

losses are a major challenge to the NFIP. Since 1980, \$1.2 billion has been paid on risks with a repetitive loss history.

2. Previous Claims

It is imperative for the adjuster to be alert to the possibility that any loss property may have been involved in previous claim activity. Where there is evidence of repetitive flood loss, the adjuster must request the prior loss file from the WYO company or the NFIP Servicing Agent. To identify the previous carrier, the adjuster should call the NFIP Bureau and Statistical Agent.

In such cases, analyze prior loss file photographs and compare previous data to current conditions. Photographs from different dates of loss that show the same paneling, appliances, fixtures, machinery, and equipment indicating non-replacement for the prior flood event should be brought to the attention of the claims examiner. When investigating possible repetitive loss, always:

- a. Look for similarities in furniture color and style.
- b. Look for the same design, pattern, and texture in paneling.
- c. Check appliances and mechanical apparatuses for manufacturer names, model classifications, and serial numbers. (The same serial numbers between two events show non-replacement of these items after a previous flood.)

CC. SCRIP AND STORED VALUE CARDS

Coverage is specifically excluded for these items.

DD. SEEPAGE AND HIGH WATER TABLE

The SFIP does not provide coverage for losses related to high water tables or seepage unless there was a general condition of flooding in the area.

EE. STOCK (PERSONAL PROPERTY) LOSSES – GENERAL PROPERTY FORM

Once the insured declares personal property as “other than household personal property,” Stock, which is defined in the General Property Form at II. 27, is covered. However, Stock is subject to the Special Limits at III.B.5. a.-d. This means that jewelry and other listed items qualifying as Stock are covered only up to the special limit of \$2,500. Dealers of such items typically have separate property coverage for stock that includes flood as a covered peril.

Similarly, bait intended to be sold alive (i.e., worms, crickets, minnows, etc.) by bait and tackle shops and others is not covered as stock since animals are excluded (see SFIP General Property Form IV.6.). However, bait that is to be sold frozen, preserved, or otherwise not alive may be covered as stock.

FF. SWIMMING POOLS, HOT TUBS, AND SPAS

Coverage for swimming pools, hot tubs, spas, and their equipment is excluded, except that spas and hot tubs are covered if they are bathroom fixtures. Spas and hot tubs are covered under the General Property Form if they are bathroom fixtures or stock and inventory held for sale.