

Top 10 Facts About the National Flood Insurance Program

- About 95% of all flood insurance policies in the United States (approximately 5 million policies) are underwritten by the federal government's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Most homeowners and business traditional property insurance policies do not cover flooding, necessitating a separate flood policy.
- NFIP policies limit structural damages to \$250,000 for a home and \$500,000 for a business and limit contents coverage to \$100,000 for a home and \$500,000 for a business. They do not cover homeowners' living expenses, such as temporary housing, nor cover loss of income suffered by businesses due to a flood.
- 3. NFIP policies cover flooding from hurricanes, rivers, and tidal waters only when two properties in the area or two or more acres are affected.
- 4. NFIP policies pay only actual damage and replacement costs, not the full value of the policy. Also, unlike many homeowners policies, an NFIP policy is not a guaranteed replacement cost policy – it does not pay more than the policy limit.
- 5. NFIP policies are available no matter where you live, including high-flood risk areas, so long as your community participates in the NFIP mitigation program, except in Coastal Barrier Resources System or other protected areas.
- 6. Although you can purchase National Flood Insurance at any time, there is usually a 30-day waiting period after premium payment before the policy is effective; there is no waiting period for a purchase made in connection with a loan and a one-day waiting period for purchase made within 13 months of a new flood map showing the property now in a Special Flood Hazard Area.
- 7. NFIP policies are available to homeowners, renters, condo unit owners, and businesses.
- 8. You can purchase an NFIP policy regardless of your property being flooded in the past.
- 9. As nearly 25% of the NFIP's claims come from outside high-flood risk areas, all property owners should consider purchasing flood insurance.
- 10. Federal Disaster Assistance pays for flood damage only when a federal disaster declaration is issued, which occurs in less than 50% of flooding events.

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency