Dear Flood Insurance Manual Subscribers:

Revisions have been made to the Producer’s Edition of the NFIP Flood Insurance Manual that will become effective May 1, 2010. All of the changes are shown on the enclosed amended pages, and related footers have been modified to reflect the May 1, 2010, effective date. The significant revisions include the following:

- Clarification of presentment of premium dates (GR Section).
- Modification of requirement to complete relevant items in Part 2 of the Flood Insurance Application to include all buildings (APP Section).
- Increase to the Federal Policy Fee to fund Program administrative costs (RATE, CONDO, and PRP Sections).
- Decrease to selected building rates to comply with the statutory annual limitation on premium increases (RATE and CONDO Sections).
- Modifications to the Condominium Guidelines and Condominium Rating Charts (CONDO Section).

Thank you for your continued support of the NFIP.

Sincerely,

Edward L. Connor
Acting Federal Insurance Administrator
National Flood Insurance Program

Enclosure
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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GENERAL RULES

I. COMMUNITY ELIGIBILITY

A. Participating (Eligible) Communities

Flood insurance may be written only in those communities that have been designated as participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

B. Emergency Program

The Emergency Program is the initial phase of a community's participation in the NFIP. Limited amounts of coverage are available.

C. Regular Program

The Regular Program is the final phase of a community's participation in the NFIP. In this phase, a Flood Insurance Rate Map is in effect and full limits of coverage are available.

D. Maps

Maps of participating communities indicate the degree of flood hazard so that actuarial premium rates can be assigned for insurance coverage on properties at risk. Additional information is provided in the Flood Maps section of this manual.

1. Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) - Usually the initial map of a community. Some communities entering the Regular Program will continue to use FHBMs renamed a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if there is a minimum flood hazard.

2. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) - The official map of the community containing detailed actuarial risk premium zones.


E. Probation

Probation, imposed by the FEMA Regional Director, occurs as a result of noncompliance with NFIP floodplain management criteria. A community is placed on probation for 1 year (may be extended), during which time a $50 surcharge is applied to all NFIP policies, including the Preferred Risk Policy, issued on or after the Probation Surcharge effective date. Probation is terminated if deficiencies are corrected. However, if a community does not take remedial or corrective measures while on probation, it can be suspended.

F. Suspension

Flood insurance may not be sold or renewed in communities that are suspended from the NFIP. When a community is suspended, coverage remains in effect until expiration. These policies cannot be renewed.

G. Non-Participating (Ineligible) Communities

When FEMA provides a non-participating community with a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) delineating its flood-prone areas, the community is allowed 1 year in which to join the NFIP. If the community chooses not to participate in the NFIP, flood insurance is not available.

H. Coastal Barrier Resources Act

Flood insurance may not be available for buildings and/or contents located in coastal barriers or otherwise protected areas. See the Coastal Barrier Resources System section for additional information.

I. Federal Land

Buildings and/or contents located on land owned by the federal government are eligible for flood insurance if the federal agency having control of the land has met floodplain management requirements. All federal land is recorded under the local community number even if that local community does not have jurisdiction.

Certain Leased Federal Property must be actuarially rated. This includes buildings that the Administrator determines is located on the river-facing side of any dike, levee, or other riverine flood control structure, or seaward of any seawall or other coastal flood control structure. See the Leased Federal Property section for additional information.

II. POLICIES AND PRODUCTS AVAILABLE

A. Standard Flood Insurance Policy

The Standard Flood Insurance Policy (SFIP) consists of the Dwelling Form, the General Property Form, and the Residential Condominium Building Association Policy (RCBAP) Form. The three SFIP forms are reproduced in the Policy section of this manual.

The table on the next page shows how agents can use the three SFIP forms to insure a variety of residential and non-residential building and contents risks.
## Matching Standard Flood Insurance Policy Forms with Specific Risks

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<td><strong>Dwelling Form</strong>&lt;br&gt;Issued to homeowner, residential renter, or owner of residential building containing two to four units.</td>
<td>In NFIP Regular Program community or Emergency Program community, provides building and/or contents coverage for:&lt;br&gt;▪ Detached, single-family, non-condominium residence with incidental occupancy limited to less than 50% of the total floor area;&lt;br&gt;▪ Two- to four-family, non-condominium building with incidental occupancy limited to less than 25% of the total floor area;&lt;br&gt;▪ Dwelling unit in residential condominium building;&lt;br&gt;▪ Residential townhouse/rowhouse;&lt;br&gt;▪ Personal contents in a non-residential building.</td>
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<td><strong>General Property Form</strong>&lt;br&gt;Issued to owner of residential building with five or more units.</td>
<td>In NFIP Regular Program community or Emergency Program community, provides building and/or contents coverage for these and similar “other residential” risks:&lt;br&gt;▪ Hotel or motel with normal guest occupancy of 6 months or more;&lt;br&gt;▪ Tourist home or rooming house with five or more lodgers;&lt;br&gt;▪ Apartment building;&lt;br&gt;▪ Residential cooperative building;&lt;br&gt;▪ Dormitory;&lt;br&gt;▪ Assisted-living facility.</td>
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<td>Issued to owner or lessee of non-residential building or unit.</td>
<td>In NFIP Regular Program community or Emergency Program community, provides building coverage and/or contents coverage for these and similar non-residential risks:&lt;br&gt;▪ Hotel or motel with normal guest occupancy of less than 6 months;&lt;br&gt;▪ Licensed bed-and-breakfast inn;&lt;br&gt;▪ Retail shop, restaurant, or other business;&lt;br&gt;▪ Mercantile building;&lt;br&gt;▪ Grain bin, silo, or other farm building;&lt;br&gt;▪ Agricultural or industrial processing facility;&lt;br&gt;▪ Factory;&lt;br&gt;▪ Warehouse;&lt;br&gt;▪ Poolhouse, clubhouse, or other recreational building;&lt;br&gt;▪ House of worship;&lt;br&gt;▪ School;&lt;br&gt;▪ Nursing home;&lt;br&gt;▪ Non-residential condominium;&lt;br&gt;▪ Condominium building with less than 75% of its total floor area in residential use;&lt;br&gt;▪ Detached garage;&lt;br&gt;▪ Tool shed;&lt;br&gt;▪ Stock, inventory, or other commercial contents.</td>
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<td><strong>Residential Condominium Building Association Policy (RCBAP)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Issued to residential condominium association on behalf of association and unit owners.</td>
<td>In NFIP Regular Program community only, provides building coverage and, if desired, coverage of commonly owned contents for residential condominium building with 75% or more of its total floor area in residential use.</td>
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## B. Insurance Products

1. **Preferred Risk Policy**

   The Preferred Risk Policy (PRP) is available in moderate-risk flood zones B, C, and X. Formerly, only single-family and two- to four-family dwellings were eligible for coverage. Other residential and non-residential buildings became eligible for coverage effective May 1, 2004. Greatly expanded coverage options for residential and non-residential buildings are effective May 1, 2008. Information about coverage options and eligibility requirements for the Preferred Risk Policy is provided in the PRP section of this manual.

2. **Mortgage Portfolio Protection Program (MPPP)**

   The Mortgage Portfolio Protection Program (MPPP) offers a force-placed policy available only through a Write Your Own Company. Additional information is provided in the MPPP section of this manual.
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 under 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. The Group Flood Insurance Policy cannot be cancelled. However, an applicant may purchase a regular Standard Flood Insurance Policy through the NFIP. When this is done, the group flood certificate for the property owner is void, and premium will not be refunded.

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.

Appurtenant structure coverage does not apply to any detached garage used or held for use for residential (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.

b. 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 requirements 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 was constructed or substantially improved on or after October 1, 1982, the building is ineligible for coverage.

6. Buildings 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.

7. Boathouses Located Partially Over Water

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

The NFIP rules allow the issuance of an SFIP to cover a building in the course of construction before the building is walled and roofed. These rules provide lenders an option to require flood insurance coverage at the time that the development loan is made to comply with the mandatory purchase requirement outlined in the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended. The policy is issued and rated based on the construction designs and intended use of the building.

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.

B. Single Building

To qualify as a single building structure and be subject to the single building limits of coverage, a building must be separated from other buildings by intervening clear space or solid, vertical, load-bearing division walls.

A building separated into divisions by solid, vertical, load-bearing walls from its lowest level to its highest ceiling may have each division insured as a separate building. A solid load-bearing interior wall cannot have any openings and must not provide access from one building or room into another (partial walls). However, if access is available through a doorway or opening, then the structure must be insured as one building unless the building is self contained; it is a separately titled building contiguous to the ground; it has a separate legal description; and it is regarded as a separate property for other real estate purposes, meaning that it has most of its own utilities and may be deeded, conveyed, and taxed separately.

Additions and Extensions

The NFIP insures additions and extensions attached to and in contact with the building by means of a rigid exterior wall, a solid load-bearing interior wall, a stairway, an elevated walkway, or a roof. At the insured's option, additions and extensions connected by any of these methods may be separately insured. Additions and extensions attached to and in contact with the building by means of a common interior wall that is not a solid load-bearing wall are always considered part of the building and cannot be separately insured.

C. Walls

1. Breakaway Walls

For an enclosure's wall to qualify as breakaway, it must meet all of the following criteria:

a. Above ground level; and
b. Below the elevated floor of an elevated structure; and
c. Non-structurally supporting (non-load-bearing walls); and
d. Designed to fail under certain wave force conditions; and
e. Designed so that, as a result of failure, it causes no damage to the elevated portions of the elevated building and/or its supporting foundation system.

2. Shear Walls

Shear walls are used for structural support, but are not structurally joined or enclosed at the ends (except by breakaway walls). Shear walls are parallel (or nearly parallel) to the flow of the water and can be used in any zone.

3. Solid Perimeter Foundation Walls

Solid perimeter foundation walls are used as a means of elevating the building in A Zones and must contain proper openings to allow for the unimpeded flow of floodwaters more than 1 foot deep.

Solid perimeter foundation walls are not an acceptable means of elevating buildings in V/VE Zones.

D. Determination of Building Occupancy

The following terms should be used to determine the appropriate occupancy classification:

1. Single Family Dwellings

These are non-condominium residential buildings designed for principal use as a dwelling place for one family, or a single-family dwelling unit in a condominium building. Residential single family dwellings are permitted incidental occupancies, including structures with office, professional, private school, or studio occupancies, including a small service operation, if such
occupancies are limited to less than 50 percent of the building's total floor area.

2. 2-4 Family Dwellings

These are non-condominium residential buildings designed for principal use as a dwelling place of two to four families. Residential buildings, excluding hotels and motels with normal room rentals for less than 6 months' duration and containing no more than 4 dwelling units, are permitted incidental occupancies (see D.1 above). The total area of incidental occupancy is limited to less than 25 percent of the total floor area within the building.

3. Other Residential Buildings

These include hotels or motels where the normal occupancy of a guest is 6 months or more, or a tourist home or rooming house which has more than four roomers. This also includes residential buildings, excluding hotels and motels with normal room rentals for less than 6 months' duration and containing more than four dwelling units. These buildings are permitted incidental occupancies (see D.1 above). The total area of incidental occupancy is limited to less than 25 percent of the total floor area within the building. Examples of other residential buildings include dormitories and assisted living facilities.

4. Non-Residential Buildings

This category includes all other eligible occupancies (e.g., garages, poolhouses, recreational buildings, agricultural buildings, licensed bed and breakfasts, nursing homes, etc.).

IV. CONTENTS ELIGIBILITY

A. Eligible Contents

Contents must be located in a fully enclosed building. However, under the Dwelling form, in a building that is not fully enclosed, contents must be secured to prevent flotation out of the building.

B. Vehicles and Equipment

The NFIP covers self-propelled vehicles or machines, provided they are not licensed for use on public roads and are:

1. Used mainly to service the described location; or

2. Designed and used to assist handicapped persons;

while the vehicles or machines are inside a building at the described location.

C. Silos, Grain Storage Buildings, and Cisterns

Contents located in silos, grain storage buildings, and cisterns are insurable.

D. Commercial Contents Coverage

Commercial contents in a residential property must be insured on the General Property Form.

V. EXAMPLES OF ELIGIBLE RISKS

Examples of eligible risks are provided below.

A. Building Coverage

1. Cooperative Building—Entire Building in Name of Cooperative (General Property Form)

Cooperative buildings where at least 75 percent of the area of the building is used for residential purposes are considered as residential occupancies, and can be insured for a maximum building coverage of $250,000 in a Regular Program community under the General Property Form. Since they are not in the condominium form of ownership, they cannot be insured under the RCBAP.

2. Time Sharing Building—Entire Building in Name of Corporation (General Property Form)

Timeshare buildings not in the condominium form of ownership where at least 75 percent of the area of the building is used for residential purposes are considered as residential occupancies under the NFIP, and can be insured for a maximum building coverage of $250,000 in a Regular Program community under the General Property Form. Since they are not in the condominium form of ownership, they cannot be insured under the RCBAP.

Timeshare buildings in the condominium form of ownership are eligible for coverage and must be insured under the RCBAP. These buildings are subject to the same eligibility, rating, and coverage requirements as other condominiums, including the requirement that 75 percent of the area of the building be used for residential purposes.
B. Contents Coverage
Parts and equipment as open stock—not part of specific vehicle or motorized equipment—are eligible for coverage.

C. Condominiums
Refer to pages CONDO 3-5.

VI. INELIGIBLE PROPERTY

A. Buildings
Coverage may not be available for buildings that are constructed or altered in such a way as to place them in violation of state or local floodplain management laws, regulations, or ordinances. 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 for new policies. The NFIP does not recognize binders. However, the NFIP recognizes Certificates of Insurance for renewal policies.

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. Presentment of Premium Date Requirements for Loan Closing

FEMA requires the Write-Your-Own companies and the NFIP Servicing Agent to record the presentment of premium date, the closing date and, the premium payer (insured, lender, title company, settlement attorney, etc.).

The NFIP rules allow the policy to be effective at closing provided that the coverage is applied for and the presentment of premium is made at or before the closing.

Presentment of premium is defined as:

1. The date of the check or credit card payment by the applicant or the applicant's representative if the premium payment is not part of a loan closing.

2. The date of the closing, if the premium payment is part of a loan closing.

For a loan closing, premium payment from the escrow account (lender's check), title company, or settlement attorney is considered made at closing, if the premium is received by the writing company within 30 days of the closing date.
NOTE: An agency check may be used if settlement paperwork or a photocopy of the original check from the lender, title company, or settlement attorney is provided as documentation.

If the premium payment is not part of the closing, the closing date is the effective date only if the application date and check date or credit card payment date are on or before the closing and the payment is received by the company within 10 days from the application date or prior to the closing date.

D. Effective Date

1. New Policy – Standard 30-Day Waiting Period

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 – No Waiting Period (in connection with making, increasing, extending, or renewing a loan, whether conventional or otherwise)

Flood insurance that 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.).

Use the rules below to determine the effective date.

1. Premium payment from the escrow account (lender’s check), title company, or settlement attorney is considered made at closing if the check is received by the writing company within 30 days of the closing date (closing date plus 29 days) and the application is dated on or before the closing date. If received after 30 days, the effective date is the receipt date regardless of flood zone.

2. If premium payment is from other than escrow account (lender’s check), title company, or settlement attorney, and the application is dated on or before the loan closing date, the effective date is the closing date if the application and premium are received within 10 days of the closing date (closing date plus 9 days). If received after 10 days, the effective date is the receipt date regardless of flood zone.

If a loss occurs during the first 30 days of the policy period, the insurer must obtain documentation, such as settlement papers, to verify the effective date of the policy before adjusting the loss.

3. New Policy – No Waiting Period (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. Buildings currently located in an SFHA but grandfathered to a non-SFHA for rating are eligible for this exception to the standard 30-day waiting period.

(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. If a loss occurs during the first 30 days of the policy period, the insurer must obtain a copy of the letter requiring mandatory purchase, to verify the effective date of the policy before adjusting the loss. The letter must be dated on or before the policy effective date.

4. New Policy – 1-Day Waiting Period (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 Map)

During the 13-month period beginning on the effective date of the map revision, the effective date of a new policy shall be 12:01 a.m., local time, following the day after the application date and the presentment of premium. This rule only applies where the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or
Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is revised to show the building to be in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) when it had not been in an SFHA. (Example: FIRM revised--January 1, 2009, policy applied for and presentment of premium--August 3, 2009, policy effective date--August 4, 2009.) The waiting period rule listed under B.1 or B.2 above must be used. This rule applies to all property owners including condominium associations.

If a loss occurs during the first 30 days of the policy period, the insurer must obtain documentation, such as a copy of the previous and current map or other documentation confirming the map revision or update, to verify the effective date of the policy before adjusting the loss.

5. New Policy – No Waiting Period (in connection with the purchase of an RCBAP)

When a condominium association is purchasing a Residential Condominium Building Association Policy (RCBAP), the 30-day waiting period does not apply if the condominium association is required to obtain flood insurance as part of the security for a loan under the name of the condominium association. The coverage is effective upon completion of an application and presentment of premium. The waiting period rule listed under B.1 or B.2 applies unless the premium payment was made from the escrow account (lender’s check), title company, or settlement attorney.

If a loss occurs during the first 30 days of the policy period, the insurer must obtain documentation, such as settlement papers, to verify the effective date of the policy before adjusting the loss.

6. New Policy (Submit-for-Rate application)

With three exceptions (described below), the effective date of a new policy will be 12:01 a.m., local time, on the 30th calendar day after the presentment of premium.

The three exceptions are as follows.

First, there is no waiting period if the initial purchase of flood insurance on a submit-for-rate application is in connection with making, increasing, extending, or renewing a loan, provided that the policy is applied for and the presentment of premium is made at or prior to the loan closing. The waiting period rule listed under B.1 or B.2 applies unless the premium payment was made from the escrow account (lender’s check), title company, or settlement attorney.

If a loss occurs during the first 30 days of the policy period, the insurer must obtain documentation, such as settlement papers, to verify the effective date of the policy before adjusting the loss.

Second, the 30-day waiting period does not apply when flood insurance is required as a result of a lender determining that a loan which does not have flood insurance coverage should be protected by flood insurance, because the building securing a loan is located in an SFHA. The coverage is effective upon the completion of an application and the presentment of payment of premium. This exemption from the 30-day waiting period applies only to loans in SFHAs, i.e., those loans for which the statute requires flood insurance. The waiting period rule listed under B.1 or B.2 above does not apply.

If a loss occurs during the first 30 days of the policy period, the insurer must obtain documentation, such as a copy of the letter requiring mandatory purchase, to verify the effective date of the policy before adjusting the loss.

Third, during the 13-month period beginning on the effective date of a map revision, the effective date of a new policy shall be 12:01 a.m., local time, following the day after the date the increased amount of coverage is applied for and the presentment of additional premium is made. This rule applies only on an initial purchase of flood insurance where the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is revised to show the building to be in an SFHA when it had not been in an SFHA. The waiting period rule listed under B.1 or B.2 must be applied.

If a loss occurs during the first 30 days of the policy period, the insurer must obtain documentation, such as a copy of the previous and current map or other documentation confirming the map revision or update, to verify the effective date of the policy before adjusting the loss.
7. **New Policy (rewrite Standard to PRP)**

The 30-day waiting period does not apply when an insured decides to rewrite the existing policy at the time of renewal from Standard to a Preferred Risk Policy (PRP), provided that the selected PRP coverage limit amount is no higher than the next highest PRP amount above that which was carried on the Standard policy using the highest of building and contents coverage. In those cases where the Standard policy has only building coverage and is rewritten as a PRP that includes contents coverage, the 30-day waiting period applies. If the Standard policy has only contents coverage and is rewritten as a contents-only PRP, the 30-day waiting period does not apply.

In addition, if the structure is no longer eligible under the PRP or the insured decides to rewrite the existing PRP at renewal time to a Standard policy, the 30-day waiting period applies. If the structure is no longer eligible under the PRP or the insured decides to rewrite the existing PRP at renewal time to a Standard policy, the 30-day waiting period applies. If the structure is no longer eligible under the PRP or the insured decides to rewrite the existing PRP at renewal time to a Standard policy, the 30-day waiting period applies. If the structure is no longer eligible under the PRP or the insured decides to rewrite the existing PRP at renewal time to a Standard policy, the 30-day waiting period applies.

8. **New Policy (contents only)**

Unless the contents are part of the security for a loan, the 30-day waiting period applies to the purchase of contents-only coverage.

9. **New Policy (documentation required)**

The insurer may rely on an agent’s representation on the application that the loan exception applies unless there is a loss during the first 30 days of the policy period. In that case, the insurer must obtain documentation of the loan transaction, such as settlement papers, to verify the effective date of the policy before adjusting the loss.

10. **Community Participation Date**

    **(Community’s Initial Entry or Conversion from Emergency to Regular Program)**

    Process according to rules 1 through 9 above and 11 below.

11. **Endorsements**

    With two exceptions (described below), the effective date for a new coverage or an increase in limits on a policy in force shall be 12:01 a.m., local time, on the 30th calendar day following the date of endorsement and the presentment of additional premium, or on such later date set by the insured to conform with the reason for the change. The waiting period rule listed under B.1 or B.2 above must be used.

    The two exceptions are as follows.

    First, during the 13-month period beginning on the effective date of a map revision, the effective date of an endorsement of an existing policy shall be 12:01 a.m., local time, following the day after the application date and the presentment of premium. This rule applies only where the FHBM or FIRM is revised to show the building to be in an SFHA when it had not been in an SFHA. The waiting period rule listed under B.1 or B.2 above does not apply.

    Second, the 30-day waiting period does not apply when the additional amount of flood insurance is required in connection with the making, increasing, extending, or renewing of a loan, such as a second mortgage, home equity loan, or refinancing. The increased amount of flood coverage shall be effective at the time of loan closing, provided that the increased amount of coverage is applied for and the presentment of additional premium is made at or prior to the loan closing. The waiting period rule listed under B.1 or B.2 above does not apply.

    The insurer may rely on an agent’s representation on the endorsement that the loan exception applies unless there is a loss during the first 30 days after the endorsement effective date. In that case, the insurer must obtain documentation of the loan transaction, such as settlement papers, before adjusting the loss.

12. **Renewals with inflation increase option**

    The 30-day waiting period does not apply when an additional amount of insurance is requested at renewal time that is no more than the amount of increase recommended by the insurer on the renewal bill to keep pace with inflation. If a revised renewal offer is generated at least 30 days before renewal with coverage more than the inflation increase option, the new limits will apply at policy renewal.
In either situation, the increased amount of coverage will be effective at 12:01 a.m. on the date of policy renewal provided the premium for the increased coverage is received before the expiration of the grace period.

13. Renewals with higher PRP limits

The waiting period does not apply to a renewal offer to the insured for the next higher limits available under the PRP.

14. Renewals with deductible reduction

The 30-day waiting period does not apply to a reduction of the deductible effective as of the renewal date.

IX. COVERAGE

A. Limits of Coverage

Coverage may be purchased subject to the maximum limits of coverage available under the Program phase in which the community is participating. Duplicate policies are not allowed. See page RATE 1 for additional information regarding coverage limits.

B. Deductibles

Deductibles apply separately to building coverage and to contents coverage. See pages RATE 12 and RATE 13 for deductible options and factors.

C. Coverage D - Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) Coverage

For all new and renewal policies effective on or after May 1, 2003, the ICC limit of liability is $30,000. The Standard Flood Insurance Policy (SFIP) pays for complying with a State or local floodplain management law or ordinance affecting repair or reconstruction of a structure suffering flood damage. Compliance activities eligible for payment are: elevation, floodproofing, relocation, or demolition (or any combination of these activities) of the insured structure. Eligible floodproofing activities are limited to non-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, where the discovery of insufficient premium or incomplete rating information is discovered after a loss, the complete provisions for reduction of coverage limits or reformation are described in:

- Dwelling Form, section VII, paragraph G.
- General Property Form, section VII, paragraph G.
- 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 following and apply only when after a loss it is discovered that the premium is insufficient to provide the coverage requested, or there is critical rating information missing that is necessary to properly rate the policy:

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.

However, all claim payments will be based on the coverage provided in accordance with the correct flood zone for the building location and not on the zone shown on the flood policy if it is in error.

For example, if a policy for a Post-FIRM, elevated building is written incorrectly in a non-Special Flood Hazard Area, Zone X, and at the time of the loss the property is determined to be located in Zone AE, then the claim is paid in accordance with the coverage limitations applicable to Zone AE.

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 

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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 (see Tentative Rates on page RATE 21).

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 10 for the applicable waiting period.

Submit-for-rate policies must be re-rated 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 crawlspaces 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 22).

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 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.
Coverage

Check desired coverage against the "Amount of Insurance Available" table on page RATE 1. Then enter the limits.

Rating

Enter the rates. 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.

Rate Type

Select rate type. Note that a new rate type, Leased Federal Property (LFP), has been added. (For more information on Leased Federal Property, see LFP Section.)

Community Rating System

Effective May 1, 2008, the Community Rating System (CRS) discount is not available on NFIP policies for Post-FIRM structures located in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) where the lowest floor elevation used for rating is at least 1 foot or more below the Base Flood Elevation (BFE), with the exception of (1) Post-FIRM V-Zone buildings with unfinished breakaway wall enclosures and machinery or equipment at or above the BFE, and (2) subgrade crawlspaces with certification.

The subgrade crawlspace exception must be certified by a community official letter containing the following statement:

"I certify that the building located at ________________ [address] has a crawlspace that was built in compliance with the NFIP requirements for crawlspace construction as outlined in FEMA Technical Bulletin 11-01, 'Crawlspace Construction for Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas.'"

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 all buildings.

Part 2 of the Application collects information about risk factors affecting the building, occupancy information, and elevation data relative to the ground level. A completed Elevation Certificate must be attached to the Application before sending it to the NFIP.

To complete Part 2 of the Application, the producer must:

- Obtain all necessary information from the applicant. Then select the building diagram that best illustrates the applicant's building. These diagrams are shown in the Elevation Certificate and Instructions, which are reproduced in the Special Certifications section of this manual.

Transcribe the information from the applicant and Elevation Certificate onto Part 2 of the Application. For renewal applications, enter the policy number in the space at the top of the form. Be sure to have the applicant or the applicant's representative sign and date the bottom of the form.

The applicant or the applicant's representative must complete all numbered sections of the form, check all appropriate boxes, provide all for the Total Prepaid Amount, payable to the NFIP, must accompany the application.

Electronic transactions are permitted if the business process includes authentication of signatures and dates of receipt of premium. WYO companies are responsible for determining the business practices and transaction authentication methods they will use to ensure the security and integrity of such transactions. A credit card payment by VISA, MasterCard, or American Express 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.
information, and respond to all YES/NO questions that are applicable to the building. (For example, Section II should be completed only for Elevated Buildings.)

SECTION I—ALL BUILDING TYPES

1. The number of the building diagram selected is entered here. Use the diagrams shown at the end of the Elevation Certificate and Instructions.

2. The agent may obtain the requested elevation information from Section C of the Elevation Certificate, or the applicant or the applicant's representative may provide this information. If the applicant or the applicant's representative furnishes these measurements, they must be taken with a ruler or tape measure. All measurements are rounded to the nearest foot using the ground (grade) immediately next to the building.

NOTE: The terms "grade" and "ground" are used interchangeably. The intent is that man-made alterations of the grade, such as a declining driveway into a building or a dugout entrance to a basement, do not represent ground level.

5. If "OTHER" is checked in Question 5b, a brief description of the source must be provided.

6. If the answer to Question 6a is NO, Question 6b should be disregarded.

7. If the answer to Question 7a is NO, Questions 7b, 7c, 7d, and 7e should be ignored.

SECTION II—ELEVATED BUILDINGS

If the building is a manufactured (mobile) home/travel trailer that has been elevated, complete this section in addition to Sections I and III.

8. Check the type of foundation used for the building.

9. If YES is checked, check the appropriate item(s).

10. Refer to page LFG 1 to verify that the area below the elevated floor satisfies the definition of an enclosed area.

If Question 10a is NO, do not answer Questions 10b through 10f.

In Question 10b, enter the size of the area in square feet.

If Question 10c is YES, check the single most appropriate of boxes 1-4.

In Question 10d, check YES if the area is constructed with openings (excluding doors), within 1 foot of adjacent grade, to allow the passage of flood waters. Enter the number of openings and their total area in square inches.

If Question 10e is YES, provide a description.

In Question 10f, check YES if the enclosed area/garage has more than 20 linear feet of finished wall, paneling, etc; otherwise, check NO.

SECTION III—MANUFACTURED (MOBILE) HOMES/TRAVEL TRAILERS

11. Fill in the make, year of manufacture, model number, and serial number.

12. Enter the dimensions, excluding any permanent addition or extension to the manufactured (mobile) home or travel trailer.

13. Check YES if permanent additions or extensions are present; otherwise, check NO. If YES, enter dimensions.

14. If OTHER is checked, describe the anchoring system.

15. Check the appropriate box for how the manufactured (mobile) home was installed.

16. Check YES if the manufactured (mobile) home is located in a manufactured (mobile) home park or subdivision; otherwise, check NO.

VI. MAILING INSTRUCTIONS

After completing all sections on the Application, attach all required certifications or other documents to the applicant's check, draft, or money order, payable to the NFIP for the Total Prepaid Amount.

A credit card payment by VISA, MasterCard, or American Express 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.

Mail the original copy of the Application with the Total Prepaid Amount to the NFIP. Distribute copies of the Application to the agency file, the applicant, and the mortgagee. A copy of the Application and a copy of the premium payment are sufficient to satisfy the mortgagee's proof-of-purchase requirements.

After receipt of the Application and total prepaid amount, the NFIP will process the Application and issue the policy. The policy contract and declarations page will be mailed to the insured. Copies of the declaration page will be mailed to the producer and mortgagee(s).

VII. HANDLING OF INCOMPLETE OR INCORRECT APPLICATIONS

If an Application is not complete, or if the information presented on the Application is not correct, the Application will not be processed but will be placed in a pending file until the completed or corrected information is provided by the producer. For the NFIP direct business, if the missing information is not provided, a policy will be issued using Tentative Rates. If insufficient information is available to tentatively rate the policy, the flood insurance will be rejected and the premium remittance refunded. For NFIP direct business, in the case of incomplete applications, the NFIP Servicing Agent will send the producer a transmittal document and a letter requesting the incomplete or missing information. Copies of this letter will be provided to the named insured and mortgagee(s). The producer should provide the additional or corrected information to the NFIP Servicing Agent along with the transmittal document.

Since coverage cannot be conferred in excess of the coverage that can be purchased for the amount presented (received by the NFIP), it is important that underpayment errors be corrected immediately. In the case of an underpayment, when both building and contents coverage have been requested, the coverage reduction will be prorated between building and contents in accordance with NFIP rules. The ratio of building to contents coverage for the full requested coverage will be used to determine the portion of the submitted premium available to purchase building and contents coverage.
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### SECTION I — ALL BUILDING TYPES

1. Diagram number selected from Building Diagrams 1-9:
   
2. The lowest floor is (round to nearest foot):
   - [ ] feet [ ] above [ ] below (check one) the lowest ground (grade) immediately next to the building.
   
3. The garage floor (if applicable) or elevated floor (if applicable) is (round to nearest foot):
   - [ ] feet [ ] above [ ] below (check one) the lowest ground (grade) immediately next to the building.

4. Machinery or equipment located at a level lower than the lowest floor is (round to nearest foot):
   - [ ] feet below the lowest floor.

5. Site location:
   a. Approximate distance of site location to nearest shoreline:
      - [ ] Less than 200 feet
      - [ ] 200 to 500 feet
      - [ ] More than 1000 feet
   b. Source of flooding:
      - [ ] Ocean
      - [ ] Lake
      - [ ] River/Stream
      - [ ] Other:

6. Basement/Subgrade Crawlspace:
   a. Is the basement/subgrade crawlspace floor below grade on all sides? [ ] YES [ ] NO
   b. Does the basement/subgrade crawlspace contain machinery or equipment? [ ] YES [ ] NO

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### SECTION II — ELEVATED BUILDINGS

8. Elevating foundation of the building:
   - [ ] Piers, posts, or piles
   - [ ] Reinforced masonry piers or concrete piers or columns
   - [ ] Reinforced concrete shear walls
   - [ ] Solid perimeter walls (Note: Not approved for elevating in Zones VI-VII, VE, or V)

9. Does the area below the elevated floor contain machinery or equipment?
   - [ ] YES [ ] NO
   - If yes, check the appropriate items:
     - [ ] Furnace
     - [ ] Heat pump
     - [ ] Air conditioner
     - [ ] Hot water heater
     - [ ] Fuel tank
     - [ ] Cistern
     - [ ] Elevator equipment
     - [ ] Washer & dryer
     - [ ] Food freezer
     - [ ] Other equipment or machinery servicing the building

---

### SECTION III — MANUFACTURED (MOBILE) HOMES / TRAVEL TRAILERS

11. Manufactured (Mobile) Home Data:
   - Make:
   - Year of manufacture:
   - Model number:
   - Serial number:

12. Manufactured (mobile) home dimensions:
   - [ ] feet

13. Are there any permanent additions or extensions to the manufactured (mobile) home?
   - [ ] YES [ ] NO
   - If yes, the dimensions are: [ ] feet

14. The manufactured (mobile) home's anchoring system utilizes:
   - [ ] Over-the-top ties
   - [ ] Ground anchors
   - [ ] Frame ties
   - [ ] Frame connectors
   - [ ] Other:

15. The manufactured (mobile) home was installed in accordance with:
   - Manufacturer's specifications
   - Local floodplain management standards
   - State and/or local building standards

16. Is the manufactured (mobile) home located in a manufactured (mobile) home park/subdivision?
   - [ ] YES [ ] NO

---

THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENTS MAY BE PUNISHABLE BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT UNDER APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAW.

SIGNATURE OF INSURANCE AGENT/BROKER

May 1, 2010
RATE 1

This section contains information, including rate tables, required to accurately rate a flood insurance policy. Information and rates for the Preferred Risk Policy (PRP) and Residential Condominium Building Association Policy (RCBAP) are found in their respective sections.

The detailed drawings, and accompanying text and tables, in the Lowest Floor Guide section are to be used as a guide for identifying the lowest floor for rating buildings. This guide will assist in developing the proper rate for the building.

I. AMOUNT OF INSURANCE AVAILABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING COVERAGE</th>
<th>EMERGENCY PROGRAM</th>
<th>REGULAR PROGRAM</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basic Insurance</td>
<td>Additional</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limits</td>
<td>Insurance Limits</td>
<td>Insurance Limits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Dwelling</td>
<td>$35,000 *</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4 Family Dwelling</td>
<td>$35,000 *</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Residential</td>
<td>$100,000 **</td>
<td>$175,000</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
<td>$100,000 **</td>
<td>$175,000</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS COVERAGE</th>
<th>REGULAR PROGRAM</th>
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<th></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limits</td>
<td>Insurance Limits</td>
<td>Limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and U.S. Virgin Islands, the amount available is $50,000.
** In Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and U.S. Virgin Islands, the amount available is $150,000.

NOTE: For RCBAP, refer to CONDO Section for basic insurance limits and maximum coverage available.

II. RATE TABLES

Rate tables are provided for the Emergency Program and for the Regular Program according to Pre-FIRM, Post-FIRM, and zone classifications. Tables 1-5 show annual rates per $100 of coverage. Table 6 provides precalculated Pre-FIRM premiums for various coverage limits. See Table 7 for Federal Policy Fee and Probation Surcharge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1. EMERGENCY PROGRAM RATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Basic/Additional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCCUPANCY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Basement/Enclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Enclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated on Crawlspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Elevated with Subgrade Crawlspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basement &amp; Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure &amp; Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Floor Only - Above Ground Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Floor Above Ground Level and Higher Floors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above Ground Level - More than One Full Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRM ZONES V, VE, V1-V30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Basement/Enclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Enclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated on Crawlspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Elevated with Subgrade Crawlspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure &amp; Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Floor Only - Above Ground Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Floor Above Ground Level and Higher Floors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above Ground Level - More than One Full Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRM ZONES A99, B, C, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Basement/Enclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Enclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated on Crawlspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Elevated with Subgrade Crawlspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</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). If FIRM Zone is unknown, use rates for Zones A, AE, A1-A30, AO, AH, D.
2 Pre-FIRM buildings with subgrade crawlspace that are below the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) may use optional Post-FIRM elevation rating. Follow the procedures from the Specific Rating Guidelines for policy processing.
3 The definition of Manufactured (Mobile) Home includes travel trailers. See page APP 3.
4 Includes subgrade crawlspace.
5 Includes crawlspace.
### TABLE 3A. REGULAR PROGRAM -- POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION RATES

**ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE**

(Basic/Additional)

**FIRM ZONES A99, B, C, X**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPANCY</th>
<th>Single Family</th>
<th>2-4 Family</th>
<th>Other Residential</th>
<th>Non-Residential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Basement/Enclosure</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>.120 / .37</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>.74 / .21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Basement</td>
<td>.89 / .30</td>
<td>.136 / .43</td>
<td>.89 / .30</td>
<td>.95 / .30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Enclosure</td>
<td>.89 / .34</td>
<td>.136 / .49</td>
<td>.89 / .34</td>
<td>.95 / .34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated on Crawspace</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>.120 / .37</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>.74 / .21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Elevated with Subgrade Crawspace</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>.120 / .37</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>.74 / .21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</td>
<td>.78 / .38</td>
<td>.120 / .37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basement &amp; Above</td>
<td>1.53 / .56</td>
<td>1.53 / .56</td>
<td>1.58 / .61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure &amp; Above</td>
<td>1.53 / .65</td>
<td>1.53 / .65</td>
<td>1.58 / .73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Floor Only - Above Ground Level</td>
<td>1.20 / .59</td>
<td>1.20 / .59</td>
<td>.97 / .43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Floor Above Ground Level and Higher Floors</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td>.97 / .31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above Ground Level - More than One Full Floor</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.22 / .12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</td>
<td>.85 / .53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**FIRM ZONE D**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPANCY</th>
<th>Single Family</th>
<th>2-4 Family</th>
<th>Other Residential</th>
<th>Non-Residential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Basement/Enclosure</td>
<td>1.11 / .38</td>
<td>1.11 / .69</td>
<td>1.11 / .38</td>
<td>1.20 / .69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Basement</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Enclosure</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated on Crawspace</td>
<td>1.11 / .38</td>
<td>1.11 / .69</td>
<td>1.11 / .38</td>
<td>1.20 / .69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Elevated with Subgrade Crawspace</td>
<td>1.11 / .38</td>
<td>1.11 / .69</td>
<td>1.11 / .38</td>
<td>1.20 / .69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</td>
<td>1.45 / .75</td>
<td>1.31 / .80</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.49 / .93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basement &amp; Above</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure &amp; Above</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Floor Only - Above Ground Level</td>
<td>1.11 / .69</td>
<td>1.11 / .69</td>
<td>1.95 / .62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Floor Above Ground Level and Higher Floors</td>
<td>1.11 / .47</td>
<td>1.11 / .47</td>
<td>1.95 / .59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above Ground Level - More than One Full Floor</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.24 / .12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</td>
<td>1.95 / .62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIRM ZONES AO, AH (No Basement/Enclosure/Crawlspace/Subgrade Crawlspace Buildings Only)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPANCY</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>1-4 Family</th>
<th>Other Res &amp; Non-Res</th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Non-Residential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With Certification of Compliance</td>
<td>.28 / .08</td>
<td>.23 / .08</td>
<td>.57 / .13</td>
<td>.23 / .13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without Certification of Compliance or Elevation Certificate</td>
<td>.93 / .21</td>
<td>1.01 / .36</td>
<td>1.17 / .24</td>
<td>1.97 / .31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. The definition of Manufactured (Mobile) Home includes travel trailers. See page APP 3.
2. Zones AO, AH Buildings With Basement/Enclosure/Crawlspace/Subgrade Crawlspace: Submit for Rating
3. "With Certification of Compliance" rates are to be used when the Elevation Certificate shows that the lowest floor is equal to or greater than the community's elevation requirement.
4. "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.
5. Includes subgrade crawlspace.
6. Includes crawlspace.

***SUBMIT FOR RATING***

RATE 3 October 1, 2009
**TABLE 3B. REGULAR PROGRAM -- POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION RATES**  
**ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE**  
(Basic/Additional)

**FIRM ZONES AE, A1-A30 -- BUILDING RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation of Lowest Floor Above or Below BFE</th>
<th>One Floor No Basement/Enclosure/Crawlspace</th>
<th>More than One Floor No Basement/Enclosure/Crawlspace</th>
<th>More than One Floor With Basement/Enclosure/Crawlspace</th>
<th>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+4</td>
<td>.24 / .08</td>
<td>.24 / .08</td>
<td>.24 / .08</td>
<td>.24 / .08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td>.24 / .08</td>
<td>.24 / .08</td>
<td>.24 / .08</td>
<td>.25 / .08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>.38 / .08</td>
<td>.25 / .08</td>
<td>.25 / .08</td>
<td>.43 / .08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>.68 / .09</td>
<td>.45 / .10</td>
<td>.30 / .08</td>
<td>.88 / .09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.42 / .11</td>
<td>1.31 / .12</td>
<td>.73 / .09</td>
<td>2.25 / .11</td>
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<tr>
<td>-1†</td>
<td>3.79 / 1.39</td>
<td>5.38 / 1.35</td>
<td>3.33 / 1.21</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIRM ZONES AE, A1-A30 -- 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/Crawlspace)</th>
<th>Lowest Floor Above Ground Level &amp; Higher Floors (No Basement/Enclosure/Crawlspace)</th>
<th>More than One Floor With Basement/Enclosure/Crawlspace</th>
<th>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+4</td>
<td>38 / 12</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>
<td>38 / 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>38 / 12</td>
<td>38 / 12</td>
<td>38 / 12</td>
<td>38 / 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>+1</td>
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<td>32 / 18</td>
<td>38 / 12</td>
<td>55 / 14</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1.24 / .12</td>
<td>1.36 / .24</td>
<td>1.36 / .22</td>
<td>1.14 / .15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1†</td>
<td>3.74 / .75</td>
<td>2.41 / 1.10</td>
<td>2.11 / .58</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FIRM ZONES AE, A1-A30 -- CONTENTS RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation of Lowest Floor Above or Below BFE</th>
<th>Above Ground Level More than One Full Floor</th>
<th>Single Family</th>
<th>2-4 Family</th>
<th>Other Residential</th>
<th>Non-Residential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+4</td>
<td></td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.22 / .12</td>
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<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td></td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.22 / .12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td></td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.22 / .12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.22 / .12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.22 / .12</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.22 / .12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 If Lowest Floor is –1 because of attached garage, submit application for special consideration. Rate may be lower.
2 The definition of Manufactured (Mobile) Home includes travel trailers. See page APP 3.
3 Use Submit-for-Rate guidelines if either the enclosure below the lowest elevated floor of an elevated building or the crawlspace (under-floor space) that has its interior floor within 2 feet below grade on all sides, which is used for rating, is 1 or more feet below BFE.
4 Includes subgrade crawlspace.

*** SUBMIT FOR RATING
## TABLE 3C. REGULAR PROGRAM -- POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION RATES
### ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE
(Basic/Additional)

### UNNUMBERED ZONE A -- WITHOUT
BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE/CRAWLSPACE\(^1,6\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation Difference to nearest foot</th>
<th><strong>BUILDING RATES</strong></th>
<th><strong>CONTENTS RATES</strong></th>
<th><strong>TYPE OF ELEVATION CERTIFICATE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Occupancy</td>
<td>Occupancy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-4 Family</td>
<td>Other &amp; Non-Residential</td>
<td>Residential(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+5 or more</td>
<td>.35 / .10</td>
<td>.47 / .15</td>
<td>.61 / .12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2 to +4</td>
<td>1.08 / .13</td>
<td>.99 / .20</td>
<td>.86 / .17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>2.07 / .63</td>
<td>2.23 / .74</td>
<td>1.52 / .56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 or below</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2 or more</td>
<td>.40 / .08</td>
<td>.33 / .09</td>
<td>.50 / .12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to +1</td>
<td>1.05 / .12</td>
<td>.90 / .18</td>
<td>.84 / .16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>3.45 / 1.29</td>
<td>4.37 / 1.01</td>
<td>2.68 / .69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2 or below</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Elevation Certificate(^5)</td>
<td>4.02 / 1.41</td>
<td>5.45 / 1.68</td>
<td>3.33 / .99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^1\) Zone A building with basement/enclosure/crawlspace/subgrade crawlspace – Submit for Rating.

\(^2\) For elevation rated risks other than Single Family, when contents are located one floor or more above lowest floor used for rating – use .35 / .12.

\(^3\) Elevation difference is the measured distance between the highest adjacent grade next to the building and the lowest floor of the building.

\(^4\) Elevation difference is the measured distance between the estimated BFE provided by the community or registered professional engineer, surveyor, or architect and the lowest floor of the building.

\(^5\) For building without basement, enclosure, or crawlspace, Elevation Certificate is optional.

\(^6\) Pre-FIRM buildings with basement/enclosure/crawlspace/subgrade crawlspace may use this table if the rates are more favorable to the insured.

*** SUBMIT FOR RATING
TABLE 3D. REGULAR PROGRAM – POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION RATES  
ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE  
(Basic/Additional)

FIRM ZONES '75-81, V1-V30, VE – BUILDING RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation of Lowest Floor Above or Below BFE</th>
<th>One Floor, No Basement/Encl/</th>
<th>More than One Floor, No Basement/Encl/</th>
<th>More than One Floor, With Basement/Encl/</th>
<th>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-4 Family</td>
<td>Other Residential &amp; Non-Residential</td>
<td>1-4 Family</td>
<td>Other Residential &amp; Non-Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0³</td>
<td>2.54 / .46</td>
<td>3.08 / 1.20</td>
<td>2.06 / .46</td>
<td>2.23 / 1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1⁴</td>
<td>5.44 / 2.79</td>
<td>8.12 / 4.48</td>
<td>4.98 / 2.79</td>
<td>6.99 / 3.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIRM ZONES '75-81, V1-V30, VE – CONTENTS RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation of Lowest Floor Above or Below BFE</th>
<th>Lowest Floor Only -- Above Ground Level (No Basement/Encl/ Crawlspace⁵)</th>
<th>Lowest Floor Above Ground Level &amp; Higher Floors (No Basement/Encl/ Crawlspace⁵)</th>
<th>More than One Floor With Basement/Enclosure/ Crawlspace⁵</th>
<th>Manufactured (Mobile) Home²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0³</td>
<td>3.96 / .55</td>
<td>3.50 / 2.56</td>
<td>2.57 / .61</td>
<td>2.44 / 1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1⁴</td>
<td>8.68 / 4.22</td>
<td>8.52 / 7.43</td>
<td>5.12 / 3.27</td>
<td>5.84 / 4.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIRM ZONES '75-81, V1-V30, VE – CONTENTS RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation of Lowest Floor Above or Below BFE</th>
<th>Above Ground Level More than One Full Floor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0³</td>
<td>.56 / .25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1⁴</td>
<td>.56 / .25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>.56 / .25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Policies 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 table if the rates are more favorable to the insured. See instructions on page R23 for V Zone Optional Rating.

² The definition of Manufactured (Mobile) Home includes travel trailers. See page APP 3.

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

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

⁵ Includes subgrade crawlspace.

***SUBMIT FOR RATING

FIRM ZONES '75-'81, UNNUMBERED V ZONE

SUBMIT FOR RATING
### TABLE 3E. REGULAR PROGRAM -- POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION RATES
ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE

1981 POST-FIRM V1-V30, VE ZONE RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation of the lowest floor above or below BFE adjusted for wave height</th>
<th>Elevated Buildings Free of Obstruction³</th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Non-Residential</th>
<th>Replacement Cost Ratio .75 or More⁴</th>
<th>Replacement Cost Ratio .50 to .7⁴</th>
<th>Replacement Cost Ratio Under .50⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+4 or more</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>.88</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>.59</td>
<td>.63</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>3.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>5.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>7.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4 or below</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

³ Policies 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 table if the rates are more favorable to the insured. See instructions on page RATE 23 for V Zone Optional Rating.

⁴ These percentages represent building replacement cost ratios, which are determined by dividing the amount of building coverage being purchased by the replacement cost. See pages RATE 20-21 for more details.

---

1981 POST-FIRM V1-V30, VE ZONE
Non-Elevated Buildings

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1981 POST-FIRM UNNUMBERED V ZONE
Non-Elevated Buildings

---

### Instructions:
- Wave height adjustment is not required in those cases where the Flood Insurance Rate Map indicates that the map includes wave height.
- Free of Obstruction – The space below the lowest elevated floor must be completely free of obstructions or any attachment to the building, or may have:
  1. Insect screening, provided that no additional supports are required for the screening; or
  2. Wooden or plastic lattice with at least 40 percent of its area open and made of material no thicker than ½ inch; or
  3. Wooden or plastic slats or shutters with at least 40 percent of their area open and made of material no thicker than 1 inch.
- Any of these systems must be designed and installed to collapse under stress without jeopardizing the structural support of the building, so that the impact on the building of abnormally high tides or wind-driven water is minimized.
- Any machinery or equipment below the lowest elevated floor must be at or above the BFE. See page RATE 20 for more details.

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*** SUBMIT FOR RATING

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### Footnotes:
- **1** Policies 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 table if the rates are more favorable to the insured. See instructions on page RATE 23 for V Zone Optional Rating.
- **2** Wave height adjustment is not required in those cases where the Flood Insurance Rate Map indicates that the map includes wave height.
- **3** Free of Obstruction – The space below the lowest elevated floor must be completely free of obstructions or any attachment to the building, or may have:
  1. Insect screening, provided that no additional supports are required for the screening; or
  2. Wooden or plastic lattice with at least 40 percent of its area open and made of material no thicker than ½ inch; or
  3. Wooden or plastic slats or shutters with at least 40 percent of their area open and made of material no thicker than 1 inch.
- **4** These percentages represent building replacement cost ratios, which are determined by dividing the amount of building coverage being purchased by the replacement cost. See pages RATE 20-21 for more details.
### TABLE 3F. REGULAR PROGRAM -- POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION RATES
**ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE**

**1981 POST-FIRM V1-V30, VE ZONE RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation of the lowest floor above or below BFE adjusted for wave height</th>
<th>Elevated Buildings With Obstruction</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+4 or more</td>
<td>.53</td>
<td>.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td>.54</td>
<td>.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>2.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>3.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>4.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4 or below</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Policies 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 table if the rates are more favorable to the insured. See instructions on page RATE 23 for V Zone Optional Rating.

2 Rates provided are only for elevated buildings, except those elevated on solid perimeter foundation walls. For buildings elevated on solid perimeter foundation walls, and for non-elevated buildings, use the Specific Rating Guidelines document.

3 Wave height adjustment is not required in those cases where the Flood Insurance Rate Map indicates that the map includes wave height.

4 With Obstruction – The space below has an area of less than 300 square feet with breakaway solid walls or contains equipment below the BFE. If the space below has an area of 300 square feet or more, or if any portion of the space below the elevated floor is enclosed with non-breakaway walls, submit for rating. If the enclosure is at or above the BFE, use the “Free of Obstruction” rate table on the preceding page. The elevation of the bottom enclosure floor is the lowest floor for rating (LFE). See page RATE 20 for more details.

5 These percentages represent building replacement cost ratios, which are determined by dividing the amount of building coverage being purchased by the replacement cost. See pages RATE 20-21 for more details.

6 For buildings with obstruction, use Submit-for-Rate guidelines if the enclosure below the lowest elevated floor of an elevated building, which is used for rating, is 1 or more feet below BFE.

---

*** SUBMIT FOR RATING

### 1981 POST-FIRM UNNUMBERED V ZONE

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUBMIT FOR RATING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 4. REGULAR PROGRAM – FIRM ZONE AR AND AR DUAL ZONES RATES

**ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE**

(Basic/Additional)

#### PRE-FIRM NOT ELEVATION-RATED RATES\(^1,2\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPANCY</th>
<th>Single Family</th>
<th>2-4 Family</th>
<th>Other Residential</th>
<th>Non-Residential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Basement/Enclosure</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>.74 / .21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Basement</td>
<td>.89 / .30</td>
<td>1.36 / .43</td>
<td>.89 / .30</td>
<td>.95 / .30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Enclosure</td>
<td>.89 / .34</td>
<td>1.36 / .49</td>
<td>.89 / .34</td>
<td>.95 / .34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated on Crawlspace</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>.74 / .21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Elevated with Subgrade Crawlspace</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>.74 / .21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured (Mobile) Home(^3)</td>
<td>.78 / .38</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPANCY</th>
<th>Single Family</th>
<th>2-4 Family</th>
<th>Other Residential</th>
<th>Non-Residential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basement &amp; Above</td>
<td>1.53 / .56</td>
<td>1.53 / .56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure &amp; Above</td>
<td>1.53 / .65</td>
<td>1.53 / .65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Floor Only - Above Ground Level</td>
<td>1.20 / .59</td>
<td>1.20 / .59</td>
<td>.97 / .43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Floor Above Ground Level and Higher Floors</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td>.97 / .31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above Ground Level - More than One Full Floor</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.22 / .12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured (Mobile) Home(^3)</td>
<td>.78 / .38</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td></td>
<td>.95 / .39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### POST-FIRM NOT ELEVATION-RATED RATES\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPANCY</th>
<th>Single Family</th>
<th>2-4 Family</th>
<th>Other Residential</th>
<th>Non-Residential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Basement/Enclosure</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>.74 / .21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Basement</td>
<td>.89 / .30</td>
<td>1.36 / .43</td>
<td>.89 / .30</td>
<td>.95 / .30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Enclosure</td>
<td>.89 / .34</td>
<td>1.36 / .49</td>
<td>.89 / .34</td>
<td>.95 / .34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated on Crawlspace</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>.74 / .21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Elevated with Subgrade Crawlspace</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>.74 / .21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured (Mobile) Home(^3)</td>
<td>.78 / .38</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPANCY</th>
<th>Single Family</th>
<th>2-4 Family</th>
<th>Other Residential</th>
<th>Non-Residential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basement &amp; Above</td>
<td>1.53 / .56</td>
<td>1.53 / .56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure &amp; Above</td>
<td>1.53 / .65</td>
<td>1.53 / .65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Floor Only - Above Ground Level</td>
<td>1.20 / .59</td>
<td>1.20 / .59</td>
<td>.97 / .43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Floor Above Ground Level and Higher Floors</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td>.97 / .31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above Ground Level - More than One Full Floor</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
<td>.22 / .12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured (Mobile) Home(^3)</td>
<td>.78 / .38</td>
<td>1.20 / .37</td>
<td></td>
<td>.95 / .39</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 $2,000.
3. The definition of Manufactured (Mobile) Home includes travel trailers. See Page APP 3.

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1. Base Deductible is $1,000.
2. The definition of Manufactured (Mobile) Home includes travel trailers. See page APP 3.
### TABLE 5. REGULAR PROGRAM – PRE-FIRM AND POST-FIRM
ELEVATION-RATED RATES ANNUAL
RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE
(Basic/Additional)

#### FIRM ZONES AR and AR Dual Zones – BUILDING RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation of Lowest Floor Above or Below BFE</th>
<th>One Floor, No Basement/Encl/ Crawlspace</th>
<th>More than One Floor, No Basement/Encl/ Crawlspace</th>
<th>More than One Floor, With Basement/Encl/ Crawlspace</th>
<th>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-4 Family</td>
<td>1-4 Family</td>
<td>1-4 Family</td>
<td>1-4 Family</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Other Residential &amp; Non-Residential</td>
<td>Other Residential &amp; Non-Residential</td>
<td>Other Residential &amp; Non-Residential</td>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+4</td>
<td>.24 / .08</td>
<td>.20 / .08</td>
<td>.20 / .08</td>
<td>.24 / .08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td>.24 / .08</td>
<td>.20 / .08</td>
<td>.20 / .08</td>
<td>.24 / .08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>.38 / .08</td>
<td>.25 / .08</td>
<td>.20 / .08</td>
<td>.24 / .08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>.62 / .08</td>
<td>.45 / .10</td>
<td>.28 / .08</td>
<td>.24 / .08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>.78 / .21</td>
<td>.74 / .21</td>
<td>.81 / .15</td>
<td>.78 / .38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Footnote

#### FIRM ZONES AR and AR Dual Zones -- CONTENTS RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation of Lowest Floor Above or Below BFE</th>
<th>Lowest Floor Only – Above Ground Level (No Basement/Encl/ Crawlspace)</th>
<th>Lowest Floor Above Ground Level &amp; Higher Floors (No Basement/Encl/ Crawlspace)</th>
<th>More than One Floor With Basement/Enclosure/ Crawlspace</th>
<th>Manufactured (Mobile) Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>.38 / .12</td>
<td>.22 / .12</td>
<td>.22 / .12</td>
<td>.38 / .12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>.52 / .12</td>
<td>.32 / .18</td>
<td>.22 / .12</td>
<td>.55 / .14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.24 / .12</td>
<td>.78 / .39</td>
<td>.53 / .24</td>
<td>1.14 / .15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Footnote

#### FIRM ZONES AR and AR Dual Zones -- CONTENTS RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation of Lowest Floor Above or Below BFE</th>
<th>Above Ground Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than One Full Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>2-4 Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+4</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1†</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2‡</td>
<td>.35 / .12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The definition of Manufactured (Mobile) Home includes travel trailers. See page APP 3.
2 Use Table 4 Pre-FIRM and Post-FIRM Not Elevation-Rated AR and AR Dual Zones Rate Table.
3 These rates are only applicable to Contents-only policies.
4 Includes subgrade crawlspace.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMOUNT OF INSURANCE</th>
<th>PREMIUM$ EXCLUDING ICC$ AND FEDERAL POLICY FEE$³</th>
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<tr>
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<td>w/bsmt w/o bsmt w/bsmt w/o bsmt</td>
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<td>$ 162 $ 152 $ 212 $ 198</td>
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<td>$ 40,000</td>
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<td>$ 405 $ 380 $ 530 $ 495</td>
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<td>$ 486 $ 456 $ 636 $ 594</td>
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<td>$ 569 $ 512 $ 856 $ 741</td>
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<tr>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$885 $1,013 $1,913 $2,213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Premium before applying any CRS credits or optional deductible factors.
² For building coverage amounts of $230,000 and less, add $75 to the building premium selected from the table above to cover ICC cost, except for D zones. For D zones add $6.
³ Add $40 to the premium selected from the table above to cover Federal Policy Fee.
⁴ Add $60 to cover the ICC cost for the $250,000 building limit, except for D zones. For D zones add $4.
III. DEDUCTIBLES

As shown in Table 8A below, the NFIP standard deductible is either $1,000 or $2,000. The insured may choose a deductible amount different from the standard $1,000 for Post-FIRM or the standard $2,000 for structures in the Emergency Program and those rated using Pre-FIRM rates in Zones A, AO, AH, A1-A30, AE, VO, V1-V30, VE, V, AR, and AR Dual Zones (AR/AE, AR/AH, AR/AO, AR/A1-A30, AR/A). The optional deductible amount may be applied to policies insuring properties in either Emergency Program or Regular Program communities. Refer to page CONDO 22 for Residential Condominium Building Association Policy optional deductibles.

A. Buy-Back Deductibles

Policyholders who wish to reduce their deductibles from the standard deductibles of $2,000 for Pre-FIRM SFHA risks may opt to purchase separate $1,000 deductibles for building and contents coverages, for an additional premium. The deductible factors provided on pages RATE 13 and CONDO 22 must be used to calculate the deductible surcharge.

B. Changes in Deductible Amount

The amount of the deductible may be increased during the policy term by submitting a completed General Change Endorsement form. The deductible amount may be reduced through the submission of a new Application at the time of renewal. This procedure does not require the completion of the entire Flood Insurance Application. Deductibles cannot be reduced mid term unless required by the mortgagee and written authorization is provided by the mortgagee. A 30-day waiting period will be applied to reduce the deductible.

TABLE 8A. STANDARD DEDUCTIBLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMERGENCY PROGRAM</th>
<th>REGULAR PROGRAM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flood Zone</td>
<td>Pre-FIRM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>B, C, X, A99, D</td>
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</table>
3. Replacement Cost Ratio

The replacement cost ratio is needed to select the proper rate for insurance on buildings in 1981 Post-FIRM Construction V, V1-V30, and VE Zones on or after October 1, 1981. The estimated building replacement cost is used in conjunction with the amount of the building insurance desired to determine the insurance-to-replacement-cost ratio.

Replacement cost is defined as the amount of money required to replace or repair the insured building in the event of loss or damage, without a deduction for depreciation. The replacement cost ratio is determined by dividing the amount of building coverage by the replacement cost of the building.

If the replacement cost of the building exceeds the maximum statutory building limit, use the replacement cost, not the maximum statutory building limit, in calculating the ratio. For example, if the building replacement cost is $1,000,000 and the amount of building coverage requested is the maximum statutory building limit of $250,000, the rate is 25, so use the rate listed for “Replacement Cost Ratio Under .50.”

Place the rate in the appropriate box on the Application and continue with the premium calculation.

4. Elevation Information

The lowest floor elevation must be identified for buildings in Zones V, V1-V30, and VE. Note that the lowest floor elevation is measured at the bottom of the lowest floor beam or slab, whichever is appropriate.

The BFE, including wave height, must be identified for any building located in Zones V1-V30 and VE.

XIV. SPECIAL RATING SITUATIONS

A. Tentative Rates

Tentative rates are used to issue policies when producers fail to provide the required actuarial rating information. With tentative rates, a policy will be generated with coverage limits based on the actual premium received. Tentatively rated policies cannot be endorsed to increase coverage limits, or renewed for another policy term, until the required actuarial rating information and full premium payment are received.

Tentative rates are generally higher than the rates published in this manual (ranging from $2 to $10 per $100 of coverage). When tentative rates are applied, a Declarations Page and a Tentative Rate Letter will be forwarded to the policyholder, producer, and mortgagee (if any), requesting the necessary information so that the proper rate can be determined. (Refer to page LFP 3 in the Leased Federal Property Section for tentative rates.)

If a loss occurs on a tentatively rated property, payment will be limited by the amount of coverage that the initially submitted premium will purchase using the correct actuarial rating information.

B. Alternative Rates

When a building is Pre-FIRM and the FIRM zone is unknown, an alternative rating procedure can be used only if the building is located in a community that does not have any V Zones. In these cases, the NFIP will presume that the building is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area, and the FIRM zone should be shown as Zone AA. AA is not a valid flood zone designation; rather, it is a rating method used when the flood zone is unknown. The rates for FIRM Zone A for Pre-FIRM properties should then be used to compute the premium.

The alternative rating procedure is also used by the NFIP for renewal of policies in communities that have converted from the Emergency Program to the Regular Program during a policy’s term. Again, this procedure can be used only when the community has no V Zones. In these cases, the NFIP assigns an AS Zone designation, which is not a valid flood zone designation, but rather a rating method, and uses the Pre-FIRM Zone A rates to compute the premium.

In both of the above situations, the producer should determine the actual FIRM zone and submit a General Change Endorsement to correct the FIRM zone and premium. All corrections should be made as soon as possible within the initial policy term after an AA or AS Zone designation has been made. If the correct flood zone is not provided, no Renewal Premium Notice will be issued.
C. Map “Grandfather” Rules--Effect of Map Revisions on Flood Insurance Rates

A community will occasionally make structural improvements (dams, levees, etc.) to reduce the potential effects of flooding; experience new development aggravating the flooding situation, thereby expanding the floodplain; revise geographical boundaries resulting in the designation of additional flood hazard areas; or provide information to better delineate the BFE and/or flood insurance risk zones. When these situations occur, the FIRM is revised and republished.

The implementation of a new FIRM raises the question--HOW DOES THE NEW MAP AFFECT FLOOD INSURANCE RATES?

1. Grandfather Rules

To recognize policyholders who have built in compliance with the FIRM and/or remained loyal customers of the NFIP by maintaining continuous coverage, the Federal Emergency Management Agency has “Grandfather rules.” These rules allow such policyholders to benefit in the rating for that building. For such buildings, the insured would have the option of using the current rating criteria for that property or having the premium rate determined by using the BFE and/or flood zone on the FIRM (old map) in effect when the building was originally constructed (for those built in compliance) or when coverage was first obtained (for those with continuous coverage). This results in a cost savings to insureds when the new map resulting from a map revision would result in a higher premium rate.

The conditions that must be met for an insured to be eligible to receive the rating benefit from the “Grandfather rules” after a map revision (new map) becomes effective are described below.

2. General Rule of Rating

Always use the new map if it will provide a more favorable premium (lower rate).

3. Existing Business--Renewal Policies

Policies written to cover either Post-FIRM or Pre-FIRM construction may be renewed and rated based on the FIRM and/or BFE in effect when the policy was initially rated as long as the coverage is continuous and the building has not been altered to make the lowest finished floor level lower than the BFE on that FIRM. For elevated buildings, the lowest finished floor must be at or above the BFE. The enclosures must be unfinished and used solely for parking, storage, or building access.

For A zones, proper openings are required (see pages LFG 1 and 2 for guidance for proper openings).

For V zones, the enclosures must be constructed with breakaway walls (see pages LFG 2 and 2a for guidance).

a. Examples--Post-FIRM Construction

- A building was constructed in 1980. Coverage was purchased at the time of construction. The FIRM zone in effect was A1. The BFE was 10’. The Lowest Floor was 11’. The elevation difference was +1, and the policy was rated using a +1 elevation difference. This policy was written and continuously renewed for 3 years. In 1983 a new map for the community was issued. The property remained in an A1 Zone. However, the BFE became 12’. Because the lowest floor did not change, the elevation difference was -1. Since the building was built in compliance and was not altered in any way, the policy can be rated using a +1 elevation difference.

- A building was constructed in 1980. The FIRM zone in effect was A. In 1983 the map was revised, which placed the building in a VE zone. Since continuous coverage existed and the building was not altered, the policyholder can continue to use Zone A in determining the rate.

b. Example--Pre-FIRM Construction

At the time flood insurance coverage was applied for, the building was located in Zone A99. A new map designated the zone as AE. The policy may continue to be rated using Zone A99 rates on the old map as long as there is no interruption in coverage.

4. New Business--Applications for Coverage

a. Post-FIRM Construction

NOTE: These rules apply to buildings in all zones, including Zone D.

If a new policy is applied for, the rates can be based on the FIRM zone and the BFE on the old map in effect on the date the building was constructed provided that:
The building was built in compliance with the map in effect at the time of construction. For elevated buildings, the lowest finished floor must be at or above the BFE. The enclosures must be unfinished and used solely for parking, storage, or building access.

For A zones, proper openings are required (see pages LFG 1 and 2 for guidance for proper openings).

For V zones, the enclosures must be constructed with breakaway walls (see pages LFG 2 and 2a for guidance).

The building has not been altered in any way that has resulted in a lowest floor, for rating purposes, lower than the BFE on that FIRM (e.g., enclosing the area below an elevated building).

The building has not been substantially improved.

The property owner or producer must provide proper documentation to the WYO company or NFIP Servicing Agent. The documentation must show: the date of the FIRM; the zone on that FIRM in which the property is located; the BFE, if any, for that zone; a copy of the map panel showing the location of the building; and the rating element that is to be grandfathered. A letter from a community official verifying this information, or an Elevation Certificate, also is acceptable.

Example:
A building was constructed in 1980 and, according to the FIRM in effect at that time, was located in Zone AE. No insurance policy was purchased until 1990. At that time remapping had occurred and the zone had been changed to a more hazardous area, Zone VE. Flood insurance coverage was applied for after the map was revised. To use the old map showing Zone C as the rating zone, proper documentation must be submitted.

D. Post-'81 V Zone Optional Rating

This optional rating is available for new and renewal policies and endorsements with effective dates on or after October 1, 1997. Policies for 1975 through 1981 Post-FIRM and Pre-FIRM buildings in Zones VE and V1-V30 are allowed to use the Post-'81 V Zone rate tables (Tables 3E or 3F) if the rates are more favorable to the insured. In order to qualify, the following criteria must be met:

1. The policy must be rated using the BFE printed on the FIRM panel that includes wave height. The effective date of the FIRM panel must be on or after 10/1/81.

2. The building rates are determined based on the ratio of the estimated building replacement cost and the amount of insurance purchased.

3. The building must be elevated free of obstruction or with obstruction less than 300 square feet. All machinery and equipment located below the BFE are considered obstructions.

E. Policies Requiring Re-Rating

The following conditions require that the policies be rated using the new map:

1. If an elevation-rated building is altered, making the lowest floor for rating purposes below the BFE.

Example:
An elevated building is located in an AE Zone at the time of construction. The Lowest Floor Elevation (LFE) was 18’. The BFE was 10’. The Lowest Floor rating was a +8 elevation differential. The map was revised, changing the BFE to 11’. The insured decided to enclose the area beneath the elevated floor and use it as a living area. This changed the LFE to 9’. Due to the alteration, the new map must be used and the building is rated as -2.

b. Pre-FIRM Construction

Because there was no FIRM in effect on the date of construction, most Pre-FIRM construction is ineligible for the "built in compliance" grandfathering rule. The limited exceptions are those communities with initial FIRM dates prior to December 31, 1974. The "built in compliance" rule applies to Pre-FIRM construction only if the date of construction was on or before December 31, 1974, and was also on or after the FIRM date.
2. If a Pre-FIRM or Post-FIRM building is substantially improved, the building must be re-rated using the FIRM in effect at the time that the substantial improvement occurred. A newer FIRM can always be used if it will result in a more favorable rating.

Example:

A building was constructed in 1972 and, when flood insurance was applied for in 1976, was found to be located in Zone C. The FIRM was revised in 1984. The building was substantially improved in 1985. Due to the improvement, the building must now be re-rated as Post-FIRM construction using the 1984 map, or the most recent map can be used if it will result in a more favorable rating.

If ineligible for renewal as a Preferred Risk Policy because of a map change, the risk must be rewritten as a Standard Flood Insurance Policy.

3. If a Pre-FIRM or Post-FIRM building has been declared substantially damaged by a local community official, the agent must verify that the repair and/or reconstruction of the building has been made before the policy can be re-rated using the FIRM in effect at the time of the substantial improvement.

In the event that the repair and/or reconstruction have not been made, the writing company may renew the policy using the proper rating prior to the loss. The agent/insured must notify the writing company when the actual repair is completed so the policy can be re-rated using the correct FIRM.

Example:

A building was constructed in 1986. Late that year, when the building was purchased and flood insurance was applied for, the building was found to be located in Zone A15. The FIRM was revised in February 2005. In August 2005, a major hurricane caused severe flooding and wind damage in the county in which the building is located.

The community declared the building substantially damaged by flood. However, because of widespread devastation throughout the area, the property owner had difficulty finding a repair contractor. When the policy came up for renewal in December, repair of the building had barely begun. The policy may be renewed under its pre-flood rating.

F. Submit-for-Rate

Certain properties at high flood risk, because of peculiarities in their exposure to flooding, do not lend themselves to preprogrammed rates. These risks require an in-depth underwriting analysis and must be submitted to the NFIP for an individual (specific) rate. As with other lines of property insurance, the underwriter requires documentation to evaluate those risk characteristics that make up the basis for a proper rate.

The NFIP’s two-fold goal of establishing sound actuarial rates and obtaining information for enforcing floodplain management requires that the following documentation be supplied for risks that fall within the submit-for-rate category:


2. Completed current Elevation Certificate.

3. Variance issued by the local community stating that permission was granted to construct the building. If no variance was granted, a statement to that effect signed by the applicant or the applicant’s representative is required.

4. Recent photographs of the building (front and back), or a blueprint (layout of the building) if the building is under construction.

5. The square footage of any enclosure(s) or crawl spaces(s) below the elevated floor, the use of the enclosure/crawl space, a list of machinery and equipment, and the approximate value of each item located in the enclosure/crawl space.

6. If the area below the elevated floor is enclosed using masonry walls and these walls are represented as being breakaway walls in V Zones, a signed letter of verification from a local building official, an engineer, or an architect.

7. A statement from the applicant or the applicant’s representative that the enclosure was built at the time that the building was originally constructed, or at a later date (give date).
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<th>EXAMPLE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<td>Emergency Program, Standard Deductible</td>
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<td>Regular Program, Pre-FIRM Construction, $2,000/$1,000 Deductible Option, Zone B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example 3</td>
<td>Regular Program, Pre-FIRM Construction, $1,000 Deductible Option (Surcharge), Zone AE</td>
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<td>Example 4</td>
<td>Regular Program, Pre-FIRM Construction, $3,000/$2,000 Deductible Option, Zone A15</td>
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<td>Example 5</td>
<td>Regular Program, Post-FIRM, Elevation Rated, $5,000/$5,000 Deductible Option, Zone AE</td>
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<td>Example 6</td>
<td>Regular Program, 1975-81 Post-FIRM V1-V30, Elevation Rated, Zone V13</td>
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<td>Regular Program, Post-1981 VE or V1-V30, with Enclosure, Zone VE</td>
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<td>Regular Program, Post-FIRM, Elevation Rated, $5,000/$5,000 Deductible Option, Zone AO</td>
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<td>Regular Program, Post-FIRM, Elevation Rated, $1,000/$1,000 Deductible Option, Zone AO (With Certification of Compliance)</td>
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<td>Regular Program, Post-FIRM, Elevation Rated, $3,000/$2,000 Deductible Option, Zone AH</td>
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<td>Regular Program, Post-FIRM, Elevation Rated, $1,000/$1,000 Deductible Option, Zone AH (With Certification of Compliance)</td>
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<td>Example 13</td>
<td>Regular Program, Post-FIRM, Elevation Rated, $1,000/$1,000 Deductible Option, Zone A (with Estimated BFE)</td>
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<td>Example 14</td>
<td>Regular Program, Post-FIRM, Elevation Rated, $1,000/$1000 Deductible Option, Zone A (without Estimated BFE)</td>
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</table>
**EXAMPLE 1**

EMERGENCY PROGRAM, STANDARD DEDUCTIBLE

Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Emergency Program**
- Flood Zone: N/A
- Occupancy: Single-Family Dwelling
- # of Floors: 1 Floor
- Basement/Enclosure: None
- Deductible: $2,000/$2,000
- Deductible Factor: 1.000
- Contents Location: Lowest Floor Above Ground Level
- Date of Construction: Pre-FIRM
- Elevation Difference: N/A
- Flood Proofed Yes/No: No
- Building Coverage: $35,000
- Contents: $10,000
- ICC Premium: N/A
- CRS Rating: N/A
- CRS Discount: N/A

**Determined Rates:**
Building: .76  Contents: .96

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<tr>
<th>COVERAGE</th>
<th>BASIC LIMITS</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL LIMITS</th>
<th>DEDUCTIBLE</th>
<th>BASIC AND ADDITIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL PREMIUM</th>
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<td>96</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Premium Calculation:**

1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $266 / Contents: $96
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: 1.000 x $266 = $266 / Contents: 1.000 x $96 = $96
3. Premium Reduction/Increase: Building: $0 / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal: $362
5. Add ICC Premium: N/A
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: $362
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $40
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $402

RATE 50  May 1, 2010
**EXAMPLE 2**

REGULAR PROGRAM, PRE-FIRM CONSTRUCTION, $2,000/$1,000 DEDUCTIBLE OPTION, ZONE B

Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Regular Program**
  - Flood Zone: B
  - Occupancy: Single-Family Dwelling
  - # of Floors: 2 Floors
  - Basement/Enclosure: None
  - Deductible: $2,000/$1,000
  - Deductible Factor: 0.95
  - Contents Location: Lowest Floor Above Ground Level and Higher Floors
  - Date of Construction: Pre-FIRM
  - Elevation Difference: N/A
  - Flood Proofed Yes/No: No
  - Building Coverage: $150,000
  - Contents Coverage: $60,000
  - ICC Premium: $6
  - CRS Rating: N/A
  - CRS Discount: N/A

Determined Rates:
- Building: 0.78/.21
- Contents: 1.20/.37

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<tr>
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<th>BASIC LIMITS</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL LIMITS (REGULAR PROGRAM ONLY)</th>
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<th>BASIC AND ADDITIONAL</th>
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<td>.37/130</td>
<td>-22</td>
<td>60,000 408</td>
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</table>

Total Prepaid Amount: $1,078

**Premium Calculation:**

1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $657 / Contents: $430
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: 0.95 x $657 = $624 / Contents: 0.95 x $430 = $408
4. Subtotal: $1,032
5. Add ICC Premium: $6
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: $1,038
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $40
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $1,078
EXAMPLE 3

REGULAR PROGRAM, PRE-FIRM CONSTRUCTION, $1000 DEDUCTIBLE OPTION (SURCHARGE), ZONE AE

Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Regular Program**
  - Flood Zone: AE
  - Occupancy: Single-Family Dwelling
  - # of Floors: 2 Floors
  - Basement/Enclosure: Enclosure
  - Deductible: $1000/$1000
  - Deductible Factor: 1.100
  - Contents Location: Enclosure and Above
  - Date of Construction: Pre-FIRM
  - Elevation Difference: N/A
  - Flood Proofed Yes/No: No
  - Building Coverage: $150,000
  - Contents Coverage: $60,000
  - ICC Premium: $75
  - CRS Rating: N/A
  - CRS Discount: N/A

Determined Rates:

- Building: .81/1.01
- Contents: .96/1.03

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<tr>
<th>COVERAGE</th>
<th>BASIC LIMITS</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL LIMITS (REGULAR PROGRAM ONLY)</th>
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RATE TYPE: (ONE BUILDING PER POLICY...BLANKET COVERAGE NOT PERMITTED)

- MANUAL
- ALTERNATIVE
- PROVISIONAL RATING
- MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO PROTECTION PROGRAM

PAYMENT OPTION:
- ICC PREMIUM
- CREDIT CARD
- OTHER:

SUBTOTAL: 2,196

ANNUAL SUBTOTAL: 2,196

CRS PREMIUM DISCOUNT: N/A

SUBTOTAL: 2,271

PROBATION SURCHARGE: N/A

FEDERAL POLICY FEE: 40

TOTAL PREPAID AMOUNT: 2,311

THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENTS MAY BE PUNISHABLE BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT UNDER APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAW.

SIGNATURE OF INSURANCE AGENT/BROKER

DATE (MM/DD/YY)

Premium Calculation:

1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $1,395 / Contents: $601
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: 1.100 x $1,395 = $1,535 / Contents: 1.100 x $601 = $661
4. Subtotal: $2,196
5. Add ICC Premium: $75
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: $2,271
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $40
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $2,311

RATE 52

May 1, 2010
EXAMPLE 4

REGULAR PROGRAM, PRE-FIRM CONSTRUCTION, $3,000/$2,000 DEDUCTIBLE OPTION, ZONE A15

Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Regular Program**
  - Flood Zone: A15
  - Occupancy: Single-Family Dwelling
  - # of Floors: 3 Floors
  - Basement/Enclosure: Basement
  - Deductible: $3,000/$2,000 Building and Contents
  - Deductible Factor: .950
  - Contents Location: Basement and Above
  - Date of Construction: Pre-FIRM
  - Elevation Difference: N/A
  - Flood Proofed: No
  - Building Coverage: $250,000
  - Contents Coverage: $100,000
  - ICC Premium: $60
  - CRS Rating: 4
  - CRS Discount: 30%

**Determined Rates:**

- **Building**: .81/.83
- **Contents**: .96/.86

### Basic Limits

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**RATETYPE: (ONE BUILDING PER POLICY...BLANKET COVERAGE NOT PERMITTED)**

- MANUAL
- SUBMIT FOR RATING
- ALTERNATIVE
- V-ZONE RISK RATING FORM
- PROVISIONAL RATING
- LEASED FEDERAL PROPERTY
- MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO PROTECTION PROGRAM

**Payment Option:**

- ICC Premium
- SUBTOTAL

**Probation Surcharge:** N/A

**Federal Policy Fee:** $40

**Total Prepaid Amount:** $2,043

### Premium Calculation:

1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $2,063 / Contents: $885
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: .950 x $2,063 = $1,960 / Contents: .950 x $885 = $841
3. Premium Reduction: Building: $2,063 - $1,960 = $103 / Contents: $885 - $841 = $44
4. Subtotal: $2,001
5. Add ICC Premium: $60
6. Subtract CRS Discount: $858 (30%)
7. Subtotal: $2,003
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $40
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $2,043
EXAMPLE 5

REGULAR PROGRAM, POST-FIRM, ELEVATION RATED, $5,000/$5,000 DEDUCTIBLE OPTION, ZONE AE

Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Regular Program**
  - Flood Zone: AE
  - Occupancy: Non-Residential
  - # of Floors: 2 Floors
  - Basement/Enclosure: None
  - Deductible: $5,000/$5,000
  - Deductible Factor: .890
  - Contents Location: Above Ground Level and Higher Floors
  - Date of Construction: Post-FIRM
  - Elevation Difference: +4
  - Flood Proofed Yes/No: No
  - Building Coverage: $500,000
  - Contents Coverage: $500,000
  - ICC Premium: $4
  - CRS Rating: 5
  - CRS Discount: 25%

**Determined Rates**

Building: .20/.08  Contents: .22/.12

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**PAYMENT OPTION:**

- MANUAL
- ALTERNATIVE
- V-ZONE RISK RATING FORM
- PROVISIONAL RATING
- LEASED FEDERAL PROPERTY
- MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO PROTECTION PROGRAM

**ANNUAL SUBTOTAL:** 1,211

- ICC PREMIUM: 4
- SUBTOTAL: 1,215
- CRS PREMIUM DISCOUNT 25%: -304
- SUBTOTAL: 911

**PROBATION SURCHARGE:**

- FEDERAL POLICY FEE: 40
- TOTAL PREPAID AMOUNT: 951

**Premium Calculation:**

1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $610 / Contents: $750
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: .890 x $610 = $543 / Contents: .890 x $750 = $668
4. Subtotal: $1,211
5. Add ICC Premium: $4
6. Subtract CRS Discount: -$304 (25%)
7. Subtotal: $911
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $40
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $951
EXAMPLE 6
REGULAR PROGRAM, 1975-81 POST-FIRM V1-V30, ELEVATION RATED, ZONE V13

Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Regular Program**
  - Flood Zone: V13
  - Occupancy: Single-Family Dwelling
  - # of Floors: 2 Floors
  - Basement/Enclosure: None
  - Deductible: $1,000/$1,000
  - Deductible Factor: 1.000
  - Contents Location: Lowest Floor Above Ground Level and Higher Floors
  - Date of Construction: 1975 - 81 (Post-FIRM)
  - Elevation Difference: +1
  - Flood Proofed Yes/No: No
  - Building Coverage: $150,000
  - Contents Coverage: $100,000
  - ICC Premium: $35
  - CRS Rating: 8
  - CRS Discount: 10%

**Determined Rates:**
Building: 2.06/.46  Contents: 2.57/.61

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RATE TYPE: (ONE BUILDING PER POLICY...BLANKET COVERAGE NOT PERMITTED)
- MANUAL
- ALTERNATIVE
- PROVISIONAL RATING
- MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO PROTECTION PROGRAM

PAYMENT OPTION:
- ICC PREMIUM 35
- CREDIT CARD
- OTHER: 279

SUBTOTAL 2,786

CRS PREMIUM DISCOUNT 10%

SUBTOTAL 2,507

PROBATION SURCHARGE 0

FEDERAL POLICY FEE 40

TOTAL PREPAID AMOUNT 2,547

THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENTS MAY BE PUNISHABLE BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT UNDER APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAW.

SIGNATURE OF INSURANCE AGENT/BROKER DATE (MM/DD/YY)

**Premium Calculation:**

1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage:
   - Building: $1,650 / Contents: $1,101
2. Apply Deductible Factor:
   - Building: 1.000 x $1,650 = $1,650 / Contents: 1.000 x $1,101 = $1,101
3. Premium Reduction/Increase:
   - Building: $0 / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal:
   - Building: $2,751
5. Add ICC Premium:
   - $35
6. Subtract CRS Discount:
   - -$279 (10%)
7. Subtotal:
   - $2,507
8. Probation Surcharge:
   - N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee:
   - $40
10. Total Prepaid Amount:
    - $2,547
**EXAMPLE 7**

**REGULAR PROGRAM, POST-1981 VE OR V1-V30, WITH ENCLOSURE, ZONE VE**

Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Regular Program**
  - Flood Zone: VE
  - Occupancy: Single-Family Dwelling
  - # of Floors: 3 or More Floors
  - Basement/Enclosure: Enclosure (< 300 sq. ft., w/o M&E)
  - Deductible: $3,000/$3,000
  - Deductible Factor: .850
  - Contents Location: Lowest Floor Above Ground Level and Higher Floors
  - Date of Construction: Post-81
  - Elevation Difference: -1
  - Flood Proofed Yes/No: No
  - Replacement Cost: $300,000
  - Building Coverage: $250,000
  - Contents Coverage: $100,000
  - ICC Premium: $14
  - CRS Rating: 9
  - CRS Discount: N/A

**Determined Rates:**

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**Rate Type:** (One Building Per Policy...Blanket Coverage Not Permitted)

- Manual
- Alternative V-Zone Risk Rating Form
- Provisional Rating
- Leased Federal Property
- Mortgage Portfolio Protection Program

**Premium Calculation:**

1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $8,225 / Contents: $2,471
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: .850 x $8,250 = $6,991 / Contents: .850 x $2,471 = $2,100
3. Premium Reduction: Building: $8,225 - $6,991 = $1,234 / Contents: $2,471 - $2,100 = $371
4. Subtotal: $9,091
5. Add ICC Premium: $14
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: $9,105
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $40
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $9,145
EXAMPLE 8
REGULAR PROGRAM, POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION, CONTENTS-ONLY POLICY, ZONE A17

Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Regular Program**
- Flood Zone: A17
- Occupancy: 2-4 Family Dwelling (Renter's Policy)
- # of Floors: 2 Floors
- Basement/Enclosure: None
- Deductible: $1,000
- Deductible Factor: 1.000
- Contents Location: Above Ground Level and Higher Floors
- Date of Construction: Post-FIRM
- Elevation Difference: +2
- Flood Proofed Yes/No: No
- Building Coverage: N/A
- Contents Coverage: $100,000
- ICC Premium: N/A
- CRS Rating: N/A
- CRS Discount: N/A

Determined Rates:
Building: N/A 
Contents: .35/.12

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RATE TYPE: (ONE BUILDING PER POLICY...BLANKET COVERAGE NOT PERMITTED)
- Payment Option: ICC PREMIUM
- Subtotal: 178
- Subtotal: 178
- Subtotal: 178
- Probation Surcharge: 40
- Total Prepaid Amount: 218

THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENTS MAY BE PUNISHABLE BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT UNDER APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAW.

SIGNATURE OF INSURANCE AGENT/BROKER DATE (MM/DD/YY)

Premium Calculation:
1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: N/A / Contents: $178
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: N/A / Contents: 1.000 x $178 = $178
3. Premium Reduction/Increase: Building: N/A / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal: $178
5. Add ICC Premium: N/A
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: $178
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $40
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $218
EXAMPLE 9

REGULAR PROGRAM, POST-FIRM, ELEVATION RATED, $5,000/$5,000 DEDUCTIBLE OPTION, ZONE AO

Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Regular Program**
  - Flood Zone: AO
  - Occupancy: Non-Residential
  - # of Floors: 2 Floors
  - Basement/Enclosure: None
  - Deductible: $5,000/$5,000
  - Deductible Factor: .890
  - Contents Location: Above Ground Level and Higher Floors
  - Date of Construction: Post-FIRM
  - Elevation Difference: -1
  - Flood Proofed Yes/No: No
  - Building Coverage: $500,000
  - Contents Coverage: $500,000
  - ICC Premium: $4
  - CRS Rating: 5
  - CRS Discount: N/A

Determined Rates:

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RATE TYPE: (ONE BUILDING PER POLICY...BLANKET COVERAGE NOT PERMITTED)

- ☐ MANUAL
- ☐ ALTERNATIVE
- ☐ V-ZONE RISK RATING FORM
- ☐ PROVISIONAL RATING
- ☐ MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO PROTECTION PROGRAM

PAYMENT OPTION:
- ☐ SUBMIT FOR RATING
- ☐ V-ZONE RISK RATING FORM
- ☐ OTHER:
- ☐ CREDIT CARD

THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENTS MAY BE PUNISHABLE BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT UNDER APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAW.

SIGNATURE OF INSURANCE AGENT/BROKER DATE (MM/DD/YY)

TOTAL PREPAID AMOUNT: 6,255

Premium Calculation:

1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $2,938 / Contents: $4,040
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: .890 x $2,938 = $2,615 / Contents: .890 x $4,040 = $3,596
4. Subtotal: $6,211
5. Add ICC Premium: $4
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: $6,215
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $40
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $6,255
Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Regular Program**
- Flood Zone: AO (With Certification of Compliance)
- Occupancy: Single-Family Dwelling
- # of Floors: 2 Floors
- Basement/Enclosure: None
- Deductible: $1,000/$1,000
- Deductible Factor: 1.000
- Contents Location: Above Ground Level and Higher Floors
- Date of Construction: Post-FIRM
- Elevation Difference: +1
- Flood Proofed Yes/No: No
- Building Coverage: $250,000
- Contents Coverage: $100,000
- ICC Premium: $4
- CRS Rating: N/A
- CRS Discount: N/A

**Determined Rates:**

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**Premium Calculation:**

1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: 
   - Building: $320 / Contents: $191
2. Apply Deductible Factor: 
   - Building: 1.000 x $320 = $320 / Contents: 1.000 x $191 = $191
3. Premium Reduction/Increase: 
   - Building: $0 / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal: $511
5. Add ICC Premium: $4
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: $515
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $40
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $555
EXAMPLE 11

REGULAR PROGRAM, POST-FIRM, ELEVATION RATED, $3,000/$2,000 DEDUCTIBLE OPTION, ZONE AH

Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Regular Program**
- Flood Zone: AH
- Occupancy: Single-Family Dwelling
- # of Floors: 1 Floor
- Basement/Enclosure: None
- Deductible: $3,000/$2,000
- Deductible Factor: .875
- Contents Location: Lowest Floor Above Ground Level
- Date of Construction: Post-FIRM
- Elevation Difference: -1
- Flood Proofed Yes/No: No
- Building Coverage: $250,000
- Contents Coverage: $25,000
- ICC Premium: $4
- CRS Rating: N/A
- CRS Discount: N/A

**Determined Rates:**

Building: .93/.21  Contents: 1.17/.24

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1. **Premium Calculation:**
   1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $957 / Contents: $293
   2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: .875 x $957 = $837 / Contents: .875 x $293 = $256
   4. Subtotal: $1,093
   5. Add ICC Premium: $4
   6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
   7. Subtotal: $1,097
   8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
   9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $40
   10. Total Prepaid Amount: $1,137
EXAMPLE 12
REGULAR PROGRAM, POST-FIRM, ELEVATION RATED, $1,000/$1,000 Deductible Option, ZONE AH (WITH CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE)

Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Regular Program**
  - Flood Zone: AH (With Certification of Compliance)
  - Occupancy: 2-4 Family Dwelling
  - # of Floors: 2 Floors
  - Basement/Enclosure: None
  - Deductible: $1,000/$1,000
  - Deductible Factor: 1.000
  - Contents Location: Above Ground Level and Higher Floors
  - Date of Construction: Post-FIRM
  - Elevation Difference: +3
  - Flood Proofed Yes/No: No
  - Building Coverage: $200,000
  - Contents Coverage: $40,000
  - ICC Premium: $6
  - CRS Rating: N/A
  - CRS Discount: N/A

**Determined Rates:**

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**RATE TYPE:** (ONE BUILDING PER POLICY...BLANKET COVERAGE NOT PERMITTED)
- PAYMENT OPTION:
  - ANNUAL SUBTOTAL: 393
  - ICC PREMIUM: 6
  - SUBTOTAL: 399
  - CRS PREMIUM DISCOUNT: N/A
  - SUBTOTAL: 399
  - PROBATION SURCHARGE: N/A
  - FEDERAL POLICY FEE: 40
  - TOTAL PREPAID AMOUNT: 439

**Signature of Insurance Agent/Broker**

**DATE (MM/DD/YY)**

**Premium Calculation:**

1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $280 / Contents: $113
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: 1.000 x $280 = $280 / Contents: 1.000 x $113 = $113
3. Premium Reduction/Increase: Building: $0 / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal: $393
5. Add ICC Premium: $6
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: $399
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $40
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $439

---

RATE 61

May 1, 2010
EXAMPLE 13

REGULAR PROGRAM, POST-FIRM, ELEVATION RATED, $1,000/$1,000 DEDUCTIBLE OPTION, ZONE A (WITH ESTIMATED BFE)

Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Regular Program**
  - Flood Zone: A
  - Occupancy: 2-4 Family Dwelling
  - # of Floors: 2 Floors
  - Basement/Enclosure: None
  - Deductible: $1000/$1000
  - Deductible Factor: 1.000
  - Contents Location: Above Ground Level and Higher Floors
  - Date of Construction: Post-FIRM
  - Elevation Difference: +6 (with Estimated BFE)
  - Flood Proofed Yes/No: No
  - Building Coverage: $140,000
  - Contents Coverage: $70,000
  - ICC Premium: $6
  - CRS Rating: N/A
  - CRS Discount: N/A

Determined Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COVERAGE</th>
<th>BASIC LIMITS</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL LIMITS (REGULAR PROGRAM ONLY)</th>
<th>DEDUCTIBLE</th>
<th>BASIC AND ADDITIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMOUNT OF INSURANCE</td>
<td>RATE</td>
<td>ANNUAL PREMIUM</td>
<td>AMOUNT OF INSURANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUILDING</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTENTS</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Premium Calculation:
  1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $304 / Contents: $179
  2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: 1.000 x $304 = $304 / Contents: 1.000 x $179 = $179
  3. Premium Reduction/Increase: Building: $0 / Contents = $0
  4. Subtotal: $483
  5. Add ICC Premium: $6
  6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
  7. Subtotal: $489
  8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
  9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $40
  10. Total Prepaid Amount: $529

**NOTE:** The above statements are correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false statements may be punishable by fine or imprisonment under applicable federal law.

*Signature of Insurance Agent/Broker*  
*Date (MM/DD/YY)*

**RATINGS**

**REGULAR PROGRAM, POST-FIRM, ELEVATION RATED, $1,000/$1,000 DEDUCTIBLE OPTION, ZONE A (WITH ESTIMATED BFE)**

**RATE 62**  
May 1, 2010
### Example 14

**Regular Program, Post-Firm, Elevation Rated, $1000/$1000 Deductible Option, Zone A (Without Estimated BFE)**

Data Essential To Determine Appropriate Rates and Premium:

- **Regular Program**
- Flood Zone: A
- Occupancy: Single-Family Dwelling
- # of Floors: 2 Floors
- Basement/Enclosure: None
- Deductible: $1000/$1000
- Deductible Factor: 1.000
- Contents Location: Lowest Floor Above Ground Level and Higher Floors
- Date of Construction: Post-FIRM
- Elevation Difference: +5 (without Estimated BFE)
- Flood Proofed Yes/No: No
- Building Coverage: $135,000
- Contents Coverage: $60,000
- ICC Premium: $6
- CRS Rating: N/A
- CRS Discount: N/A

**Determined Rates:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>Basic Limits</th>
<th>Additional Limits (Regular Program Only)</th>
<th>Deductible</th>
<th>Basic and Additional</th>
<th>Total Premium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMOUNT OF INSURANCE</td>
<td>RATE</td>
<td>ANNUAL PREMIUM</td>
<td>AMOUNT OF INSURANCE</td>
<td>RATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>.61</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rate Type: (One Building Per Policy...Blanket Coverage Not Permitted)

- Payment: Annual Subtotal: $480
- ICC Premium: $6
- Subtotal: $486
- CRS Premium Discount: %
- Subtotal: $486
- Probation Surcharge: -
- Federal Policy Fee: $40
- Total Prepaid Amount: $526

**Signature of Insurance Agent/Broker**

**Date (MM/DD/YY):**

### Premium Calculation:

1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $285 / Contents: $195
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: 1.000 x $300 = $300 / Contents: 1.000 x $195 = $195
3. Premium Reduction/Increase: Building: $0 / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal: $480
5. Add ICC Premium: $6
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: $486
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $40
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $526
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 four 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 owned by the association 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 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. Non-residential (Commercial) Condominium: Building and Contents

Non-residential (commercial) condominium buildings and their commonly owned contents may be insured in the name of the Association under the General Property Form. The “Non-residential” limits apply.

Individual residential condominium units in non-residential condominium buildings are not eligible for building coverage.
D. Non-residential (Commercial) Condominium: Unit Owner’s Coverage (Contents)

The owner of a non-residential 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 1. CONDOMINIUM UNDERWRITING GUIDELINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY FORM</th>
<th>INSURED</th>
<th>PROPERTY COVERED</th>
<th>ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>REPLACEMENT COVERAGE</th>
<th>ICC</th>
<th>COVERAGE LIMITS</th>
<th>ASSESSMENT COVERAGE</th>
<th>FEDERAL POLICY FEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RCBAP</td>
<td>Residential condominium association and individual unit owners</td>
<td>Condominium building, individually owned units within the building, improvements within unit, additions and extensions attached or connected to the insured building, fixtures, machinery and equipment within building, contents owned by the association</td>
<td>Community must be in regular program, residential condominium buildings including homeowner associations (HOA) and timeshares in the condominium form of ownership, at least 75% of floor area must be residential buildings include townhouses, rowhouses, low-rise, high-rise, and detached single family condominium buildings</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Maximum limits: building replacement cost, or the total number of units x $250,000, whichever is less</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td># Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL PROPERTY FORM</td>
<td>Condominium association and individual unit owners</td>
<td>Condominium building, individually owned units within the building, improvements within unit, additions and extensions attached or connected to the insured building, fixtures, machinery and equipment within building, contents owned by the association, non-residential common building elements and their contents</td>
<td>Condominium building in a regular program community with less than 75% of its floor area in residential use, non-residential common building elements and their contents</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Emergency program: ACV maximum limits: residential buildings $100,000 contents $10,000, non-residential buildings $100,000 contents $100,000</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWELLING FORM</td>
<td>Condominium association and/or individual unit owners</td>
<td>Building elements, individually owned contents</td>
<td>All residential condominium units</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Emergency program: ACV maximum limits: building $35,000 contents $10,000</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL PROPERTY FORM</td>
<td>Individual unit owners and tenants</td>
<td>Non-residential condo units (only contents are available)</td>
<td>Commercial contents only</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Emergency program: ACV maximum limits: building $250,000 contents $100,000</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnote: These are basic guidelines for condominium associations and unit owners. Please refer to appropriate section of the Flood Insurance Manual for specific details. Subject to replacement cost provisions in policy. ICC coverage does not apply to the Emergency Program, individually owned condominium units insured under Dwelling or General Property Forms, Contents-only Policies, and Group Flood Insurance Policies.
## TABLE 2. CONDOMINIUM RATING CHART

### LOW-RISE RESIDENTIAL CONDOMINIUMS

#### SINGLE UNIT BUILDING OR TOWNHOUSE/ROWHOUSE TYPE—BUILDING WITH SEPARATE ENTRANCE FOR EACH UNIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PURCHASER OF POLICY</th>
<th>Building Occupancy¹</th>
<th>Building Indicator²</th>
<th>Contents Indicator²</th>
<th>Type of Coverage</th>
<th>Rate Table³</th>
<th>Policy Form⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIT OWNER</td>
<td>SINGLE FAMILY</td>
<td>SINGLE UNIT</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>RC⁵</td>
<td>SINGLE FAMILY</td>
<td>DWELLING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATION (ASSOCIATION-OWNED SINGLE UNIT ONLY)</td>
<td>SINGLE FAMILY</td>
<td>SINGLE UNIT</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>RC⁵</td>
<td>SINGLE FAMILY</td>
<td>DWELLING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATION (ENTIRE BUILDING)</td>
<td>DETERMINED BY THE NUMBER OF UNITS, I.E., SINGLE FAMILY, 2-4 FAMILY, OTHER RESIDENTIAL</td>
<td>LOW-RISE</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RCBAP LOW-RISE</td>
<td>RCBAP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MULTI-UNIT BUILDING—2 TO 4 UNITS PER BUILDING—REGARDLESS OF NUMBER OF FLOORS (NON-TOWNHOUSE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PURCHASER OF POLICY</th>
<th>Building Occupancy¹</th>
<th>Building Indicator²</th>
<th>Contents Indicator²</th>
<th>Type of Coverage</th>
<th>Rate Table³</th>
<th>Policy Form⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIT OWNER</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>SINGLE UNIT</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>RC⁵</td>
<td>SINGLE FAMILY FOR BUILDING; 2-4 FAMILY FOR CONTENTS</td>
<td>DWELLING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATION (ASSOCIATION-OWNED SINGLE UNIT ONLY)</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>SINGLE UNIT</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>RC⁵</td>
<td>SINGLE FAMILY FOR BUILDING; 2-4 FAMILY FOR CONTENTS</td>
<td>DWELLING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATION (ENTIRE BUILDING)</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>LOW-RISE</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RCBAP LOW-RISE</td>
<td>RCBAP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MULTI-UNIT BUILDING—5 OR MORE UNITS PER BUILDING—LESS THAN THREE FLOORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PURCHASER OF POLICY</th>
<th>Building Occupancy¹</th>
<th>Building Indicator²</th>
<th>Contents Indicator²</th>
<th>Type of Coverage</th>
<th>Rate Table³</th>
<th>Policy Form⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIT OWNER</td>
<td>OTHER RESIDENTIAL</td>
<td>SINGLE UNIT</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>RC⁵</td>
<td>SINGLE FAMILY FOR BUILDING; OTHER RESIDENTIAL FOR CONTENTS</td>
<td>DWELLING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATION (ASSOCIATION-OWNED SINGLE UNIT ONLY)</td>
<td>OTHER RESIDENTIAL</td>
<td>SINGLE UNIT</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>RC⁵</td>
<td>SINGLE FAMILY FOR BUILDING; OTHER RESIDENTIAL FOR CONTENTS</td>
<td>DWELLING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATION (ENTIRE BUILDING)</td>
<td>OTHER RESIDENTIAL</td>
<td>LOW-RISE</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RCBAP LOW-RISE</td>
<td>RCBAP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹When there is a mixture of residential and commercial usage within a single building, please refer to the GR Section of the Flood Insurance Manual.

²In determining the contents indicator for “other than household contents,” please refer to the RATE Section of the Flood Insurance Manual.

³All building rates are based on the lowest floor of the building.

⁴RCBAP must be used to insure residential condominium buildings owned by the association that are in a Regular Program community and in which at least 75% of the total floor area within the building is residential. Use General Property Form if ineligible under RCBAP.

⁵Replacement Cost if the RC eligibility requirements are met (building only).
### TABLE 2. CONDOMINIUM RATING CHART (Cont’d)

#### HIGH-RISE RESIDENTIAL CONDOMINIUMS

**MULTI-UNIT BUILDING—5 OR MORE UNITS PER BUILDING—THREE OR MORE FLOORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PURCHASER OF POLICY</th>
<th>Building Occupancy¹</th>
<th>Building Indicator¹</th>
<th>Contents Indicator²</th>
<th>Type of Coverage</th>
<th>Rate Table³</th>
<th>Policy Form⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIT OWNER</td>
<td>OTHER RESIDENTIAL</td>
<td>SINGLE UNIT</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>RC⁵</td>
<td>SINGLE FAMILY FOR BUILDING; OTHER RESIDENTIAL FOR CONTENTS</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATION (ASSOCIATION-OWNED SINGLE UNIT ONLY)</td>
<td>OTHER RESIDENTIAL</td>
<td>SINGLE UNIT</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>RC⁵</td>
<td>SINGLE FAMILY FOR BUILDING; OTHER RESIDENTIAL FOR CONTENTS</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATION (ENTIRE BUILDING)</td>
<td>OTHER RESIDENTIAL</td>
<td>HIGH-RISE</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RCBAP HIGH-RISE</td>
<td>RCBAP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NON-RESIDENTIAL CONDOMINIUMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PURCHASER OF POLICY</th>
<th>Building Occupancy¹</th>
<th>Building Indicator¹</th>
<th>Contents Indicator²</th>
<th>Type of Coverage</th>
<th>Rate Table³</th>
<th>Policy Form⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIT OWNER</td>
<td>NON-RESIDENTIAL</td>
<td>SINGLE UNIT (BUILDING COVERAGE NOT AVAILABLE)</td>
<td>BUSINESS</td>
<td>ACV</td>
<td>NON-RESIDENTIAL</td>
<td>GENERAL PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>NON-RESIDENTIAL</td>
<td>LOW-RISE</td>
<td>BUSINESS</td>
<td>ACV</td>
<td>NON-RESIDENTIAL</td>
<td>GENERAL PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹When there is a mixture of residential and commercial usage within a single building, please refer to the GR Section of the Flood Insurance Manual.
²In determining the contents indicator for “other than household contents,” please refer to the RATE Section of the Flood Insurance Manual.
³All building rates are based on the lowest floor of the building.
⁴RCBAP must be used to insure residential condominium buildings owned by the association that are in a Regular Program community and in which at least 75% of the total floor area within the building is residential. Use General Property Form if ineligible under RCBAP.
⁵Replacement Cost if the RC eligibility requirements are met (building only).
⁶Enclosure, even if it is the lowest floor for rating, cannot be counted as a floor for the purpose of classifying the building as a high rise.
RESIDENTIAL CONDOMINIUM BUILDING ASSOCIATION POLICY

II. POLICY FORM

The policy form used for the residential condominium buildings owned by a condominium association is the Residential Condominium Building Association Policy (RCBAP).

III. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

A. General Building Eligibility

In order for a condominium building to be eligible under the RCBAP form, the building must be owned by a condominium association, which the NFIP defines as the entity made up of the unit owners responsible for the maintenance and operation of:

1. common elements owned in undivided shares by unit owners; and
2. other real property in which the unit owners have use rights;

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

The RCBAP is required for all buildings owned by a condominium association containing one or more residential units and in which at least 75 percent of the total floor area within the building is residential without regard to the number of units or number of floors. The RCBAP is available for high-rise and low-rise residential condominium buildings, including townhouse/rowhouse and detached single-family condominium buildings in the Regular Program only. (See pages CONDO 4 and 5.)

Only buildings having a condominium form of ownership are eligible for the RCBAP. 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. A homeowners association (HOA) may differ from a condominium form of ownership. Cooperative ownership buildings are not eligible. Timeshare buildings having condominium form of ownership in jurisdictions where title is vested in individual unit owners are eligible provided all other criteria are met.

Residential condominium buildings that are being used as a hotel or motel, or are being rented (either short- or long-term), must be insured on the RCBAP.

If, during a policy term, the risk fails to meet the eligibility requirements, it will be ineligible for renewal as an RCBAP.

The NFIP has grouped condominium buildings into two different types, low- and high-rise, because of the difference in the exposures to the risk that typically exists. Low-rise buildings generally have a greater percentage of the value of the building at risk than high-rise buildings, thus requiring higher premiums for the first dollars of coverage. The availability of the optional deductibles for the low-rise buildings, however, allows the association to buy back some of the risk, thereby reducing the overall cost of the coverage.

For rating purposes:

- **High-rise buildings** contain five or more units and at least three floors excluding enclosure, even if it is the lowest floor for rating.
- **Low-rise buildings** have less than five units regardless of the number of floors, or five or more units with less than three floors, including the basement.
- **Townhouse/rowhouse** buildings are always considered as low-rise buildings for rating purposes, no matter how many units or floors they have.

See the Definitions section for a complete definition of high-rise and low-rise buildings.

The individual unit owners continue to have an option to purchase an SFIP Dwelling Form.

B. Condominium Building in the Course of Construction

The NFIP rules allow the issuance of an SFIP to cover a building in the course of construction before the building is walled and roofed. These rules provide lenders an option to require flood insurance coverage at the time that the development loan is made to comply with the mandatory purchase requirement outlined in the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended. The policy is issued and rated based on the construction designs and intended use of the building.

In order for a condominium building in the course of construction to be eligible under the RCBAP form, the building must be owned by a condominium association.
As noted on page GR 4, 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.

IV. COVERAGE

A. Property Covered

The entire building is covered under one policy, including both the common as well as individually owned building elements within the units, 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 $60,000.
- For residential townhouse/rowhouse and low-rise condominiums, the building basic limit amount of insurance is $60,000 multiplied by the number of units in the building.
- For high-rise condominiums, the building basic amount of insurance is $175,000.
- The contents basic limit amount of insurance is $25,000.

- 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:

\[
\text{Limit of Recovery} = \frac{\text{Insurance Carried} \times \text{Amount of Loss}}{\text{Insurance Required}}
\]

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,
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 reasonable accuracy of the RCV for the building, the agent must update this information at least every 3 years.

C. Coverage

Ensure that the “Coverage and Rating” section of the Application accurately reflects the desired amount of building and contents coverage.

If only building insurance is to be purchased, inform the applicant of the availability of contents insurance for contents that are commonly owned. 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.)

1. Building

   Enter the amount of insurance for building, Basic and Additional Limits. Enter full Basic Limits before entering any Additional Limits.

2. Contents

   Since the Program type must be Regular, enter the amount of insurance for contents, Basic and Additional Limits. Enter full Basic Limits before any Additional Limits. Contents coverage is only for those contents items that are commonly owned. For the Basic Limits amount of insurance, up to a maximum of $25,000 may be filled in. For the Additional Limits, up to a total of $75,000 may be filled in. The total amount of insurance available for contents coverage cannot exceed $100,000.

D. Rates and Fees

1. To determine rates, see the RCBAP Rate Tables on the following pages. Enter the rate for building and for contents and compute the annual premium. If an optional deductible has been selected for building and/or contents, see page CONDO 22.

2. Enter the total premium for building and contents, adjusted for any premium change because of an optional deductible being selected. The total premium will be calculated as if the building were one unit.

3. Add the total premium for building and contents and enter the Annual Subtotal.

4. Add the ICC premium.

5. Calculate the CRS discount, if applicable.

6. Subtract the CRS discount, if applicable.

7. Add the $50.00 Probation Surcharge, if applicable.

8. Add the Federal Policy Fee to determine the Total Prepaid Amount.
TABLE 3A. RCBAP HIGH-RISE CONDOMINIUM RATES
ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE (Basic/Additional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING TYPE</th>
<th>REGULAR PROGRAM PRE-FIRM</th>
<th>REGULAR PROGRAM POST-FIRM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Basement/Enclosure</td>
<td>.85/.21</td>
<td>1.08/.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Basement</td>
<td>.90/.28</td>
<td>1.15/.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Enclosure</td>
<td>.90/.21</td>
<td>1.15/.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated on Crawlspace</td>
<td>.85/.21</td>
<td>1.08/.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Elevated with Subgrade Crawlspace</td>
<td>.85/.21</td>
<td>1.08/.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS LOCATION</th>
<th>REGULAR PROGRAM PRE-FIRM</th>
<th>REGULAR PROGRAM POST-FIRM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basement/Subgrade Crawlspace and above</td>
<td>.96/.86</td>
<td>1.23/2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure/Crawlspace and above</td>
<td>.96/1.03</td>
<td>1.23/2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest floor only above ground level</td>
<td>.96/1.03</td>
<td>1.23/2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest floor above ground level and higher floors</td>
<td>.96/.71</td>
<td>1.23/2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above ground level more than 1 full floor</td>
<td>.35/13</td>
<td>.47/32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BUILDING—A1-A30, AE · POST-FIRM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION</th>
<th>3 OR MORE FLOORS NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE/CRAWLSPACE³</th>
<th>3 OR MORE FLOORS WITH BSMT/ENCL/CRAWLSPACE³</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>1.28/.05</td>
<td>1.15/.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1²</td>
<td>5.26/15</td>
<td>2.98/.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION</th>
<th>LOWEST FLOOR ONLY ABOVE GROUND LEVEL (NO BSMT/ENCL/CRAWLSPACE³)</th>
<th>LOWEST FLOOR ABOVE GROUND LEVEL AND HIGHER (NO BSMT/ENCL/CRAWLSPACE³)</th>
<th>BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE/CRAWLSPACE³ AND ABOVE</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>-1²</td>
<td>3.74/75</td>
<td>2.11/58</td>
<td>.60/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.35/12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Start of construction or substantial improvement on or before 12/31/74, or before the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). If FIRM Zone is unknown, use rates for Zones A, AE, AO, AH, D.
²Use Submit-for-Rate guidelines if either the enclosure below the lowest elevated floor of an elevated building or the crawlspace (under-floor space) that has its interior floor within 2 feet below grade on all sides, which is used for rating, is 1 or more feet below BFE.
³Includes subgrade crawlspace.

CONDO 10  May 1, 2010
TABLE 3D. RCBAP HIGH-RISE CONDOMINIUM RATES
ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE
(Basic/Additional)

REGULAR PROGRAM – 1975-1981¹ POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION²

FIRM ZONES V1-V30, VE – BUILDING RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION OF LOWEST FLOOR ABOVE OR BELOW BFE</th>
<th>BUILDING TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 OR MORE FLOORS NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE/ CRAWLSPACE⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0²</td>
<td>2.76/.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1⁴</td>
<td>8.08/.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1975-1981 POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION
FIRM ZONES V1-V30, VE – CONTENTS RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION OF LOWEST FLOOR ABOVE OR BELOW BFE</th>
<th>CONTENTS LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LOWEST FLOOR ONLY-ABOVE GROUND LEVEL (NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE/ CRAWLSPACE⁵)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0⁵</td>
<td>4.09/.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1⁴</td>
<td>9.01/4.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Policies 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 table if the rates are more favorable to the insured. See instructions on page RATE 23 for V Zone Optional Rating.

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

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

⁴ Use 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.

⁵ Includes subgrade crawlspace.

***SUBMIT FOR RATING.

REGULAR PROGRAM 1975-1981 POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION
UNNUMBERED V ZONE – ELEVATED BUILDINGS

SUBMIT FOR RATING
### TABLE 4A. RCBAP LOW-RISE CONDOMINIUM RATES
(INCLUDING TOWNHOUSE/ROWHOUSE)
ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE
(Basic/Additional)

#### REGULAR PROGRAM – PRE-FIRM CONSTRUCTION RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
<td>CONTENTS</td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE</td>
<td>.70/.54</td>
<td>.96/1.03</td>
<td>.93/1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH BASEMENT</td>
<td>.75/.67</td>
<td>.96/.86</td>
<td>1.00/2.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH ENCLOSURE</td>
<td>.75/.79</td>
<td>.96/.89</td>
<td>1.00/2.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEVATED ON CRAWLSPACE</td>
<td>.70/.54</td>
<td>.96/1.03</td>
<td>.93/1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-ELEVATED WITH SUBGRADE CRAWLSPACE</td>
<td>.70/.54</td>
<td>.96/1.03</td>
<td>.93/1.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### REGULAR PROGRAM – POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRM ZONES:</th>
<th>A99, B, C, X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE</td>
<td>.74/.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH BASEMENT</td>
<td>.81/.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH ENCLOSURE</td>
<td>.81/.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEVATED ON CRAWLSPACE</td>
<td>.74/.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-ELEVATED WITH SUBGRADE CRAWLSPACE</td>
<td>.74/.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRM ZONES:</th>
<th>AO, AH (NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE/CRAWLSPACE BUILDINGS ONLY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE³</td>
<td>.21/.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITHOUT CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE OR WITHOUT ELEVATION CERTIFICATE⁴</td>
<td>.86/.21</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). If FIRM Zone is unknown, use rates for Zones A, AE, AO, AH, D.


3. *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.

4. *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.

***Submit for Rating***
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</th>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE</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>
<tr>
<td>ELEVATED ON CRAWLSPACE</td>
<td>(.74/).21)</td>
<td>(1.20/).37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-ELEVATED WITH SUBGRADE CRAWLSPACE</td>
<td>(.74/).21)</td>
<td>(1.20/).37)</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>BUILDING TYPE</th>
<th>ONE FLOOR</th>
<th>MORE THAN ONE FLOOR</th>
<th>MORE THAN ONE FLOOR WITH BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE/ CRAWLSPACE(^5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+4</td>
<td></td>
<td>(.18/).08)</td>
<td>(.18/).08)</td>
<td>(.18/).08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td></td>
<td>(.18/).08)</td>
<td>(.18/).08)</td>
<td>(.18/).08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td></td>
<td>(.27/).08)</td>
<td>(.18/).08)</td>
<td>(.18/).08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
<td>(.28/).08)</td>
<td>(.23/).08)</td>
<td>(.55/).09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>(.74/).21)</td>
<td>(.71/).09)</td>
<td>(.55/).09)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-1\(^4\)

See Footnote

**CONTENTS RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION OF LOWEST FLOOR ABOVE OR BELOW BFE</th>
<th>CONTENTS LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOWEST FLOOR ONLY - ABOVE GROUND LEVEL (NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE/CRAWLSPACE(^6))</td>
<td>LOWEST FLOOR ABOVE GROUND LEVEL AND HIGHER FLOORS (NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE/CRAWLSPACE(^6))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+4</td>
<td>(.38/).12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td>(.38/).12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>(.38/).12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>(.38/).12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>(.38/).12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-1\(^4\)

See Footnote

---

1Start of construction or substantial improvement on or before 12/31/74, or before the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).
2Base deductible is $2,000.
3Base deductible is $1,000.
4Use Pre-FIRM Not Elevation-Rated AR and AR Dual Zones Rate Table above.
5Includes subgrade crawlspace.
TABLE 4E. RCBAP LOW-RISE CONDOMINIUM RATES
(Including Townhouse/Rowhouse)
ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE
(Basic/Additional)

**REGULAR PROGRAM – 1975-1981**^1^ **POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION**^2^ **FIRM ZONES V1-V30, VE – BUILDING RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION OF LOWEST FLOOR ABOVE OR BELOW BFE</th>
<th>BUILDING TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ONE FLOOR NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE/CRAWLSPACE^2^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0^1</td>
<td>2.47/.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1^4</td>
<td>5.42/2.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REGULAR PROGRAM – 1975-1981**^1^ **POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION**^2^ **FIRM ZONES V1-V30, VE – CONTENTS RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION OF LOWEST FLOOR ABOVE OR BELOW BFE</th>
<th>CONTENTS LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LOWEST FLOOR ONLY - ABOVE GROUND LEVEL (NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE/CRAWLSPACE^2^)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0^1</td>
<td>4.09/5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1^4</td>
<td>9.01/4.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^1^ Policies 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 table if the rates are more favorable to the insured. See instructions on page RATE 23 for V Zone Optional Rating.

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

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

^4^ Use 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.

^5^ Includes subgrade crawlspace.

***SUBMIT FOR RATING.***

**REGULAR PROGRAM – 1975-1981 POST-FIRM CONSTRUCTION**
**UNNUMBERED V ZONE – ELEVATED BUILDINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUBMIT FOR RATING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONDO 18

May 1, 2010
TABLE 5A. RCBAP HIGH-RISE AND LOW-RISE CONDOMINIUM RATES  
( Including Townhouse/Rowhouse)  
ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE

1981 POST-FIRM V1-V30, VE ZONE RATES

**Elevated Buildings Free of Obstruction** Below the Beam Supporting the Building’s Lowest Floor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation of the bottom of the floor beam of the lowest floor above or below Base Flood Elevation adjusted for wave height at building site</th>
<th>Building Rate</th>
<th>Contents Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+4 or more</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td>.79</td>
<td>.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>2.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>3.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>4.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4 or lower</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rates above are only for elevated buildings. Use Specific Rating Guidelines for non-elevated buildings.

1 Policies 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 table if the rates are more favorable to the insured. See instructions on page RATE 23 for V Zone Optional Rating.

2 Free of Obstruction—The space below the lowest elevated floor must be completely free of obstructions or any attachment to the building, or may have:

(1) Insect screening, provided that no additional supports are required for the screening; or  
(2) Wooden or plastic lattice with at least 40 percent of its area open and made of material no thicker than ½ inch; or  
(3) Wooden or plastic slats or shutters with at least 40 percent of their area open and made of material no thicker than 1 inch.

Any of these systems must be designed and installed to collapse under stress without jeopardizing the structural support of the building, so that the impact on the building of abnormally high tides or wind-driven water is minimized. Any machinery or equipment below the lowest elevated floor must be at or above the BFE. See page RATE 20 for more details.

3 Wave height adjustment is not required in those cases where the Flood Insurance Rate Map indicates that the map includes wave height.

***SUBMIT FOR RATING**
TABLE 5B. RCBAP HIGH-RISE AND LOW-RISE CONDOMINIUM RATES
(Including Townhouse/Rowhouse)
ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE

1981 POST-FIRM V1-V30, VE ZONE RATES\(^1\,^2\)

Elevated Buildings With Obstruction\(^3\) Below the Beam Supporting the Building’s Lowest Floor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation of the bottom of the floor beam of the lowest floor above or below Base Flood Elevation adjusted for wave height at building site(^4)</th>
<th>Building Rate</th>
<th>Contents Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+4 or more</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>.67</td>
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<td>-3(^5)</td>
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\(^1\) Policies 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 table if the rates are more favorable to the insured. See instructions on page RATE 23 for V Zone Optional Rating.

\(^2\) Rates provided are only for elevated buildings, except those elevated on solid perimeter foundation walls. For buildings elevated on solid perimeter foundation walls, and for non-elevated buildings, use the Specific Rating Guidelines document.

\(^3\) With Obstruction—The space below has an area of less than 300 square feet with breakaway solid walls or contains equipment below the BFE. If the space below has an area of 300 square feet or more, or if any portion of the space below the elevated floor is enclosed with non-breakaway walls, submit for rating. If the enclosure is at or above the BFE, use the “Free of Obstruction” rate table on the preceding page. The elevation of the bottom enclosure floor is the lowest floor for rating (LFE). See page RATE 20 for details.

\(^4\) Wave height adjustment is not required in those cases where the Flood Insurance Rate Map indicates that the map includes wave height.

\(^5\) For buildings with obstruction, use Submit-for-Rate guidelines if the enclosure below the lowest elevated floor of an elevated, which is used for rating, is 1 or more feet below BFE.

***SUBMIT FOR RATING.

---

TABLE 5C. RCBAP HIGH-RISE AND LOW-RISE BUILDING RATES
(Including Townhouse/Rowhouse)
ANNUAL RATES PER $100 OF COVERAGE

1981 POST-FIRM V ZONE RATES

SUBMIT FOR RATING
X. CONDOMINIUM RATING EXAMPLES

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<tr>
<td>Example 2</td>
<td>Pre-FIRM, Low-rise, No Basement/Enclosure, Zone AE</td>
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<td>Example 3</td>
<td>Post-FIRM, Low-rise, Coinsurance Penalty, Zone AE</td>
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<td>Example 4</td>
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<td>Pre-FIRM, High-rise, Basement, Maximum Discount, Zone AE</td>
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<td>Example 8</td>
<td>Pre-FIRM, High-rise, Enclosure, Maximum Discount, Coinsurance Penalty, Zone AE</td>
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</table>
CONDOMINIUM RATING EXAMPLE 1

Pre-FIRM, Low-rise, with Enclosure, Coinsurance Penalty, Zone A

**Regular Program**
- Building Coverage: $140,000
- Contents Coverage: $100,000
- Condominium Type: Low-rise
- Flood Zone: A
- Occupancy: Other Residential
- # of Units: 6
- Date of Construction: Pre-FIRM
- Building Type: 3 Floors Including Enclosure
- Deductible: $2,000/$2,000
- Deductible Factor: 1.000
- Replacement Cost: $600,000
- Elevation Difference: N/A
- 80% Coinsurance Amount: $480,000
- ICC Premium: $75 ($30,000 Coverage)
- CRS Rating: N/A
- CRS Discount: N/A

**Determined Rates:**
- Building: .75/.79
- Contents: .96/.89

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<td>.96</td>
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<td>75,000</td>
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**Premium Calculation:**
1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $1,050 / Contents: $908
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: 1.000 x $1,050 = $1,050 / Contents: 1.000 x $908 = $908
3. Premium Reduction: Building: $0 / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal: 1,958
5. Add ICC Premium: $75
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: 2,033
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $200
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $2,233

**Claims Adjustment with Coinsurance Provision**
Claim Payment is determined as follows:

(Insurance Carried) 140,000 x (Amount of Loss) 100,000 = (Limit of Recovery) 29,167 - Less Deductible
(Insurance Required) 480,000

(Coinsurance Penalty applies because minimum insurance amount of $480,000 was not met.)
CONDOMINIUM RATING EXAMPLE 2
PRE-FIRM, LOW-RISE, NO BASEMENT/ENCLOSURE, ZONE AE

Regular Program
- Building Coverage: $480,000
- Contents Coverage: $50,000
- Condominium Type: Low-rise
- Flood Zone: AE
- Occupancy: Other Residential
- # of Units: 6
- Date of Construction: Pre-FIRM
- Building Type: 1 Floor, No Basement
- Deductible: $2,000/$2,000
- Deductible Factor: 1.000
- Replacement Cost: $600,000
- Elevation Difference: N/A
- 80% Coinsurance Amount: $480,000
- ICC Premium: $75 ($30,000 Coverage)
- CRS Rating: N/A
- CRS Discount: N/A

Determined Rates:
Building: .70/.54  Contents: .96/1.03

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</table>

RATE TYPE: (ONE BUILDING PER POLICY...BLANKET COVERAGE NOT PERMITTED)
- MANUAL
- ALTERNATIVE
- PROVISIONAL RATING
- MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO PROTECTION PROGRAM

PAYMENT OPTION:
- SUBMIT FOR RATING
- V-ZONE RISK RATING FORM
- LEASED FEDERAL PROPERTY
- OTHER:

ANNUAL SUBTOTAL: 3,666
- ICC PREMIUM: 75
- SUBTOTAL: 3,741
- CRS PREMIUM DISCOUNT: %
- SUBTOTAL: 3,741

THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENTS MAY BE PUNISHABLE BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT UNDER APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAW.

SIGNATURE OF INSURANCE AGENT/BROKER  DATE (MM/DD/YY)

TOTAL PREPAID AMOUNT: 3,941

Premium Calculation:
1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $3,168 / Contents: $540
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: 1.00 x $3,168 = $3,168 / Contents: 1.00 x $540 = $540
3. Premium Reduction: Building: $0 / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal: $3,666
5. Add ICC Premium: $75
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: $3,741
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $200
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $3,941

CLAIMS ADJUSTMENT WITH COINSURANCE PROVISION

Coinsurance Penalty does not apply since minimum insurance amount of 80% was met.
**CONDOMINIUM RATING EXAMPLE 3**

**POST-FIRM, LOW-RISE, COINSURANCE PENALTY, ZONE AE**

**Regular Program**
- Building Coverage: $750,000
- Contents Coverage: $100,000
- Condominium Type: Low-rise
- Flood Zone: AE
- Occupancy: Other Residential
- # of Units: 14
- Date of Construction: Post-FIRM
- Building Type: 2 Floors, No Basement/Enclosure
- Deductible: $1,000/$1,000
- Deductible Factor: 1.000
- Replacement Cost: $1,120,000
- Elevation Difference: +1
- 80% Coinsurance Amount: $896,000
- ICC Premium: $6 ($30,000 Coverage)
- CRS Rating: N/A
- CRS Discount: N/A

**Determined Rates:**
Building: .28/.08  Contents: .38/.12

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<td>95</td>
<td>75,000</td>
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</table>

**PAYMENT OPTION:**
- ANNUAL SUBTOTAL: $2,285
- ICC PREMIUM: $6
- SUBTOTAL: $2,291
- CRS PREMIUM DISCOUNT: ___%
- SUBTOTAL: $2,291
- PROBATION SURCHARGE: ___
- FEDERAL POLICY FEE: $440
- TOTAL PREPAID AMOUNT: $2,731

**Premium Calculation:**
1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $2,100 / Contents: $185
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: $1,000 x $2,100 = $2,100 / Contents: $1,000 x $185 = $185
3. Premium Reduction/Increase: Building: $0 / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal: $2,285
5. Add ICC Premium: $6
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: $2,291
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $2,731

**CLAIMS ADJUSTMENT WITH COINSURANCE PROVISION**
Claim Payment is determined as follows:

(Insurance Carried) 750,000 x (Amount of Loss) 300,000 = (Limit of Recovery) 251,116 - Less Deductible (Insurance Required) 896,000

(Coinsurance Penalty applies because minimum insurance amount of $896,000 was not met.)
## Condominium Rating Example 4

**Post-Firm, Low-Rise, Standard Deductible, Zone AE**

### Regular Program
- **Building Coverage:** $600,000
- **Contents Coverage:** $15,000
- **Condominium Type:** Low-rise
- **Flood Zone:** AE
- **Occupancy:** Other Residential
- **# of Units:** 6
- **Date of Construction:** Post-Firm
- **Building Type:** 3 Floors, Townhouse, No Basement/Enclosure
- **Deductible:** $1,000/$1,000
- **Deductible Factor:** 1.000
- **Replacement Cost:** $600,000
- **Elevation Difference:** +2
- **80% Coinsurance Amount:** $480,000
- **ICC Premium:** $6 ($30,000 Coverage)
- **CRS Rating:** N/A
- **CRS Discount:** N/A

### Determined Rates:

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### Premium Calculation:
1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $840 / Contents: $57
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: 1.000 x $840 = $840 / Contents: 1.000 x $57 = $57
3. Premium Reduction/Increase: Building: $0 / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal: $897
5. Add ICC Premium: $6
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: $903
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $200
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $1,103

### Claims Adjustment with Coinsurance Provision

Coinsurance Penalty does not apply since the minimum insurance amount of 80% was met.
CONDOMINIUM RATING EXAMPLE 5

PRE-FIRM, HIGH-RISE, STANDARD DEDUCTIBLE, COINSURANCE PENALTY, ZONE A

Regular Program
- Building Coverage: $1,110,000
- Contents Coverage: $100,000
- Condominium Type: High-rise
- Flood Zone: A
- Occupancy: Other Residential
- # of Units: 50
- Date of Construction: Pre-FIRM
- Building Type: 3 or More Floors, No Basement/Enclosure
- Deductible: $2,000/$2,000
- Deductible Factor: 1.000
- Replacement Cost: $1,500,000
- Elevation Difference: N/A
- 80% Coinsurance Amount: $1,200,000
- ICC Premium: $75 ($30,000 Coverage)
- CRS Rating: 5
- CRS Discount: 25%

Determined Rates:
- Building: .85/.21
- Contents: .96/.71

---

**Premium Calculation:**
1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $3,452 / Contents: $773
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: 1.000 x $3,452 = $3,452 / Contents: 1.000 x $773 = $773
3. Premium Reduction/Increase: Building: $0 / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal: $4,225
5. Add ICC Premium: $75
6. Subtract CRS Discount: - $1,075 (25%)
7. Subtotal: $3,225
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $840
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $4,065

---

**CLAIMS ADJUSTMENT WITH COINSURANCE PROVISION**
Claim Payment is determined as follows:

\[
\text{Claim Payment} = (\text{Insurance Carried} \times \text{Amount of Loss}) - \text{Deductible} = (1,110,000 \times 200,000) - (185,000 - \text{Less Deductible})
\]

(Coinsurance Penalty applies because minimum insurance amount of $1,200,000 was not met.)
CONDOMINIUM RATING EXAMPLE 6

PRE-FIRM, HIGH-RISE, BASEMENT, MAXIMUM DISCOUNT, ZONE AE

Regular Program
- Building Coverage: $3,000,000
- Contents Coverage: $100,000
- Condominium Type: High-rise
- Flood Zone: AE
- Occupancy: Other Residential
- # of Units: 50
- Date of Construction: Pre-FIRM
- Building Type: 3 or More Floors, including Basement
- Deductible: $5,000/$5,000
- Deductible Factor: .940 (Maximum Total Discount of $221 applies)
- Replacement Cost: $3,750,000
- Elevation Difference: N/A
- 80% Coinsurance Amount: $3,000,000
- ICC Premium: $75 ($30,000 Coverage)
- CRS Rating: 8
- CRS Discount: 10%

Determined Rates:
Building: .90/.28  Contents: .96/.86

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<td>CONTENTS</td>
<td>25,000</td>
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<td>75,000</td>
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RATE TYPE: (ONE BUILDING PER POLICY...BLANKET COVERAGE NOT PERMITTED)
- Manual
- Alternative
- Provisional Rating
- Mortgage Portfolio Protection Program

PAYMENT OPTION:
- Annual Subtotal: 10,149
- ICC Premium: 75
- Subtotal: 10,224
- CRS Premium Discount: 10% -1,022
- Subtotal: 9,202

THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENTS MAY BE PUNISHABLE BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT UNDER APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAW.

Signature of Insurance Agent/Broker: ______________________ Date (MM/DD/YY): May 1, 2010

TOTAL PREPAID AMOUNT: 10,042

Premium Calculation:
1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $9,485 / Contents: $885
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: .940 x $9,485 = $8,916 / Contents: 1.000 x $885 = $885
3. Premium Reduction: Building: $221 (maximum discount since $9,485 - $8,916 = $569 exceeds the maximum) / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal: $10,149
5. Add ICC Premium: $75
6. Subtract CRS Discount: -$1,022 (10%)
7. Subtotal: $9,202
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $840
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $10,042

CLAIMS ADJUSTMENT WITH COINSURANCE PROVISION

Coinsurance Penalty does not apply since the minimum insurance amount of 80% was met.

NOTE: The NFIP accepts premium only in whole dollars. If the discount for an optional deductible does not result in a whole dollar premium, round up if 50¢ or more; round down if less. Always submit gross premium.
CONDOMINIUM RATING EXAMPLE 7
POST-FIRM, HIGH-RISE, STANDARD DEDUCTIBLE, ZONE AE

Regular Program
- Building Coverage: $12,000,000
- Contents Coverage: $15,000
- Condominium Type: High-rise
- Flood Zone: AE
- Occupancy: Other Residential
- # of Units: 100
- Date of Construction: Post-FIRM
- Building Type: 3 or More Floors, No Basement/Enclosure
- Deductible: $1,000/$1,000
- Deductible Factor: 1.000
- Replacement Cost: $15,000,000
- Elevation Difference: 0
- 80% Coinsurance Amount: $12,000,000
- ICC Premium: $6 ($30,000 Coverage)
- CRS Rating: 9
- CRS Discount: 5%

Determined Rates:
Building: 1.28/.05 Contents: .69/.12

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<td>15,000</td>
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RATE TYPE: (ONE BUILDING PER POLICY...BLANKET COVERAGE NOT PERMITTED)
PAYMENT OPTION: ANNUAL SUBTOTAL 8,257
☐ MANUAL ☐ SUBMIT FOR RATING
☐ ALTERNATIVE ☐ V-ZONE RISK RATING FORM
☐ PROVISIONAL RATING ☐ LEASED FEDERAL PROPERTY
☐ MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO PROTECTION PROGRAM
☐ OTHER:

THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENTS MAY BE PUNISHABLE BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT UNDER APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAW.

SIGNATURE OF INSURANCE AGENT/BROKER DATE (MM/DD/YY)

TOTAL PREPAID AMOUNT 8,690

Premium Calculation:
1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: Building: $8,153 / Contents: $104
2. Apply Deductible Factor: Building: 1.000 x $8,153 = $8,153 / Contents: 1.000 x $104 = $104
3. Premium Reduction/Increase: Building: $0 / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal: $8,257
5. Add ICC Premium: $6
6. Subtract CRS Discount: - $413 (5%)
7. Subtotal: $7,850
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $840
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $8,690

CLAIMS ADJUSTMENT WITH COINSURANCE PROVISION

Coinsurance Penalty does not apply since the minimum insurance amount of 80% was met.

NOTE: The NFIP accepts premium only in whole dollars. If the discount for an optional deductible does not result in a whole dollar premium, round up if 50¢ or more; round down if less. Always submit gross premium.
### CONDOMINIUM RATING EXAMPLE 8

**Regular Program**
- Building Coverage: $4,000,000
- Contents Coverage: $100,000
- Condominium Type: High-rise
- Flood Zone: AE
- Occupancy: Other Residential
- # of Units: 200
- Date of Construction: Pre-FIRM
- Building Type: 3 or More Floors, Including Enclosure
- Deductible: $3,000/$3,000
- Deductible Factor: .980 (Maximum Total Discount of $111 applies)
- Replacement Cost: $18,000,000
- Elevation Difference: N/A
- 80% Coinsurance Amount: $14,400,000
- ICC Premium: $75 ($30,000 Coverage)
- CRS Rating: N/A
- CRS Discount: N/A

### Determined Rates:

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<th>COVERAGE</th>
<th>BASIC LIMITS</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL LIMITS (REGULAR PROGRAM ONLY)</th>
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<td>CONTENTS</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>.96</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>75,000</td>
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</tbody>
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### Premium Calculation:
1. Multiply Rate x $100 of Coverage: 
   - Building: $9,608 / Contents: $1,013
2. Apply Deductible Factor: 
   - Building: .980 x $9,608 = $9,416 / Contents: .980 x $1,013 = $993
3. Premium Reduction: 
   - Building: $111 (maximum discount since $9,608 - $9,416 = $192 exceeds the maximum) / Contents: $0
4. Subtotal: $10,510
5. Add ICC Premium: $75
6. Subtract CRS Discount: N/A
7. Subtotal: $10,585
8. Probation Surcharge: N/A
9. Add Federal Policy Fee: $840
10. Total Prepaid Amount: $11,425

### Claims Adjustment with Coinsurance Provision

Claim payment is determined as follows:

\[
\text{(Insurance Carried) } 4,000,000 \times \text{(Amount of Loss) } 1,000,000 = \text{(Limit of Recovery) 277,778 - Less Deductible (Insurance Required) 14,400,000} \\
\text{(Coinsurance Penalty applies because minimum insurance amount of$14,400,000 was not met.)}
\]
PREFERRED RISK POLICY

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>MAXIMUM LIMITS BY OCCUPANCY TYPE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-4 Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Building/</td>
<td>$250,000/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contents Only</td>
<td>$100,000</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.
- Multi-unit residential condominium buildings 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.
- Buildings on Leased Federal Property determined by the Administrator to be located on the river-facing side of any dike, levee, or other riverine flood control structure, or seaward of any seawall or other coastal flood control structure are not eligible for the PRP.

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 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 standard rated policy.

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 $20.00 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 $1,000 each for building and contents, applied separately. Optional deductibles are not available for PRPs.
# PREFERRED RISK POLICY CONDOMINIUM RATING CHART

## RESIDENTIAL SINGLE UNIT BUILDING OR TOWNHOUSE/ROWHOUSE TYPE—BUILDING WITH SEPARATE ENTRANCE FOR EACH UNIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PURCHASER OF POLICY</th>
<th>Building Occupancy</th>
<th>Condo Unit Indicator</th>
<th>PRP Eligibility</th>
<th>Rate Table</th>
<th>Policy Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIT OWNER</td>
<td>SINGLE FAMILY</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>One- to Four-Family Residential</td>
<td>DWELLING</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>(ASSOCIATION-OWNED SINGLE UNIT ONLY)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>One- to Four-Family Residential</td>
<td>DWELLING</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATION (ENTIRE BUILDING)</td>
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<td></td>
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## MULTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL BUILDING—2 TO 4 UNITS PER BUILDING

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<th>PURCHASER OF POLICY</th>
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<th>Condo Unit Indicator</th>
<th>PRP Eligibility</th>
<th>Rate Table</th>
<th>Policy Form</th>
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<td>DWELLING</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATION (ENTIRE BUILDING)</td>
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## MULTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL BUILDING—5 OR MORE UNITS PER BUILDING

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<th>PURCHASER OF POLICY</th>
<th>Building Occupancy</th>
<th>Condo Unit Indicator</th>
<th>PRP Eligibility</th>
<th>Rate Table</th>
<th>Policy Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIT OWNER</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Other Residential</td>
<td>DWELLING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(ASSOCIATION-OWNED SINGLE UNIT ONLY)</td>
<td>OTHER RESIDENTIAL</td>
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<td>Other Residential</td>
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## NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

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<th>PURCHASER OF POLICY</th>
<th>Building Occupancy</th>
<th>Condo Unit Indicator</th>
<th>PRP Eligibility</th>
<th>Rate Table</th>
<th>Policy Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>DWELLING</td>
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<td>ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>NON-RESIDENTIAL</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Non-Residential Building and Contents</td>
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---

1. When there is a mixture of residential and commercial usage within a single building, please refer to the GR Section of the *Flood Insurance Manual*.
2. All building rates are based on the lowest floor of the building.
## ONE- TO FOUR-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING AND CONTENTS COVERAGE COMBINATIONS\(^{1,2,3}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Coverage</th>
<th>Contents Coverage</th>
<th>Premium</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$20,000</td>
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### ALL RESIDENTIAL CONTENTS-ONLY COVERAGE\(^{1,2,4}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents Above Ground Level</th>
<th>Premium</th>
<th>All Other Locations (Basement-Only Not Eligible)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$8,000</td>
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<td>$8,000</td>
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<tr>
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### OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING AND CONTENTS COVERAGE COMBINATIONS\(^{1,2,3}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Coverage</th>
<th>Contents Coverage</th>
<th>Premium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$20,000</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Add the $50.00 Probation Surcharge, if applicable.
2. Premium includes Federal Policy Fee of $20.00.
3. Premium includes ICC premium of $6.00. Deduct this amount if the risk is a condominium unit.
4. Use this “All Residential Contents-Only Coverage” premium table for individual residential condominium unit contents-only policies.
5. Do not use this section of the table for buildings with crawlspaces or subgrade crawlspaces. See footnote 6.
6. Use this section of the table for buildings with crawlspaces or subgrade crawlspaces.
### PRP COVERAGES AVAILABLE EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 2010 (cont’d.)

#### NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING AND CONTENTS COVERAGE COMBINATIONS\(^1, 2, 3\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Coverage</th>
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#### NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING AND CONTENTS COVERAGE COMBINATIONS\(^1, 2, 3\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Coverage</th>
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### NON-RESIDENTIAL CONTENTS-ONLY COVERAGE\(^1, 2\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents Above Ground Level</th>
<th>Premium</th>
<th>All Other Locations (Basement-Only Not Eligible)</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Premium</th>
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\(^1\) Add the $50.00 Probation Surcharge, if applicable.  
\(^2\) Premium includes Federal Policy Fee of $20.00.  
\(^3\) Premium includes ICC premium of $6.00. Deduct this amount if the risk is a condominium unit.  
\(^4\) Do not use this section of the table for buildings with crawlspace or subgrade crawlspace. See footnote 5.  
\(^5\) Use this section of the table for buildings with crawlspace or subgrade crawlspace.
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.

XI. CONVERSION OF STANDARD RATED POLICY TO PRP DUE TO MISRATING

A policy written as a Standard B, C, or X Zone policy and later found to be eligible for a PRP may be endorsed or rewritten as a PRP for only the current policy term.

When the risk has been rated with other than B, C, or X Zone rates, but is later found to be in a B, C, or X Zone and eligible for a PRP, the writing company will be allowed to endorse or cancel/rewrite up to 6 years.

The policy may be canceled/rewritten using Cancellation Reason Code 22 if both of the following conditions are met:

- The request to endorse or cancel/rewrite the policy is received during the current policy term.
- The policy has no open claim or closed paid claim on the policy term being canceled.

The building and/or contents coverage on the new PRP must be equal either to the building limit and/or contents limit issued under the standard policy, or to the next higher limit available under the PRP if there is no PRP option equal to the standard policy building and/or contents limit.

XII. CONVERSION OF STANDARD RATED POLICY TO PRP DUE TO MAP REVISION, LOMA, OR LOMR

A standard rated policy may be canceled and rewritten as a PRP as a result of a map revision, LOMA, or LOMR if the effective date of the map change was on or after February 1, 2005.

The policy may be canceled/rewritten using Cancellation Reason Code 24 under the following conditions:

- The request to cancel/rewrite the standard policy must be received during the policy term or within 6 months of the policy expiration date.
- The standard policy has no open claim or closed paid claim on the policy terms being canceled.
- The property meets all other PRP eligibility requirements.

XIII. CONVERSION OF PRP TO STANDARD RATED POLICY

A Preferred Risk Policy must be canceled and rewritten to a standard rated policy if the risk no longer meets the PRP eligibility requirements.

The building and/or contents coverage on the new standard policy must be equal to the building limit and/or contents limit issued under the standard policy, or to the next higher limit available under the PRP. If new coverage is desired, the policy should be endorsed with a 30-day waiting period applied.

XIV. COMPLETING THE FLOOD INSURANCE PREFERRED RISK POLICY APPLICATION

A. Policy Status

In the upper right corner of the form, check the appropriate box to indicate if the application is for a NEW policy or a RENEWAL of an existing policy. If the application is for a renewal, enter the current NFIP policy number.

B. Policy Term

The PRP is available only for 1-year terms.

1. Check the appropriate box to indicate who should receive the renewal bill. If BILL FIRST MORTGAGEE is checked, complete "First Mortgagee" section. If BILL SECOND MORTGAGEE, BILL LOSS PAYEE, or BILL OTHER is checked, provide mailing instructions in "Second Mortgagee or Other" section.
2. Enter the policy effective date and policy expiration date (month-day-year). The effective date of the policy is determined by adding the appropriate waiting period to the date of application in the “Signature” section. Above these dates, check the appropriate box to indicate whether the waiting period is STANDARD 30-DAY or LOAN TRANSACTION–NO WAITING. Refer to the General Rules section, pages GR 8-9, for the applicable waiting period.

C. Agent Information

Enter the agent's (producer's) name, agency name and number, address, city, state, ZIP Code, telephone number, fax number, and Tax I.D. Number.

D. Insured’s Mailing Address

1. Enter the name, mailing address, city, state, ZIP Code, and telephone number of the insured.
2. If the insured's mailing address is a post office box or a rural route number, or if the address of the property to be insured is different from the mailing address, complete the "Property Location" section of the application.

E. Disaster Assistance

1. Check YES if flood insurance is being required for disaster assistance. Enter the insured's Case File Number, Disaster Assistance Number, or Tax I.D. Number on the line for CASE FILE NUMBER.
2. In the "Second Mortgagee or Other" block, identify the government (disaster) agency, and enter the complete name and mailing address of the disaster agency.
3. If NO is checked, no other information is required.

F. First Mortgagee

Enter the name, mailing address, city, state, ZIP Code, telephone number, and fax number of the first mortgagee. Enter the loan number.

G. Second Mortgagee or Other

1. Identify additional mortgagees by checking the appropriate box and entering the loan number, mortgagee’s name, mailing address, telephone number, and fax number.

2. If more than one additional mortgagee or disaster assistance agency exists, provide the requested information on the producer’s letterhead.

H. Property Location

1. Check YES if the location of the property being insured is the same as the address entered in the "Insured’s Mailing Address" section. Leave the rest of this section blank unless there is more than one building at the property location.
2. If more than one building is at the location of the insured property, use this section to specifically identify the building to be insured. Briefly describe the building or submit a sketch showing the location of insured buildings to assist the NFIP in matching the policy number to the specific building insured.
3. If NO, provide the address or location of the property to be insured.
4. If the insured's mailing address is a post office box or rural route number, give the street address, legal description, or geographic location of the property.

I. Community

1. Enter the name of the county or parish where the property is located.
2. Enter the community identification number, map panel number, and revision suffix for the community where the property is located. Use the FIRM in effect and that has been published at the time of presentation of premium and completion of application. Community number and status may be obtained by calling the writing company, consulting a local community official, or referencing the NFIP Community Status Book online at www.fema.gov/fema/csb.shtm.
3. Enter the Flood Insurance Rate Map zone.
4. Identify the information source.
5. Check YES if the building is located on federal land; otherwise, check NO.

NOTE: If the property is federally leased, refer to the Leased Federal Property Section for guidance.
J. Building and Contents

Complete all required information in this section.

1. Check building occupancy: Single Family, 2-4 Family, Other Residential, or Non-Residential (incl. Hotel/Motel).

2. Enter date of construction.

3. Check building type. If the building has a basement, enclosure, crawlspace, or subgrade crawlspace, count the basement, enclosure, crawlspace, or subgrade crawlspace as a floor. If the building type is a manufactured (mobile) home/travel trailer on foundation, enter the make, model, and serial number in the block at the bottom of this section.

4. Check YES, if the building is under a Condominium Form of Ownership; otherwise check NO. (A homeowners association [HOA] may differ from a condominium form of ownership.)

5. Check location of building’s contents. (Contents located entirely in a basement are not eligible for contents-only coverage.)

6. Check YES if the building is the insured’s principal residence; otherwise, check NO.

7. 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.

8. Indicate whether the building has a Basement, Enclosure, Crawlspace, or Subgrade Crawlspace.

K. Notice

If the answer to either question A or question B is YES, this risk is not eligible for the Preferred Risk Policy.

L. Premium

1. Enter the coverage selected, and the premium, from the appropriate table on pages PRP 4-5.

2. Add the $50.00 Probation Surcharge, if applicable. Deduct $6.00 if this is an application for a condominium unit.

M. Signature

The producer must sign the Preferred Risk Policy 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.

Electronics transactions are permitted if the business process includes authentication of signatures and dates of receipt of premium. WYO companies are responsible for determining the business practices and transaction authentication methods they will use to ensure the security and integrity of such transactions.

A credit card payment by VISA, MasterCard, or American Express will also be acceptable if a disclaimer form, signed by the insured, is submitted with the Preferred Risk Policy 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.
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  SUBGRADE CRAWLSPACE .........................CONDO 10, 12, 12-17,
    RATE 25
  SUBMIT-FOR-RATE ..................GR 14, RATE 24-25, DEF 9
  SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE ..........................GR 12, RATE 16, 23-24, DEF 9
  SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT .....................APP 5,
    RATE 15-16, 23, DEF 9
  SUSPENSION ....................................................GR 1, DEF 9

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ....................................... REF 2
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  HOMES/TRAVEL TRAILERS)
  2-4 FAMILY RESIDENCE (DWELLING) ...........GR 5-6, DEF 9

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UNDERGROUND BUILDING ......................................DEF 9
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  Openings in Foundation Walls ..................LFG 1
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  WAVE HEIGHT ..................................................APP 6, RATE 30-31, DEF 10
  Calculating Wave Height Adjustment ..................RATE 30, DEF 10
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ZONE (See also Map Zones under FLOOD MAPS) ....MAP 2,
  DEF 10
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