

CONSUMER GUIDE: HOMEOWNERS INSURANCE

Understanding homeowners insurance is essential for anyone looking to purchase a home. Start looking at policies early—an agent who is a [REALTOR®](#) can help. Here's what you need to know:

What is homeowners insurance? Homeowners insurance covers you for unexpected losses at your home or property. It can include provisions to repair or rebuild the property, replace assets within the home, cover accidents that happen to you or someone else on the property, or even pay for living expenses if a covered incident forces you to live elsewhere temporarily.

Is homeowners insurance required? If you are taking out a [mortgage](#) on your new home, your lender may require you to have a homeowners insurance policy for the duration of your mortgage. If your mortgage is paid off, or if you've paid for the home in cash, no laws require you to maintain insurance. However, having insurance is generally a good idea to ensure your assets are protected.

How much does homeowners insurance cost, and how do I pay it? The cost of homeowners insurance depends on several factors, including your credit history (in some states), the house's age, square footage, condition of the property, and location. You may have the option to pay your premium on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis. Some lenders collect the insurance premium as part of your monthly mortgage payment, place it in an escrow account, and pay the insurer on your behalf.

What does my insurance cover? There are two types of coverage provided by a homeowners policy:

- **“Named Peril”** coverage pays only if the damage is caused by a specifically named peril. The most popular policy, HO-3, covers the home structure and personal belongings for disasters including fire, hail, lightning, freezing, theft, and vandalism.
- **“Open Peril”** coverage pays in all instances except for when the damage is caused by an incident that is specifically excluded. HO-5 insurance policies may offer more extensive, open-peril coverage, but they often have higher premiums and more eligibility requirements.

How much will my insurer pay me? In the event of a loss, there are three types of reimbursement:

- **Actual cash value:** The insurer pays out the cost to fix the home and replace your personal belongings, minus any depreciation. For example, if you bought a new table 5 years ago for \$1,500, but due to normal wear and tear, it's only worth \$750 at the time of the covered incident, then your insurer will only pay out up to \$750.
- **Replacement cost value:** The insurer will reimburse the money needed to make repairs and/or purchase a comparable new model at today's prices without taking depreciation into account. In this case, even if you only paid \$1,500 for the table 5 years ago, if a comparable model is \$2,500 today, then you may be paid \$2,500 to replace the damaged furniture.
- **Guaranteed or extended replacement cost:** A guaranteed replacement policy means the insurer will pay the actual cost to replace a home at the time of loss, regardless of the policy limit. An extended replacement policy gives extra coverage above the policy limit up to a set percentage. For example, a home insured for \$500,000 that takes \$750,000 to rebuild would be completely covered with a guaranteed replacement policy. But an extended coverage policy at 20% would mean the insurer pays 120% (\$600,000), or \$100,000 above the limit.

Are homeowners insurance premiums tax deductible? If the property in question is your main home, then your home insurance is generally not deductible. However, people who run a business from their home or those intending to rent out their property may be able to claim a deduction. Additionally, if you suffered a loss to your property caused by a presidentially declared disaster, you may be able to claim a casualty loss deduction. Discuss your unique needs with a tax professional.

Practices may vary based on state and local law. Consult your real estate professional and/or an attorney for details about state law where you are purchasing a home. Please visit [facts.realtor](#) for more information and resources.

CONSUMER GUIDE: FLOOD INSURANCE

Flooding is the most common and costly natural disaster in the United States. Even a few inches of water can cause devastating damage. A licensed insurance agent can advise you on purchasing the right flood insurance to protect your assets. Here's what you need to know:

Does my homeowners insurance cover flood damage? Most [homeowners insurance](#) policies do not cover flood damage. While federal disaster assistance may be available to you when a flood occurs, it may be limited and is not guaranteed. The best way to ensure your assets are protected is to purchase flood insurance.

What is flood insurance? Flood insurance covers a property for damage caused by flooding, including from incidents such as heavy or prolonged rain, melting snow, coastal storm surges, blocked storm drainage systems, or levee dam failure.

Is flood insurance required? If you own a home or business in a “high-risk” flood area—any area with a 1% or higher chance of experiencing a flood each year, as [defined](#) by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”)—and have a federally backed [mortgage](#), your lender will require you to have flood insurance. However, even where your lender does not require flood insurance, it does not mean your home is not at risk. According to FEMA, wherever it rains, it can flood. Consult an insurance agent for guidance on your specific circumstances.

How much does flood insurance cost? The average cost of flood insurance is about \$1,000 per year, according to [FEMA](#). However, the cost can vary widely depending on many property-specific factors and the flood risk for each individual property. Your premium is also influenced by your deductible, or the portion of a claim that you must pay out of pocket.

What are my options for purchasing flood insurance? Depending on where you live, you have two options:

- **The National Flood Insurance Program (“NFIP”):** The NFIP, managed by FEMA, offers flood insurance to property owners, renters, and businesses in participating communities. In return for access to flood insurance, participating communities agree to adopt and implement local floodplain management regulations that help protect lives and properties from flooding. For residential dwellings, NFIP policies offer coverage up to \$250,000 for building repairs and up to \$100,000 for personal property; non-residential properties are covered up to \$500,000 for building repairs and \$500,000 for damaged contents. Check your community's status on [FEMA's website](#) to determine if you are eligible. You can also get an NFIP rate quote online [here](#).
- **Private Insurance:** Private flood insurance is provided by private companies rather than the federal government. Private insurers may charge comparable rates but offer more coverage than the NFIP, such as higher protection limits, policy enhancements, and payments for temporary living expenses if you are displaced. You can also supplement an NFIP policy with private insurance to extend your coverage further.

How long does it take for my policy to take effect? Typically, there is a 30-day waiting period from the date of purchase until an NFIP policy goes into effect. There are exceptions if you purchase flood insurance in connection with a mortgage loan. Private flood insurance can vary.

Practices may vary based on state and local law. Consult your real estate professional and/or an attorney for details about state law where you are purchasing a home. Please visit [facts.realtor](#) for more information and resources.