480214	El Paso, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
485468	Friendswood, City of	10/1/91	10/1/03	5	25	10	C
485471	Garland, City of	10/1/91	10/1/97	7	15	5	C
485472	Grand Prairie, City of	10/1/91	05/1/05	7	15	5	C
480287	Harris County	05/1/04	05/1/04	8	10	5	C
480296	Houston, City of	05/1/02	10/1/07	6	20	10	C
480601	Hurst, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
485481	Kemah, City of	10/1/92	10/1/00	5	25	10	C
485487	LaPorte, City of	10/1/99	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
485488	League City, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
480195	Lewisville, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	7	15	5	C
480452	Lubbock, City of	10/1/92	10/1/93	8	10	5	C
480477	Midland, City of	10/1/92	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
485491	Nassau Bay, City of	10/1/92	10/1/94	8	10	5	C
480607	North Richland Hills, City of	10/1/91	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
480206	Odessa, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
480307	Pasadena, City of	10/1/91	10/1/92	10	0	0	R
480077	Pearland, City of	05/1/05	05/1/05	8	10	5	C
480140	Plano, City of	10/1/92	10/1/03	6	20	10	C
485499	Port Arthur, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
480184	Richardson, City of	10/1/91	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
485505	San Marcos, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
485507	Seabrook, City of	10/1/02	10/1/02	9	5	5	C
480502	Sweetwater, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
485513	Taylor Lake Village, City of	10/1/96	05/1/02	8	10	5	C
481585	Tiki Island, Village of	10/1/01	05/1/06	8	10	5	C
480662	Wichita Falls, City of	10/1/91	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
	Utah						
490039	Bountiful, City of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
490074	Cedar City, City of	10/1/94	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
490040	Centerville, City of	05/1/02	05/1/02	9	5	5	C

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	Utah (continued)						
490019	Logan, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
490072	Moab, City of	04/1/01	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
490214	North Ogden, City of	10/1/93	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
490216	Orem, City of	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
490159	Provo, City of	10/1/91	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
490178	Santa Clara, Town of	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
490177	St. George, City of	10/1/94	05/1/04	7	15	5	C
490052	West Bountiful, City of	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
	Vermont						
500013	Bennington, Town of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
500126	Brattleboro, Town of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
505518	Montpelier, City of	10/1/98	10/1/98	9	5	5	C
	Virginia						
510001	Accomack County	10/1/92	10/1/96	8	10	5	C
515519	Alexandria, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
515520	Arlington County	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
510134	Bridgewater, Town of	10/1/96	05/1/06	8	10	5	C
510002	Chincoteague, City of	10/1/00	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
515525	Fairfax County	10/1/93	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
510054	Falls Church, City of	05/1/07	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
510071	Gloucester County	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C
510201	James City County	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
510090	Loudoun County	10/1/92	05/1/03	10	0	0	R
510104	Norfolk, City of	10/1/92	10/1/92	9	5	5	C
510183	Poquoson, City of	10/1/92	10/1/97	9	5	5	C
515529	Portsmouth, City of	10/1/92	10/1/00	9	5	5	C
510119	Prince William County	10/1/96	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
510130	Roanoke, City of	10/1/96	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
510190	Roanoke County	10/1/91	10/1/06	8	10	5	C
510053	Vienna, Town of	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
510005	Wachapreague, Town of	10/1/96	10/1/96	9	5	5	C
510182	York County	10/1/05	10/1/05	9	5	5	C
	Washington						
530073	Auburn, City of	10/1/92	05/1/02	7	15	5	C
530074	Bellevue, City of	10/1/92	05/1/06	5	25	10	C
530153	Burlington, City of	10/1/94	04/1/99	6	20	10	C
530103	Centralia, City of	10/1/94	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
530104	Chehalis, City of	10/1/94	05/1/04	6	20	10	C
530024	Clark County	10/1/04	10/1/04	7	15	5	C
530051	Ephrata, City of	10/1/00	10/1/00	8	10	5	C
530200	Everson, City of	10/1/94	10/1/99	8	10	5	C
530140	Fife, City of	05/1/06	05/1/06	7	15	5	C
530166	Index, Town of	04/1/98	04/1/98	8	10	5	C

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	Washington (continued)						
530079	Issaquah, City of	10/1/92	10/1/02	5	25	10	C
530071	King County	10/1/91	10/1/07	2	40	10	C
530156	La Conner, Town of	10/1/96	10/1/97	8	10	5	C
530102	Lewis County	10/1/94	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
530316	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	10/1/00	05/1/05	7	15	5	C
530169	Monroe, City of	10/1/91	05/1/06	5	25	10	C
530158	Mount Vernon, City of	05/1/97	10/1/07	7	15	15	C
530085	North Bend, City of	10/1/95	05/1/06	6	20	10	C
530138	Pierce County	10/1/95	04/1/00	5	25	10	C
530088	Renton, City of	10/1/94	10/1/99	7	15	5	C
530151	Skagit County	04/1/98	10/1/06	5	25	10	C
535534	Snohomish County	05/1/06	05/1/06	5	25	10	C
530090	Snoqualmie, City of	10/1/92	05/1/02	5	25	10	C
530173	Sultan, City of	10/1/03	10/1/03	8	10	5	C
530204	Sumas, City of	10/1/93	04/1/98	7	15	5	C
530188	Thurston County	10/1/00	10/1/00	5	25	10	C
530193	Wahkiakum County	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
530198	Whatcom County	10/1/96	10/1/06	6	20	10	C
530217	Yakima County	10/1/07	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
	West Virginia						
540199	Buckhannon, City of	05/1/07	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
540065	Jefferson County	10/1/06	10/1/06	9	5	5	C
540004	Philippi, City of	05/1/03	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
	Wisconsin						
550001	Adams County	10/1/91	05/1/07	8	10	5	C
550612	Allouez, Village of	10/1/92	10/1/02	7	15	5	C
550128	Eau Claire, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
550578	Elm Grove, Village of	04/1/01	10/1/06	6	20	10	C
550022	Green Bay, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	7	15	5	C
555562	La Crosse, City of	10/1/91	10/1/02	8	10	5	C
550085	Mazomanie, Village of	10/1/91	10/1/91	9	5	5	C
550487	New Berlin, City of	10/1/05	10/1/05	8	10	5	C
550310	Ozaukee County	10/1/91	10/1/07	8	10	5	C
550107	Watertown, City of	10/1/91	10/1/07	7	15	5	C
550108	Waupun, City of	10/1/91	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
550537	Winnebago County	10/1/91	10/1/01	8	10	5	C
	Wyoming						
560037	Casper, City of	10/1/00	10/1/00	9	5	5	C
560030	Cheyenne, City of	05/1/03	05/1/03	7	15	5	C
560013	Douglas, City of	10/1/93	10/1/93	9	5	5	C
560029	Laramie County	05/1/03	05/1/03	8	10	5	C
560085	Park County	10/1/91	10/1/96	10	0	0	R
560044	Sheridan, City of	10/1/95	10/1/95	9	5	5	C

¹For the purpose of determining CRS discounts, all AR and A99 zones are treated as non-SFHAs.

²Increase in discount for Classes 1-6 effective May 1, 2001. See table on page CRS 1.

³Status: C = Current, R = Rescinded

GUIDANCE FOR SEVERE REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The primary objective of the severe repetitive loss (SRL) properties strategy is to eliminate or reduce the damage to property and the disruption to life caused by repeated flooding. Approximately 8,300 insured properties have been identified with a high frequency of losses or a high value of claims. As these policies come up for renewal, they should be transferred to the NFIP Servicing Agent's Special Direct Facility (SDF).

The close supervision the SDF provides the group of policies and the attention the group of properties receives when mitigation decisions are made contribute to attaining the strategy's primary objective. The SRL group consists of any NFIP insured property that has met at least one of the following paid flood loss criteria since 1978, regardless of ownership:

1. Four or more separate claim payments of more than \$5,000 each (including building and contents payments); or
2. Two or more separate claim payments (building payments only) where the total of the payments exceeds the current value of the property.

In either case, two of the claim payments must have occurred within 10 years of each other. Multiple losses at the same location within 10 days of each other are counted as one loss, with the payment amounts added together.

The loss history includes all ownership of the property since 1978 or since the building's construction if built after 1978.

Severe repetitive loss properties with renewal dates of January 1, 2007, and later will be afforded coverage (new business or renewal) only through the SDF.

The agent of record will remain in that capacity while the policy is in the SDF. The NFIP Servicing Agent will pay the agent of record the standard 15 percent commission that is paid on all NFIP Direct business.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Policies that renew on or after January 1, 2007, and meet the criteria for severe repetitive loss will be transferred to the SDF for policy issuance.

Any policy that meets the SRL criteria during the current term will be transferred to the SDF with the subsequent renewal. As requests for review (discussed in "III. Dispute Resolution" below) are successful, and FEMA or its designee approves properties for mitigation, policies will be transferred out of the SDF.

When policies are to be transferred to the SDF, the NFIP Bureau and Statistical Agent will notify WYO companies and the NFIP Servicing Agent at least 150 days prior to the expiration date. The companies will notify the affected policyholders, their agents, and their lenders 90 days before expiration of the policy. This notice will explain that the policies are ineligible for coverage outside of the SDF. (See agent, lender, and policyholder notification letters, pages SRL 3-8) Offers to renew will be issued by the SDF approximately 45 days prior to the expiration date.

Policies with effective dates on or after November 1, 2006, that are currently written through the SDF as part of the Repetitive Loss Target Group program, but do not match the loss characteristics of the SRL group, will be identified by the NFIP Bureau and Statistical Agent and the SDF. The SDF will notify the policyholder, agent, and lender at least 90 days prior to the renewal date informing them that the flood insurance policy must be issued through a WYO company or the NFIP Servicing Agent.

III. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

When a policyholder has documentation that the NFIP-insured property has not sustained the losses reported, a request for review may be presented, *in writing*, to the NFIP Bureau and Statistical Agent. All documentation to substantiate the review must be included with the request letter. The policy will remain in the SDF during the review.

The policyholder and agent will be notified of the results of the review. If the policyholder's request for review is successful, the SDF policy will be canceled and the full premium will be returned to the former carrier. The carrier will write the policy using the SDF's effective dates. If, however, a loss occurs both in the current term and before the policy can be returned to the former carrier, the SDF will continue to service the claim and will return the policy at the next renewal cycle, unless the new claim qualifies the property for the SDF.

IV. MITIGATION

- Outside of the request for review process, when mitigation efforts (other than buyout or demolition) such as elevation, relocation, or other approved mitigation efforts are approved by FEMA, the property will be removed from the SDF and the target group at the next renewal.

If the property is bought out or demolished under an approved FEMA mitigation project, and the efforts for the specific property are FEMA approved, the policy will be canceled and the pro-rata premium (less Federal Policy Fee and, if applicable, Probation Surcharge) will be refunded. When a property is bought out or demolished, any commission chargeback to the agent will be forgiven.



FEMA

IMPORTANT FLOOD INSURANCE POLICY INFORMATION

Insured's Name:

Property Address:

Policy Number:

Dear Agent:

As you may be aware, your client's property, which is covered by flood insurance, has experienced repetitive flood losses under FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This letter is to inform you that your client's property meets the criteria for a new subset of repetitive loss structures: insured properties with a high frequency of losses or a high value of claims. These properties are designated Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) properties.

Congress recognized that SRL properties represent the greatest risk of sustaining repeated flood losses and, through the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (FIRA 2004), made it a top priority to reduce the number of SRL properties nationwide. As of March 2006, FEMA has identified approximately 8,300 properties that meet the standard for SRL. The loss characteristics of an SRL property must meet one of the following criteria based on paid flood losses since 1978, regardless of ownership:

- (1) Four or more separate claim payments of more than \$5,000 each (building and/or contents payments); or
- (2) Two or more separate claim payments (building payments only) where the total of the payments exceeds the current value of the property.

In either case, two of the claim payments must have occurred within 10 years of each other. If there are multiple losses at the same location within 10 days of each other, they are counted as one loss, with the payment amounts added collectively.

The strategy for reducing the number of SRL properties is twofold: First, the NFIP has centralized the processing of all flood insurance policies of SRL properties in order for FEMA to obtain additional underwriting information, verify loss information, and collect information about the flood risk to the SRL properties. Second, FEMA is implementing a new mitigation grant program authorized by FIRA 2004 to mitigate SRL properties. You need to be aware of the following:

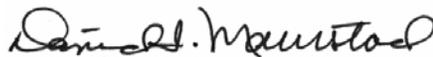
- The Write Your Own (WYO) Insurance Companies that sell and service flood insurance under the NFIP will assign flood insurance policies for SRL properties, upon renewal, to a centralized processing center operated by the NFIP's Servicing Agent. This center is the Special Direct Facility (SDF).

- As a result, your client's policy will not be processed by the chosen WYO Company or by the traditional NFIP Direct Program. You will, however, continue to be the agent of record throughout the process. While the policy remains in the SDF, you will receive the same 15 percent commission that the NFIP Direct agents are given.
- Approximately 45 days prior to the renewal date of the policy, your client will receive a premium bill from the NFIP Servicing Agent. **This bill is the only bill that should be paid by your client.**
- For the time being, the SDF will be the only source for NFIP flood insurance coverage for your client's property. As always, the full premium amount and any related fees should be paid by the date indicated. The policy sent to your client will meet all the requirements of any mortgage company to the same extent as the current policy.
- You should encourage your client to continue to contact you directly for any service needs on the policy because you will remain the agent of record.
- The NFIP provides a procedure for your client to follow if he or she believes that FEMA has incorrectly included his or her insured property on its list of SRL properties.

The new mitigation grant program authorized by FIRA 2004 may provide Federal grant funds to pay for up to 75 percent (up to 90 percent if certain state mitigation floodplain requirements are met) of the cost of eligible mitigation activities, such as elevating your client's NFIP-insured structure. Mitigated properties may qualify for reduced flood insurance rates. You should encourage your client to obtain additional information and refer them to the appropriate local floodplain manager or state hazard mitigation official.

FEMA's goal is to reduce the devastating effects of repetitive flood losses. If you have questions about this letter and the SRL procedures, please contact the NFIP Help Center by telephone at the toll-free number 1-866-395-7496.

Sincerely,



David I. Maurstad
Assistant Administrator
Mitigation



FEMA

IMPORTANT FLOOD INSURANCE POLICY INFORMATION

Insured's Name:

Property Address:

Policy Number:

Dear Lender:

As you may be aware, your client's property, which is covered by flood insurance, has experienced repetitive flood losses under FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This letter is to inform you that your client's property meets the criteria for a new subset of repetitive loss structures: insured properties with a high frequency of losses or a high value of claims. These properties are designated Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) properties.

Congress recognized that SRL properties represent the greatest risk of sustaining repeated flood losses and, through the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (FIRA 2004), made it a top priority to reduce the number of SRL properties nationwide. As of March 2006, FEMA has identified approximately 8,300 properties that meet the standard for SRL. The loss characteristics of an SRL property must meet one of the following criteria based on paid flood losses since 1978, regardless of ownership:

- (1) Four or more separate claim payments of more than \$5,000 each (building and/or contents payments); or
- (2) Two or more separate claim payments (building payments only) where the total of the payments exceeds the current value of the property.

In either case, two of the claim payments must have occurred within 10 years of each other. If there are multiple losses at the same location within 10 days of each other, they are counted as one loss, with the payment amounts added collectively.

The strategy for reducing the number of SRL properties is twofold: First, the NFIP has centralized the processing of all flood insurance policies of SRL properties in order for FEMA to obtain additional underwriting information, verify loss information, and collect information about the flood risk to the SRL properties. Second, FEMA is implementing a new mitigation grant program authorized by FIRA 2004 to mitigate SRL properties. You need to be aware of the following:

- The Write Your Own (WYO) Insurance Companies that sell and service flood insurance under the NFIP will assign flood insurance policies for SRL properties, upon renewal, to a centralized processing center operated by the NFIP's Servicing Agent. This center is the Special Direct Facility (SDF).

- As a result, your client's policy will not be processed by the chosen WYO Company or by the traditional NFIP Direct Program.
- Approximately 45 days prior to the renewal date of the policy, your client will receive a premium bill from the NFIP Servicing Agent. **This bill is the only bill that should be paid by your client.**
- For the time being, the SDF will be the only source for NFIP flood insurance coverage for your client's property. As always, the full premium amount and any related fees should be paid by the date indicated. The policy sent to your client will meet all the requirements of any mortgage company to the same extent as the current policy.
- The NFIP provides a procedure for your client to follow if he or she believes that FEMA has incorrectly included his or her insured property on its list of SRL properties.

The new mitigation grant program authorized by FIRA 2004 may provide Federal grant funds to pay for up to 75 percent (up to 90 percent if certain state mitigation floodplain requirements are met) of the cost of eligible mitigation activities, such as elevating your client's NFIP-insured structure. Mitigated properties may qualify for reduced flood insurance rates. You should encourage your client to obtain additional information and refer them to the appropriate local floodplain manager or state hazard mitigation official.

FEMA's goal is to reduce the devastating effects of repetitive flood losses. If you have questions about this letter and the SRL procedures, please contact the NFIP Help Center by telephone at the toll-free number 1-866-395-7496.

Sincerely,



David I. Maurstad
Assistant Administrator
Mitigation



FEMA

IMPORTANT FLOOD INSURANCE POLICY INFORMATION

Insured's Name:

Property Address:

Policy Number:

Dear Policyholder:

As you may be aware, your property, which is covered by flood insurance, has experienced repetitive flood losses under FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This letter is to inform you that your property meets the criteria for a new subset of repetitive loss structures: insured properties with a high frequency of losses or a high value of claims. These properties are designated Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) properties.

Congress recognized that SRL properties represent the greatest risk of sustaining repeated flood losses and, through the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (FIRA 2004), made it a top priority to reduce the number of SRL properties nationwide. As of March 2006, FEMA has identified approximately 8,300 properties that meet the standard for SRL. The loss characteristics of an SRL property must meet one of the following criteria based on paid flood losses since 1978, regardless of ownership:

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The strategy for reducing the number of SRL properties is twofold. First, the NFIP has centralized the processing of all flood insurance policies of SRL properties in order for FEMA to obtain additional underwriting information, verify loss information, and collect information about the flood risk to the SRL properties. Second, FEMA is implementing a new mitigation grant program authorized by FIRA 2004 to mitigate SRL properties. You need to be aware of the following:

- The "Write Your Own" (WYO) Insurance Companies that sell and service flood insurance under the NFIP will assign flood insurance policies for SRL properties, upon renewal, to a centralized processing center operated by the NFIP's Servicing Agent. This center is the Special Direct Facility (SDF).

- As a result, your policy will not be processed by your chosen WYO Company or by the traditional NFIP Direct Program. Your agent, however, will continue to be the agent of record throughout the process.
- Approximately 45 days prior to the renewal date of your policy, you will receive a premium bill from the NFIP Servicing Agent. **This bill is the only bill that you should pay.**
- For the time being, the SDF will be the only source for NFIP flood insurance coverage for your property. As always, the full premium amount and any related fees should be paid by the date indicated. The policy sent to you will meet all the requirements of any mortgage company to the same extent as your current policy.
- You may continue to contact your agent directly for any service needs on the policy because he or she will remain the agent of record.
- The NFIP provides a procedure for you to follow if you believe that FEMA has incorrectly included your insured property on its list of SRL properties.

The new mitigation grant program authorized by FIRA 2004 may provide Federal grant funds to pay for up to 75 percent (up to 90 percent if certain state mitigation floodplain requirements are met) of the cost of eligible mitigation activities, such as elevating your NFIP-insured structure. Mitigated properties may qualify for reduced flood insurance rates. To obtain additional information, please contact your local floodplain manager or state hazard mitigation official.

FEMA's goal is to reduce the devastating effects of repetitive flood losses. If you have questions about this letter and the SRL procedures, please contact the NFIP Help Center by telephone at the toll-free number 1-866-395-7496.

Sincerely,



David I. Maurstad
Assistant Administrator
Mitigation

DEFINITIONS

This list of terms is intended to include those that have specific meaning to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). In a few instances, standard industry terms have been added for additional focus and emphasis.

Act. The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and any amendments to it.

Actual Cash Value (ACV). The cost to replace an insured item of property at the time of loss, less the value of its physical depreciation.

Adjuster Control Office. An NFIP claims office similar to a Flood Insurance Claims Office (FICO) with the exception that the Adjuster Control Office does not house insured files, maintain a claims examiner staff at the site, or issue claim payments.

Alternative Rating. A rating method used when a building is Pre-FIRM, the FIRM zone is unknown, and the community in which the building is located has no V zones. May also be used for renewal of policies in communities that have converted from the Emergency Program to the Regular Program during a policy's term.

Anchored. Adequately secured to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement.

Application. The statement made and signed by the prospective policyholder or the agent in applying for an NFIP flood insurance policy. The application gives information used to determine the eligibility of the risk, the kind of policy to be issued, and the correct premium payment. The application is part of the flood insurance policy. For a policy to be issued, the correct premium payment must accompany the application.

Appurtenant Structure. A detached garage servicing a 1-4 family dwelling.

Assignment. The transfer by a policyholder of his/her legal right or interest in a policy contract to a third party. In the NFIP, written assignment of a policy is permissible upon transfer of title, without the consent of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), except in the case where a residential (household) contents-only policy is involved or a policy was issued to cover a building in the course of construction.

Base Flood. A flood having a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Base Flood Depth (BFD). The depth shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map for Zone AO that indicates the depth of water above highest adjacent grade resulting from a flood that has a 1 percent chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE). The elevation shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map for Zones AE, AH, A1-A30, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1-A30, AR/AH, AR/AO, V1-V30, and VE that indicates the water surface elevation resulting from a flood that has a one percent chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year.

Basement. Any area of the building, including any sunken room or sunken portion of a room, having its floor below ground level (subgrade) on all sides.

Binder or Certificate of Insurance. A temporary agreement between company, producer, and insured that the policy is in effect. Binders and certificates of insurance are not permitted under the NFIP.

Blanket Insurance. A single amount of insurance applying to more than one building and/or contents. Blanket insurance is not permitted under the NFIP.

Breakaway Wall. A wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.

Building.

- A structure with two or more outside rigid walls and a fully secured roof, that is affixed to a permanent site; or
- A manufactured home (a "manufactured home," also known as a mobile home, is a structure built on a permanent chassis, transported to its site in one or more sections, and affixed to a permanent foundation); or
- A travel trailer without wheels, built on a chassis and affixed to a permanent foundation, that is regulated under the community's floodplain management and building ordinances or laws.

"Building" does not mean a gas or liquid storage tank or a recreational vehicle, park trailer, or other similar vehicle, except as described above.

Building in the Course of Construction. A walled and roofed building (see page GR 4 for exception) that is principally above ground and affixed to a permanent site. It does not include building materials or supplies intended for use in construction, alteration, or repair unless such materials or supplies are within an enclosed building on the premises.

Cancellation. The ending of the insurance coverage provided by a policy before the expiration date.

Cistern. Covered cisterns and the water in them are defined as an integral part of an insurable building, meaning under the building or above ground and physically attached to a side of the building with one of the walls of the building and cistern being common to each other.

Claims Coordinating Office (CCO). A clearinghouse for the various insurers who are responding to a multi-peril catastrophe. Through voluntary participation, all losses are reported to the Claims Coordinating Office and are processed to locate address matches among the reported claims. The interest of each carrier is protected as the Claims Coordinator maintains sole control over the policy and loss information. If a match is found, special care is taken to direct the assigned adjuster(s) to a mutually agreeable adjustment or to have one adjuster surrender his/her loss with the assurance that every effort will be made to replace it.

Closed Basin Lake. A natural lake from which water leaves primarily through evaporation and whose surface area exceeds or has exceeded 1 square mile at any time in the recorded past. NFIP-insured buildings that are subject to continuous lake flooding from a closed basin lake are covered under the provisions of Standard Flood Insurance Policy.

Coastal Barrier. A naturally occurring island, sandbar, or other strip of land, including coastal mainland, that protects the coast from severe wave wash.

Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (CBIA). Enacted on November 16, 1990, the Act greatly expanded the identified land in the Coastal Barrier Resources System established pursuant to the Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982.

Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982 (CBRA). For the purposes of the NFIP, the Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982 designated certain portions of the Gulf and East Coasts as undeveloped coastal barriers. These

areas are shown on appropriate flood insurance map panels and have certain coverage restrictions.

Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS). Communities, coastal barriers, and other protected areas identified by the Department of the Interior legislation defined above.

Coastal High Hazard Areas. Special Flood Hazard Areas along the coasts that have additional hazards due to wind and wave action. These areas are identified on Flood Insurance Rate Maps as Zones V, V1-V30, and VE.

Coinsurance. A penalty imposed on the loss payment unless the amount of insurance carried on the damaged building is at least 80 percent of its replacement cost or the maximum amount of insurance available for that building under the NFIP, whichever is less. Coinsurance applies only to building coverage under the Residential Condominium Building Association Policy.

Community. A political entity that has the authority to adopt and enforce floodplain ordinances for the area under its jurisdiction.

Community Number. A 6-digit designation identifying each NFIP community. The first two numbers are the state code. The next four are the FEMA-assigned community number. An alphabetical suffix is added to a community number to identify revisions in the Flood Insurance Rate Map for that community.

Community Rating System (CRS). A program developed by FEMA to provide incentives for those communities in the Regular Program that have gone beyond the minimum floodplain management requirements to develop extra measures to provide protection from flooding.

Condominium. That form of ownership of real property in which each unit owner has an undivided interest in common elements.

Condominium Association. The entity made up of the unit owners responsible for the maintenance and operation of:

- Common elements owned in undivided shares by unit owners;
- Other real property in which the unit owners have use rights;

where membership in the entity is a required condition of unit ownership.

Contract Agent. An employee of a WYO Company, or an agent under written contract with a WYO Company, empowered to act on the company's behalf and with authority to advise an

applicant for flood insurance that the company will accept the risk.

Countywide Map. A Flood Insurance Rate Map that shows flooding information for the entire geographic area of a county, including the incorporated communities within the county.

Date of Construction. The date that the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date.

Declarations Page. A computer-generated summary of information provided by the prospective policyholder in the application for flood insurance. The Declarations Page also describes the term of the policy and the limits of coverage and displays the premium and the insurer's name. The Declarations Page is a part of the flood insurance policy.

Deductible Buyback. The option whereby, for an additional premium, policyholders who wish to reduce their deductibles from the standard deductibles of \$1,000 per building loss and per contents loss for Pre-FIRM risks may purchase separate \$500 deductibles for building and contents coverages.

Described Location. The location where the insured building or personal property is found. The described location is shown on the Declarations Page.

Diagram Number. Any of the numbers used in the instructions to the FEMA Elevation Certificate to identify the diagrams of the eight main types of buildings.

Direct Physical Loss By or From Flood. Loss or damage to insured property, directly caused by a flood. There must be evidence of physical changes to the property.

Doublewide Manufactured (Mobile) Home. A manufactured (mobile) home that, when assembled as a nonmovable, permanent building, is at least 16 feet wide and has an area within its perimeter walls of at least 600 square feet.

Dwelling. A building designed for use as a residence for no more than four families or a single-family unit in a building under the condominium form of ownership.

Dwelling Form. See "Standard Flood Insurance Policy—Dwelling Form."

Elevated Building. A building that has no basement and that has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns. Solid perimeter foundations walls are not an acceptable means of elevating buildings in V and VE zones.

Emergency Program. The initial phase of a community's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. During this phase, only limited amounts of insurance are available under the Act.

Enclosure. That portion of an elevated building below the lowest elevated floor that is either partially or fully shut in by rigid walls.

Erosion. The collapse, undermining, or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water. Erosion is a covered peril if it is caused by waves or currents of water exceeding their cyclical levels which result in flooding.

Expense Constant. A flat fee formerly charged on each new and renewal policy, the Expense Constant was eliminated effective May 1, 2003, and no longer affects the premium calculation for new and renewal business. However, the Expense Constant may affect the calculation of refunds going back prior to May 1, 2003, for policy cancellations and endorsements.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The federal agency under which the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is administered. In March 2003, FEMA became part of the newly created U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Federal Policy Fee. A flat charge that the policyholder must pay on each new or renewal policy to defray certain administrative expenses incurred in carrying out the National Flood Insurance Program.

Financial Assistance/Subsidy Arrangement. The arrangement between an insurance company and FEMA to initiate the company's participation in the Write Your Own (WYO) Program. It establishes the duties of the company and the government.

Finished (Habitable) Area. An enclosed area having more than 20 linear feet of finished walls (paneling, etc.) or used for any purpose other than solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage.

Flood.

- A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties (at least one of which is the policyholder's property) from:
 - Overflow of inland or tidal waters;
 - Unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or
 - Mudflow; or
- Collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined above.

Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). Official map of a community issued by FEMA, where the boundaries of the flood, mudflow, and related erosion areas having special hazards have been designated.

Flood Insurance Claims Office (FICO). An NFIP claims processing office set up in a catastrophe area when a sufficient number of flood claims result from a single event.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Official map of a community on which FEMA has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood Response Office (FRO). The FRO provides a local presence in the affected area and supports the WYO companies, the NFIP Servicing Agent, and various federal, state, and local officials in providing answers to claims coverage questions, forms for claims handling, and survey and statistical input. One of the key requirements of personnel at the FRO is to coordinate and conduct reinspections of WYO and NFIP Direct losses. The FRO also tracks adjuster performance and provides such information to interested WYO and NFIP Direct companies.

Floodplain. Any land area susceptible to being inundated by flood waters from any source.

Floodplain Management. The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, and floodplain management regulations.

Floodproofing. Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures, which reduce or

eliminate risk of flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitation facilities, or structures with their contents.

Freeboard. An additional amount of height above the Base Flood Elevation used as a factor of safety (e.g., 2 feet above the Base Flood) in determining the level at which a structure's lowest floor must be elevated or floodproofed to be in accordance with State or community floodplain management regulations.

General Property Form. See "Standard Flood Insurance Policy—General Property Form."

Grade Elevation. The lowest or highest finished ground level that is immediately adjacent to the walls of the building. Use natural (pre-construction), ground level, if available, for Zone AO and Zone A (without BFE).

Grandfathering. An exemption based on circumstances previously existing. Under the NFIP, buildings located in Emergency Program communities and Pre-FIRM buildings in the Regular Program are eligible for subsidized flood insurance rates. Post-FIRM buildings in the Regular Program built in compliance with the floodplain management regulations in effect at the start of construction will continue to have favorable rate treatment even though higher base flood elevations or more restrictive, greater risk zone designations result from FIRM revisions.

Group Flood Insurance. Issued by the NFIP Direct Program in response to a Presidential disaster declaration. Disaster assistance applicants, in exchange for a modest premium, receive a minimum amount of building and/or contents coverage for a 3-year policy period. An applicant may cancel the group policy at any time and secure a regular Standard Flood Insurance Policy through the NFIP.

High-Rise Building. High-rise condominium buildings have five or more units and at least three floors excluding enclosure even if it is the lowest floor for rating purposes. An enclosure below an elevated building, even if it is the lowest floor for rating purposes, cannot be counted as a floor to avoid classifying the building as low rise.

Historic Building. Any building that is:

- Listed individually in the National Register of Historic places (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior

as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register; or

- Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district; or
- Individually listed in a state inventory of historic places in states with preservation programs that have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 - By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or
 - Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

Improvements and Betterments. Fixtures, alterations, installations, or additions made or acquired solely at a tenant's expense and comprising part of an insured building.

Increased Cost of Compliance. Coverage for expenses that a property owner must incur, above and beyond the cost to repair the physical damage the structure actually sustained from a flooding event, to comply with mitigation requirements of State or local floodplain management ordinances or laws. Acceptable mitigation measures are elevation, floodproofing, relocation, demolition, or any combination thereof.

Letter of Determination Review (LODR). FEMA's ruling on the determination made by a lender or third party that a borrower's building is in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). A LODR deals only with the location of a building relative to the SFHA boundary shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map.

Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA). An amendment to the currently effective FEMA map which establishes that a property is not located in a Special Flood Hazard Area. A LOMA is issued only by FEMA.

Letter of Map Revision (LOMR). An official amendment to the currently effective FEMA map. It is issued by FEMA and changes flood zones, delineations, and elevations.

Loss in Progress. A loss that is already in progress as of 12:01 a.m. on the first day of the policy term; or, as to any increase in the limits of coverage which is requested, a loss that is already in progress when the additional coverage is requested.

Lowest Adjacent Grade. The lowest point of the ground level next to the building.

Lowest Floor. The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including a basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of requirements.

Lowest Floor Elevation (LFE). The measured distance of a building's lowest floor above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) or other datum specified on the FIRM for that location.

Low-Rise Building. Low-rise condominium buildings have fewer than five units regardless of the number of floors or five or more units with fewer than three floors including basement. All townhouses/rowhouses, regardless of the number of floors or units, and all single-family detached condominium buildings are classified as low rise. An enclosure below an elevated building, even if it is the lowest floor for rating purposes, cannot be counted as a floor to avoid classifying the building as low rise.

Mandatory Purchase. Under the provisions of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, individuals, businesses, and others buying, building, or improving property located in identified areas of special flood hazards within participating communities are required to purchase flood insurance as a prerequisite for receiving any type of direct or indirect federal financial assistance (e.g., any loan, grant, guaranty, insurance, payment, subsidy, or disaster assistance) when the building or personal property is the subject of or security for such assistance.

Manufactured (Mobile) Home. A structure built on a permanent chassis, transported to its site in one or more sections, and affixed to a permanent foundation. "Manufactured (mobile) home" does not include recreational vehicles.

Manufactured (Mobile) Home Park or Subdivision, Existing. A manufactured (mobile) home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured (mobile) homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or before December 31, 1974, or before the effective date of the community's initial FIRM, whichever is later.

Manufactured (Mobile) Home Park or Subdivision, Expansion to Existing Site. The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which manufactured (mobile) homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

Manufactured (Mobile) Home Park or Subdivision, New. A manufactured (mobile) home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured (mobile) homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed after December 31, 1974, or on or after the effective date of the community's initial FIRM, whichever is later.

Map Revision. A change in the FHBM or FIRM for a community which reflects revised zone, base flood, or other information.

Mean Sea Level. See National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

Modular Building. A building that is usually transported to its site on a steel frame or special trailer because it does not have a permanent chassis like a manufactured (mobile) home. A modular building is classified and rated under one of the other building types.

Mortgage Portfolio Protection Program (MPPP). A program designed to help lending institutions maintain compliance with the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended. Policies written under the MPPP can be placed only through a WYO Company.

Mudflow. A river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water. Other earth movements, such as landslide, slope failure, or a saturated soil mass moving by liquidity down a slope, are not mudflows.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The program of flood insurance coverage and floodplain management administered under the Act and applicable Federal regulations promulgated in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Subchapter B.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD). National standard reference datum for elevations, formerly referred to as Mean Sea Level (MSL) of 1929. NGVD is used as the reference datum on most FIRMs.

Natural Grade. The grade unaffected by construction techniques such as fill, landscaping, or berming.

New Construction. Buildings for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, including any subsequent improvements.

NFIP Bureau and Statistical Agent. A corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized entity that contracts with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to be the focal point of support operations for the NFIP.

NFIP Servicing Agent. A corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized entity that contracts with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to service insurance policies as direct business.

NFIP Special Direct Facility (SDF). Formed in 2000, a branch of the NFIP Servicing Agent to which WYO companies transfer renewals for identified properties in the Repetitive Loss Target Group so that mitigation assistance can be offered to the policyholders.

Non-Residential. Includes, but is not limited to: small business concerns, churches, schools, farm buildings (including grain bins and silos), poolhouses, clubhouses, recreational buildings, mercantile structures, agricultural and industrial structures, warehouses, hotels and motels with normal room rentals for less than 6 months' duration, and nursing homes.

Nullification. The act of declaring an insurance contract invalid from its inception so that, from a legal standpoint, the insurance contract never existed.

Other Residential. Hotels or motels where the normal occupancy of a guest is 6 months or more; a tourist home or rooming house which has more than four roomers. A residential building (excluding hotels and motels with normal room rentals for less than 6 months' duration) containing more than four dwelling units. Incidental occupancies such as office, professional private school, or studio occupancy, are permitted if the total area of such incidental occupancies is limited to less than 25 percent of the total floor area within the building.

Out-As-Shown Determination. An alternative outcome of the FEMA Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) review process stating that a specific property is located outside the Special Flood

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