July 2008

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 Producer’s Edition of the NFIP Flood Insurance Manual that will become effective October 1, 2008. All of the changes are shown on the enclosed amended pages, and related footers have been modified to reflect the October 1, 2008, effective date. The significant revisions include the following:

- Explains two exceptions to the provisions for reduction or reformation of coverage limits described in the Standard Flood Insurance Policy at Paragraph G of GENERAL CONDITIONS (GR Section);

- Stipulates that, for a building to qualify for floodproofing credit in an AO Zone, where the Flood Insurance Rate Map does not provide Base Flood Elevations, the building must be floodproofed to at least 1 foot higher than the Base Flood Depth (RATE Section).

- Clarifies that individual residential condominium units in a nonresidential condominium building are not eligible for building coverage (CONDO Section).

- Clarifies that the loss history criteria determining a building’s eligibility for the Preferred Risk Policy apply to any 10-year period of the building’s existence, regardless of ownership (PRP Section);

Thank you for your continued support of the NFIP.

Sincerely,

David I. Maurstad
Federal Insurance Administrator
National Flood Insurance Program

Enclosure
Updates to the Producer’s Edition of 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.

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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.)
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.

With two exceptions, complete provisions for reduction of coverage limits or reformation are described in:

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

The property must be insured using the correct SFIP form in order for these two exceptions to apply.

The two exceptions are as follows:

1. Any additional premium due will be calculated prospectively from the date of discovery; and
2. The automatic reduction in policy limits is effective the date of discovery.

This will provide policyholders with the originally requested limits at the time of a claim arising before the date of discovery without paying any additional premium. Policyholders will have 30 days to pay the additional premium due, or 60 days to obtain additional information and then 30 days to pay the additional premium due, for the remainder of the policy term to restore the originally requested limits without a waiting period.

In addition, payment of the claim will not be delayed because of additional information needed to calculate the correct payment.

If a claim occurs after the notice requesting additional information or additional premium due is sent to the policyholder, that claim cannot be processed with the originally requested amount of coverage until the information, if required, and the premium are received by the company within the required time.

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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

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 except for buildings with subgrade crawl spaces as described on page RATE 25, paragraph G.

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.

E. Different Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) Reported

When the BFE shown on a Flood Zone Determination Company’s form is different than the BFE shown on the property owner’s Elevation Certificate, the BFE shown on the Elevation Certificate must be used to rate the policy.

F. Flood Zone Discrepancies

When presented with two different flood zones, use the more hazardous flood zone for rating unless the building qualifies for the grandfathering rule (see XIV.C. on page RATE 21).

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 presentation 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 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.
since the wave action effects have already been considered in establishing the BFEs on the Pacific Coast.

The 1981 and later FIRMs for the Atlantic and Gulf Coast communities indicate whether or not wave height is included. If wave height is included, the following statement appears under "Notes to User" on the map legends: "Coastal base flood elevations shown on this map include the effects of wave action."

C. Unnumbered V Zones 1981 Post-FIRM Construction

Determining wave heights in coastal communities is a very important additional risk consideration in the engineering or architectural certification that the structure is securely anchored to adequately anchored pilings or columns in order to withstand velocity waters and hurricane wave wash. In these rare instances, it will be necessary to obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any BFE data available from a Federal, state, or other source, until such other data have been provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as criteria to determine the BFEs, including wave heights.

D. Rate Selection Procedure

Factors used in determining the appropriate insurance rate are:

1. The elevation of the building relative to the BFE adjusted by the wave height factor for an individual building site or the actual FIRM BFEs on the appropriate FIRM (include the effect of wave action [wave height]), and

2. The existence or non-existence of obstructions under the beam supporting the building's lowest floor.

The replacement cost ratio is used to select the specific rate. Complete the appropriate section of the Application.

XVII. FLOODPROOFED BUILDINGS

Floodproofing and the completion of the Floodproofing Certificate are described in detail in the Special Certifications section.

A. Elevation Difference

To determine the elevation difference used for the rating of floodproofed buildings, the following procedures should be used if rounding is necessary:

1. Round floodproofed elevation to the nearest foot if the BFE is shown in feet. Convert the floodproofed elevation to tenths of feet if the BFE is shown in tenths of feet.

2. The elevation difference should be rounded to the nearest higher elevation. Use 0.5 feet as the midpoint and always round up. (Example: +1.5 becomes +2; -0.5 becomes 0; -1.4 becomes -1; -1.5 becomes -1; -1.6 becomes -2.)

In order to qualify for floodproofing credit, buildings in AE, A1-A30, and AH Zones must be floodproofed to at least 1 foot higher than their BFEs. Buildings in AO Zones must be floodproofed to at least 1 foot higher than their Base Flood Depths.

B. Rating

When computing a premium for a floodproofed building, use the following procedure:

1. Determine how far above the BFE the building is floodproofed. (For example, the building will be floodproofed at +1 foot, +2 feet, and so forth above BFE.)

2. Subtract 1 foot to determine the elevation to be used in determining the rate and computing the premium for the building.

3. Find the rate for the given building in the proper zone at the "adjusted" elevation.

4. Compute the premium as usual.

The building must be floodproofed to +1 foot in order to receive a rate equivalent to a building with its lowest floor elevated to the BFE.

For example, if the building is located in Zone AO and the community's floodproofing standards have been approved to a level of 3 feet above the highest adjacent grade (HAG) for the lowest floor of a nonfloodproofed building, to qualify for With Certification of Compliance rates, a building must meet the following standards:
- Be floodproofed to an elevation of 4 feet above HAG (1 foot above the community's minimum standard of 3 feet above HAG).

- The floodproofing must be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect on the Floodproofing Certificate or by a responsible local official in a letter containing the same information requested on the Floodproofing Certificate.

- The certification, certificate, or letter must accompany the NFIP Flood Insurance Application.

In order to be eligible for lower rates, the insured must have a registered professional engineer or architect certify that the floodproofing conforms to the minimum floodproofing specifications of FEMA. This means that the building must be floodproofed to at least 1 foot above the BFE. If floodproofed to 1 foot above the BFE or flood depth, it can then be treated for rating purposes as having a 0 elevation difference from the BFE. This certification must be submitted with the Application for flood insurance.

To further illustrate, if the building is certified to be floodproofed to 2 feet above the BFE, flood depth, or comparable community approved floodplain management standards, whichever is highest, then it is credited for floodproofing and is to be treated for rating purposes as having a +1 foot elevation.

XVIII. THE V-ZONE RISK FACTOR RATING FORM

A. Use

In conjunction with Table 10 (V-Zone Risk Rating Relativities Table), this optional form (see page RATE 35) may be used to evaluate the coastal risk when it is believed that the design, placement, and/or construction of a building is such that the usual criteria used to establish actuarially appropriate rates do not reflect the lessened risk of a particular structure. The form may be used to either:

- Establish a rate prior to issuing a new policy, or
- Appeal the rate charged on an existing policy.

Submit the V-Zone Risk Factor Rating Form for review, along with a copy of the site grading and structural plans, the Elevation Certificate (EC), and photographs. See pages CERT 1-2 of this manual for photo requirements pertaining to the new EC, which became mandatory for use effective January 1, 2007.

B. Submission

The completed form should be submitted to the NFIP Bureau and Statistical Agent, Underwriting Department, P.O. Box 310, Lanham, MD 20703.

Confirmation of the relativity and established rate will be returned to the submitting producer, engineer, and builder/applicant in approximately 30 business days.
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.

Individual residential condominium units in nonresidential condominium buildings are not eligible for building coverage.

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.
### TABLE 3B. RCBAP HIGH-RISE CONDOMINIUM RATES
ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE
(Basic/Additional)

**AO, AH POST-FIRM NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE BUILDINGS¹**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WITH CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE²</th>
<th>BUILDING</th>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WITHOUT CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE OR WITHOUT ELEVATION CERTIFICATE³</td>
<td>.99/.08</td>
<td>1.18/.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POST-FIRM UNNUMBERED A-ZONE - WITHOUT BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE¹**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION DIFFERENCE TO NEAREST FOOT</th>
<th>BUILDING</th>
<th>CONTENTS⁴</th>
<th>TYPE OF ELEVATION CERTIFICATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+5 OR MORE</td>
<td>.81/.05</td>
<td>.62/.12</td>
<td>NO ESTIMATED BASE FLOOD ELEVATION⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2 TO +4</td>
<td>1.41/.06</td>
<td>.87/.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>2.31/.14</td>
<td>1.54/.57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 OR BELOW</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2 OR MORE</td>
<td>.70/.04</td>
<td>.51/.12</td>
<td>WITH ESTIMATED BASE FLOOD ELEVATION⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 TO +1</td>
<td>1.24/.06</td>
<td>.85/.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>5.19/.17</td>
<td>2.46/.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2 OR BELOW</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO ELEVATION CERTIFICATE</td>
<td>6.60/1.27</td>
<td>3.36/1.00</td>
<td>NO ELEVATION CERTIFICATE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Zones A, AO, or AH buildings with basement/enclosure--Submit for Rating.
²“With Certification of Compliance” rates are to be used when the Elevation Certificate shows that the lowest floor elevation is equal to or greater than the community’s elevation requirement.
³“Without Certification of Compliance” rates are to be used only on Post-FIRM structures without an Elevation Certificate or when the Elevation Certificate shows that the lowest floor elevation of a Post-FIRM structure is less than the community’s elevation requirement.
⁴For elevation rated policies, when contents are located one floor or more above lowest floor used for rating, use .35/.12.
⁵NO ESTIMATED BASE FLOOD ELEVATION: Elevation difference is the measured distance between the lowest floor of the building and the highest adjacent grade next to the building.
⁶WITH ESTIMATED BASE FLOOD ELEVATION: Elevation difference is the measured distance between the lowest floor of the building and the estimated BFE provided by the community or registered professional engineer, surveyor, or architect.

***SUBMIT FOR RATING.***
TABLE 3C. RCBAP HIGH-RISE CONDOMINIUM RATES
ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE
(Basic/Additional)

AR AND AR DUAL ZONES

BUILDING

PRE-FIRM$^{1,2}$ AND POST-FIRM$^{3}$ NOT ELEVATION-RATED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING TYPE</th>
<th>RATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Basement/Enclosure</td>
<td>1.06/05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Basement</td>
<td>1.29/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Enclosure</td>
<td>1.12/05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTENTS

PRE-FIRM$^{1,2}$ AND POST-FIRM$^{3}$ NOT ELEVATION-RATED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS LOCATION</th>
<th>RATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basement and above</td>
<td>1.53/56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure and above</td>
<td>1.53/65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest floor only-above ground level</td>
<td>1.20/59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest floor above ground level and higher floors</td>
<td>1.20/34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above ground level more than 1 full floor</td>
<td>.35/12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BUILDING

PRE-FIRM AND POST-FIRM ELEVATION-RATED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION</th>
<th>3 OR MORE FLOORS NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE</th>
<th>3 OR MORE FLOORS WITH BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+4</td>
<td>.33/.03</td>
<td>.33/.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td>.35/.03</td>
<td>.34/.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>.40/.03</td>
<td>.36/.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>.72/.04</td>
<td>.53/.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.06/05</td>
<td>1.15/05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1$^{4}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Footnote

CONTENTS

PRE-FIRM AND POST-FIRM ELEVATION-RATED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION</th>
<th>LOWEST FLOOR ONLY- ABOVE GROUND LEVEL (NO BSMNT./ENCL.)</th>
<th>LOWEST FLOOR ABOVE GROUND LEVEL AND HIGHER (NO BSMNT./ENCL.)</th>
<th>BASEMENT/ ENCLOSURE AND ABOVE</th>
<th>ABOVE GROUND LEVEL - MORE THAN ONE FULL FLOOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>.52/.12</td>
<td>.38/.12</td>
<td>.38/.12</td>
<td>.35/.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.24/.12</td>
<td>.69/.12</td>
<td>.41/.12</td>
<td>.35/.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1$^{4}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Footnote

---

$^{1}$Start of construction or substantial improvement on or before 12/31/74, or before the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

$^{2}$Base deductible is $1,000.

$^{3}$Base deductible is $500.

$^{4}$Use Pre-FIRM Not Elevation-Rated AR and AR Dual Zones Rate Table above.
### TABLE 4D. RCBAP LOW-RISE CONDOMINIUM RATES
(Including Townhouse/Rowhouse)
ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE
(Basic/Additional)

**AR AND AR DUAL ZONES**

**REGULAR PROGRAM — PRE-FIRM \(^1,2\) AND POST-FIRM \(^3\) NOT ELEVATION-RATED RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING TYPE</th>
<th>BUILDING CONTENTS</th>
<th>ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO BASEMENT</td>
<td>.74/.21</td>
<td>1.20/.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH BASEMENT</td>
<td>.81/.30</td>
<td>1.36/.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH ENCLOSURE</td>
<td>.81/.34</td>
<td>1.36/.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REGULAR PROGRAM — PRE-FIRM AND POST-FIRM ELEVATION-RATED RATES**

**BUILDING RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION OF LOWEST FLOOR ABOVE OR BELOW BFE</th>
<th>ONE FLOOR NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE</th>
<th>MORE THAN ONE FLOOR NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE</th>
<th>MORE THAN ONE FLOOR WITH BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+4</td>
<td>.18/.08</td>
<td>.18/.08</td>
<td>.18/.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td>.18/.08</td>
<td>.18/.08</td>
<td>.18/.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>.27/.08</td>
<td>.18/.08</td>
<td>.18/.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>.49/.08</td>
<td>.28/.08</td>
<td>.23/.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>.74/.21</td>
<td>.71/.09</td>
<td>.55/.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONTENTS RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION OF LOWEST FLOOR ABOVE OR BELOW BFE</th>
<th>LOWEST FLOOR ONLY - ABOVE GROUND LEVEL (NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE)</th>
<th>LOWEST FLOOR ABOVE GROUND LEVEL AND HIGHER FLOORS (NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE)</th>
<th>CONTENTS LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+4</td>
<td>.38/.12</td>
<td>.38/.12</td>
<td>.38/.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td>.38/.12</td>
<td>.38/.12</td>
<td>.38/.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>.38/.12</td>
<td>.38/.12</td>
<td>.38/.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>.52/.12</td>
<td>.38/.12</td>
<td>.38/.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.24/.12</td>
<td>.69/.12</td>
<td>.41/.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Start of construction or substantial improvement on or before 12/31/74, or before the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

\(^2\)Base deductible is $1,000.

\(^3\)Base deductible is $500.

\(^4\)Use Pre-FIRM Not Elevation-Rated AR and AR Dual Zones Rate Table above.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION OF LOWEST FLOOR ABOVE OR BELOW BFE</th>
<th>BUILDING TYPE</th>
<th>CONTENTS LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ONE FLOOR NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE</td>
<td>LOWEST FLOOR ONLY - ABOVE GROUND LEVEL (NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0³</td>
<td>2.43/.45</td>
<td>4.00/.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1⁴</td>
<td>5.31/2.77</td>
<td>8.81/4.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REGULAR PROGRAM -- 1975-1981¹ -- POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION²**

**FIRM ZONES V1-V30, VE -- BUILDING RATES**

**FIRM ZONES V1-V30, VE -- CONTENTS RATES**

**REGULAR PROGRAM -- 1975-1981³ -- POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION²**

**UNNUMBERED V ZONE -- ELEVATED BUILDINGS**

---

¹Policies for 1975 through 1981 Post-FIRM and Pre-FIRM buildings in Zones VE and V1-V30 will be allowed to use the Post-'81 V Zone rate tables if the rates are more favorable to the insured. See instructions on page RATE 23 for V Zone Optional Rating.

²For 1981 Post-FIRM construction rating, refer to pages CONDO 19 and 20.

³These rates are to be used if the lowest floor of the building is at or above the BFE.

⁴Use Submit-for-Rate guidelines if the enclosure below the lowest floor of an elevated building, which is used for rating, is 1 or more feet below BFE.

***SUBMIT FOR RATING***
I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Preferred Risk Policy (PRP) offers low-cost coverage to owners and tenants of eligible buildings located in the moderate-risk B, C, and X Zones in NFIP Regular Program communities.

For residential properties, the maximum coverage combination is $250,000 building and $100,000 contents. Up to $100,000 contents-only coverage is available.

For non-residential properties, the maximum coverage combination is $500,000 building and $500,000 contents. Up to $500,000 contents-only coverage is available.

Only one building can be insured per policy, and only one policy can be written on each building.

II. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

A. Flood Zone

To be eligible for building/contents coverage or contents-only coverage under the PRP, the building must be in a B, C, or X Zone on the effective date of the policy. However, for the purpose of determining the flood zone, the agent may use the FIRM in effect at the time of application and presentment of premium. The flood map available at the time of the renewal offer determines a building’s continued eligibility for the PRP. (See V. RENEWAL.) NFIP map grandfathering rules do not apply to the PRP.

B. Occupancy

Combined building/contents amounts of insurance are available for owners of all eligible occupancy types—one- to four-family properties (including individual condominium units in condominium buildings), other residential properties, and non-residential properties.

Contents-only coverage is available for tenants and owners of all eligible occupancies, except when contents are located entirely in a basement.

C. Loss History

A building’s eligibility for the PRP is based on the preceding requirements and on the building’s flood loss history. If one of the following conditions exists within any 10-year period, regardless of any change(s) in ownership of the building, then the building is not eligible for the PRP:

- 2 flood insurance claim payments, each more than $1,000; or
- 3 or more flood insurance claim payments, regardless of amount; or
- 2 Federal flood disaster relief payments (including loans and grants), each more than $1,000; or
- 3 Federal flood disaster relief payments (including loans and grants), regardless of amount; or
- 1 flood insurance claim payment and 1 Federal flood disaster relief payment (including loans and grants), each more than $1,000.

In reviewing a building’s flood loss history for PRP eligibility, be aware that:

- A flood insurance claim payment (building and/or contents) and a Federal flood disaster relief payment (including loans and grants) for the same loss are considered a single payment.
- Federal flood disaster relief payments (including loans and grants) are considered only if the building sustained flood damage.

THE PRP AT A GLANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COVERAGE TYPE</th>
<th>1-4 Family</th>
<th>Other Residential</th>
<th>Non-Residential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined Building/</td>
<td>$250,000/</td>
<td>$250,000/</td>
<td>$500,000/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contents Only</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. INELIGIBILITY

For help in determining eligibility/ineligibility of various condominium risks, use the PRP Condominium Rating Chart on the next page.

- Properties in Special Flood Hazard Areas or in Emergency Program communities are not eligible for the PRP.
- Residential condominium associations eligible under the Residential Condominium Building Association Policy are not eligible for the PRP.
- Individual residential condominium units in non-residential condominium buildings are not eligible for building coverage.
- Individual non-residential condominium units are not eligible for building coverage.
- Contents located entirely in a basement are not eligible for contents-only coverage. However, contents located entirely in an enclosure are eligible.
- Condominium units are not eligible for Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) coverage.

IV. DOCUMENTATION

All Preferred Risk Policy new business applications must include documentation of eligibility for the PRP. Such applications must be accompanied by one of the following:

- A Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA)
- A Letter of Map Revision (LOMR)
- A Letter of Determination Review (LODR)
- 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
- A flood zone determination certification that guarantees the accuracy of the information.

An agent writing through a Write Your Own (WYO) company should contact that company for guidance.

V. RENEWAL

An eligible risk renews automatically without submission of a new application. If, during a policy term, the risk fails to meet the eligibility requirements, it cannot be renewed as a PRP. It must be nonrenewed or rewritten as a conventional Standard Flood Insurance Policy (SFIP).

Effective May 1, 2008, if there has been a map change during the policy term that may affect the insured property, proof of the property’s continued eligibility for the PRP must be provided for the policy to be renewed. See IV. DOCUMENTATION.

VI. COVERAGE LIMITS

The elevated building coverage limitation provisions do not apply to the PRP.

VII. REPLACEMENT COST COVERAGE

Replacement cost coverage applies only if the building is the principal residence of the insured and the building coverage chosen is at least 80 percent of the replacement cost of the building at the time of the loss, or the maximum coverage available under the NFIP.

VIII. DISCOUNTS/FEES/ICC PREMIUM

- No Community Rating System discount is associated with the PRP.
- The $50.00 Community Probation Surcharge is added, when applicable.
- The Federal Policy Fee of $13.00 is included in the premium and is not subject to commission.
- The ICC premium of $6.00 is included.

IX. DEDUCTIBLES

The standard deductible for PRPs is $500 each for building and contents, applied separately. Optional deductibles are not available for PRPs.

X. ENDORSEMENTS

The PRP may be endorsed to:

- Increase coverage mid-term, subject to the coverage limits in effect when the policy was issued or renewed. See page END 5 for an example.
- Correct misratings, such as incorrect building description or community number.
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