

9.0 INSURANCE ISSUES

9.1 Overview

You should be aware that insurance is not one size fits all. For example, homeowner's insurance does not typically cover damage from flooding. Further, if you live in certain high-risk counties near the Texas Gulf Coast, you may be required to acquire a separate policy in addition to your homeowners insurance to cover damage caused by windstorms, hurricanes, and hail. As a result, when a disaster causes major damage to your property, you should contact your insurance agent or company to confirm what coverage you have available under your policies. Additionally, you should make sure to contact your insurance provider as quickly as possible, as most policies usually include deadlines for reporting a loss and filing a claim. If the damage is only minor, consider paying for it out of pocket for two reasons: First, if the damage is below your deductible, your insurer won't pay for it, so there is no benefit to filing a claim. Second, a claim that goes on your record can result in getting charged higher premiums in the future.

After major catastrophes, insurers often set up mobile disaster units close to affected areas where you can meet with a representative in person. There are also two free sources of insurance help available to Texans through government agencies:

[Texas Department of Insurance](#)

1-800-252-3439

Website: www.tdi.texas.gov/consumer

Mail: Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 12030, Austin, TX 78711-2030

[Texas Office of Public Insurance Counsel](#)

Phone: 1-877-611-6742

Email: help@opic.texas.gov

Contact: www.opic.texas.gov/contact

Mail: Office of Public Insurance Counsel, William P. Hobby Building, 333 Guadalupe, Suite 3-120, Austin, TX 78701-3942

If you are approached by anyone who claims to be working on behalf of the government, the Texas Department of Insurance, or your insurance company and that person asks for money to help expedite your claim, that should be a red flag. Insist on seeing official photo identification and immediately report this to your insurance company or to the Texas Department of Insurance.

You may be approached by a public adjuster (PA) who will offer to assist you in handling or expediting your insurance claim. They generally charge you a percentage of your insurance benefits, not by the hour. A PA can help an insured prepare, present, and settle a home insurance claim. Their fee in Texas is capped at 10 percent of the insurance settlement. They must be licensed. To check to see if a PA is licensed, you can visit this [website](#). For more help, e-mail License@tdi.gov, or call 1-512-676-6500 or 1-800-252-3439. If you choose to use a PA, choose someone licensed and experienced and check their references. If you decide to hire a professional to negotiate with your insurer on your behalf, that person should not have a conflict of interest or financially benefit from repairing, rebuilding, or salvaging your home. To learn more, visit the [Texas Department of Insurance](#).

Your insurance policy contains limits on how much you can collect for repairing and replacing damaged or destroyed property. It is important to get a general understanding of what those limits are before hiring or agreeing to pay any professional in connection with your loss and insurance claim. Disputes between property owners and insurance adjusters over the amount and cost of necessary repairs are very common. Consumer advocates recommend that a property owner get at least two estimates from licensed local repair professionals and compare them with the insurance company's offer. It is best to reach an agreement on the value of your loss with your insurance company before beginning repairs.

In addition to the maximum dollar amounts your insurer will pay for a damaged or destroyed home, contents, car, boat, etc., there are also limits on whether they will pay the brand-new current cost to replace or only the as-was/used cost. Some items will be covered for their Replacement Cost Value ("RCV" or brand new). Some items will be covered for their Actual Cash Value ("ACV" or used/as-was). These limits can be confusing. Read and reread your policy as best you can and stand up for your right to be reimbursed fairly.

Remember that the following information and answers to FAQs do not substitute for the insurance contract you signed. **It is important that you read your insurance policy very carefully.** For more information on your insurance legal rights as a property owner in Texas, visit the nonprofit [United Policyholders' web page](#).

9.2 Flood Insurance

If water damages your property, coverage for repairs will depend on the source of the water and the wording in your insurance policy. Standard homeowners insurance policies generally cover damage from sudden and accidental leaks, overflowing toilets, washing machines, dishwashers, rain and wind-driven rain, **but not flooding**. How your policy defines "flooding" is important. Chances are, if your property is damaged by waves from a hurricane storm surge or a body of water that overflows its banks, your insurer will reject your claim unless you have a flood insurance policy in addition to your home insurance policy.

If you have a flood insurance policy, it was probably sold to you through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), even if it has the name of an insurance company on the paperwork. The NFIP is a federal program created by Congress that private insurance companies participate in. The program is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the Department of Homeland Security, but NFIP policies and claims are handled by private insurance companies. If you have a flood loss and make a claim, an adjuster will be assigned, and you should work with them to reach a fair settlement just as you would with a standard home insurance claim. Again, you have the right to hire your own representative, such as a public adjuster.

NFIP policies provide a set limit of up to \$250,000 for structure repairs and \$100,000 for contents replacement. You must give prompt written notice of a loss by submitting a signed and sworn proof of loss form within 60 days after the loss occurs. After some large-scale disasters, FEMA has extended that deadline, but otherwise it is strictly enforced. Find more information [here](#).

For the proof of loss, you list and value all your lost or damaged property. Your insurance adjuster should give you the proof of loss form and help you complete it. The total amount of your losses must be a specific dollar amount. The NFIP generally will not accept a proof of loss that states that your total loss is "undetermined." Just as with a standard home insurance claim, your flood adjuster will take the condition

your property was in before the loss into account and apply depreciation. Depreciation is negotiable and should reflect an accurate value of your property just before the damage occurred.

You and the insurance company should reach an agreement on the extent of damage and cost of necessary repairs. If you cannot agree, you can appeal the insurance company's decision.

For more information on flood claims and appeals, call the NFIP help center at 1-877-336-2627 or go to www.floodsmart.gov. You can also seek help from the [Office of the Flood Insurance Advocate](#).

For more information see [FEMA's flood insurance manual](#). For more detailed information on navigating a flood claim and reaching a fair settlement, visit the nonprofit United Policyholders website www.uphelp.org and enter the word "flood" in the search box.

9.3 Wind and Hail Insurance

If windstorms, hurricanes, or hail damages your property, you may have coverage for that damage under your normal homeowners insurance policy. However, property owners located in 14 counties along the Gulf coast are exempt from windstorm coverage under their normal insurance policy (see FAQ below for complete list of counties). As a result, if you are in one of these counties, you may be required to purchase separate insurance from the Texas Windstorm Insurance Association (TWIA) or another private insurer to obtain coverage for damage caused by windstorms. A TWIA policy typically covers the following types of damages caused by windstorm or hail:

- Residential: Dwellings, personal property, manufactured homes
- Commercial: Commercial buildings, business personal property, townhouses, and condominiums
- Miscellaneous Items: Including but not limited to signs, fences, swimming pools, and flagpoles

Wind-driven rain damage will be covered by a TWIA policy if it enters through an opening in your roof or wall that was caused by the direct force of wind or hail. However, a TWIA policy will not cover damage caused by flooding, rain, or a storm surge. If you do not live in one of the 14 coastal Texas counties, your homeowners insurance policy should typically cover damage associated with windstorms or hail. However, those policies generally do not cover certain kinds of windstorm-related damage, including:

- Flooding
- Continuous water leaks
- Mold removal, except to repair damage caused by a covered risk
- Wind or hail damage to trees and shrubs

9.4 FAQs—Auto

Typically, homeowners policies do not cover automobiles or parts even if your car was damaged in a disaster, or in a garage, carport, or outside. A common consumer practice is to "bundle" home and auto coverage to receive discounts, but the coverage forms applicable to each type of property are different. A claim for damage to an auto should then be reported to the appropriate insurance agency or company for your auto policy. The Texas Department of Insurance has additional information regarding "totaled" vehicles [here](#).

Q. 9-1 *My car was flooded. How does the insurance company determine if my car should be totaled?*

Whether your car will be totaled is determined on a case-by-case basis. Typically, when the cost of repair plus the salvage value equals or exceeds the actual cash value of the vehicle before the loss, it will be considered a total loss. A primary factor is the amount of water in your car. Generally, if water covered your dashboard or electrical components, the car will be totaled.

Q. 9-2 *My car was totaled due to flood damage, and I have full coverage on it. The company is going to pay the Blue Book value, but I still owe substantially more than that. Doesn't the company have to pay what I owe on the auto?*

No. Under the primary comprehensive coverage, the insurance company is only obligated to pay the current pre-loss market value of your vehicle. Requesting a copy of the valuation report and reviewing its details for accuracy can be of tremendous value. You can also request that the adjuster explain to you how the value was derived to ensure that all of the vehicle's equipment, features, upgrades, and recent work were considered in determining the value. To cover the difference between the market value of your vehicle and what you actually owe, you would need an endorsement or separate policy, usually called a "GAP policy," for Guaranteed Auto Protection.

Q. 9-3 *What will happen to the vehicle's title if my car is totaled?*

If you own the vehicle outright, you will have to sign the title over to the insurance company. In exchange, they may give you a check for the market value of the vehicle, depending on the terms of your policy. If you still owe on a car loan, the insurance company will coordinate with you and your lender to have the title signed over to them. In most cases, the insurance company will establish contact with the lender and be advised of the amount owed on the loan. If the insurance company has determined that the market value of the vehicle is \$10,000 and the amount owed the lender is \$8,000, the insurance company will issue a check for \$8,000 to the lender to release the lien on the car. The insurance company will then issue a \$2,000 check to you to obtain your signature on the title. For specific information on how titles are processed, contact the DMV by phone at 1-888-368-4689 or [online](#).

Q. 9-4 *If my car is damaged by flood and my policy only provides liability coverage, is there anyone I can contact for help?*

If your auto insurance policy only provides liability coverage, it will not pay for damage to your car due to a flood. If a federal disaster has been declared, you can contact [FEMA](#) (1-800-621-3362) or the [Red Cross](#) (1-800-733-2767) to assist with immediate needs. You may also apply with the [Small Business Administration](#).

Q. 9-5 *The insurance company requested that I tow my flooded vehicle to a specific location for inspection. Am I responsible for the towing charges?*

No. The insurance company should pay the towing expense by reimbursing you or paying the tow truck operator once the vehicle is delivered at the inspection site. You should not be responsible for the expense since you are assisting the insurance company in a prompt inspection of your vehicle, as well as protecting it from further damage.

Q. 9-6 *The insurance company agreed to repair my vehicle. Can the company require the use of used parts?*

Maybe. [Texas statute 1952.301\(1\)](#) (Texas Insurance Code) prohibits insurance companies from specifying the brand, type, kind, age, vendor, supplier, or condition of parts or products that may be used to repair the vehicle but that does not mean the use of used parts is not “reasonable.” In some cases, used parts and aftermarket parts may be permissible, depending on the age, condition, and mileage of the particular vehicle. Most Texas personal automobile policies require the insurance company to pay the lesser of the following: actual cash value of the property, the amount to repair or replace the property with other of like kind and quality, or the amount stated in the declarations page of the policy.

Q. 9-7 *Since my car was flooded, I had to rent a vehicle. Does my auto policy cover the cost of renting a car?*

Your policy will provide coverage for renting another vehicle only if you have special language in your policy, called an endorsement, for rental reimbursement coverage. Under this coverage, the insurance company will pay up to the limit shown on the endorsement for the reasonable amount of time it takes to repair or replace your vehicle.

Q. 9-8 *Is my vehicle covered for flood damage?*

Flood damage is covered if you carry “other than collision” coverage, also called comprehensive coverage, on your policy. This information can be found on your policy’s declarations page. If you do not have a copy of your policy, you can check with your agent or insurance company.

Q. 9-9 *What if I do not agree with the settlement offered by the insurance company, particularly the market value amount for my totaled vehicle?*

Commonly, disputes about the value of a vehicle can be attributed to an error in the valuation method completed. Shortly after the accident it is best to go online and find comparable vehicles. Print out the advertisements or save them as PDFs. Be as precise as possible in locating vehicles with similar options, mileage, and features. Also, preserving various value guides such as Kelley Blue Book, the National Auto Dealers Association, or others by printing or saving the results as PDFs can be helpful.

Vehicle valuations require adjusters to enter data in a systematic way, otherwise, errors can cause a disparity in the resulting value. Request the adjuster provide you with a copy of their valuation. Look for discrepancies between what you know about your vehicle and the comparable vehicles in the report. Also, ask the adjuster to explain how the settlement amount was derived.

After gathering the available information, look back to the examples you found shortly after the accident occurred. The adjuster should be open to receiving your observations of the errors in the valuation report and the comparable vehicles found near the time of the accident. If you still disagree, options exist. Retaining a Public Adjuster to address the damages is one such option. If injuries occurred in the accident, commonly the personal injury attorney will handle the negotiation of the total loss vehicle. Otherwise, the personal auto policy allows you to demand an appraisal of the vehicle. There is a specific provision in many policies for appraisal which lists the responsibilities of both parties.

Q. 9-10 *My car was washed away in the flood. How do I find out where it is now?*

Contact the unclaimed autos department of the area police department. Also, your vehicle may have been towed to a storage facility without your consent. If the vehicle was towed without your consent, and the storage facility wants to charge you a fee, you should contact the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles (TxDMV) at 1-888-368-4689.

Q. 9-11 *I've received a check from the insurance company but am not satisfied with the amount. I plan to file a complaint to request additional funds be paid. Should I cash the check? If I cash the check, does it mean that I accept their decision and amount of payment?*

Always know what you are agreeing to when you accept a check from the insurance company. If a dispute about the value exists, only accept an undisputed funds payment. You should not endorse a check before knowing exactly what your acceptance of the check means. Discussing your concerns with the adjuster is a start, but always recap your understanding of the discussion in writing back to the adjuster.

Nowadays, insurance company letters and checks are seldom sent from the same central processing center, making it difficult for the check to accompany a letter of explanation. This means that reading both sides of the check carefully, as well as any other documents or communications, is very important.

Some insurance companies include a statement of "full accord and satisfaction" or have a release from further liability disclaimed on the back of the check. This language sometimes states that your endorsement of the check releases the insurance company from further liability for any further damages.

Please be sure that you understand what the check represents and how cashing it will affect you prior to taking any action regarding the check. If you need more of an explanation or information, talk to your agent or insurance company.

Q. 9-12 *How does replacement cost coverage work?*

Replacement cost coverage typically is only available to brand new cars and could apply to the first 12 months following the purchase or some apply longer. Commonly, the vehicle would need to be a total loss for new car replacement coverage to be triggered.

Q. 9-13 *Is replacement cost coverage available on all policy types?*

Replacement cost coverage is not available under a typical auto policy. Some insurers provide new car replacement for a limited number of years if the auto is insured when new. You should check with your agent or company to see if they offer replacement cost coverage on all policy types.

Q. 9-14 *If an insured vehicle is financed, how are claim checks issued? If issued to both the insured and lienholder, how does the insured collect?*

The lienholder endorsement requires the insurance company to pay the insured (usually you or whoever bought the insurance) and the lienholder as their interest may appear on the title. A lienholder is a lender that legally has an interest in your property until you fully pay it off, which is usually a bank, a finance

company, or a private person. The insured and the lienholder may both be named on the check. In most cases, insurance claim payments for damage to property that is security for a loan will be made payable to you and the lienholder, and the checks would require signatures from both parties. The insured and the lienholder will have to agree on the release of funds.

Q. 9-15 *What can the insured do if the check made payable to both the lienholder and insured is sent directly to the lienholder and cashed without the insured's knowledge or signature on the check?*

If this occurs, your first step would be to contact the insurer and your lienholder to discuss the issue. You can also contact the Texas Department of Banking at 1-877-276-5554 or visit their [website](#).

Q. 9-16 *Does the insured have to agree to have the vehicle totaled if the insured will be "upside down" on the loan?*

The policy will state how the loss will be paid. The insurance company decides whether to total a car. A car is typically totaled if it will cost more to repair the car than the car is worth. Insurance coverage for the difference between the actual cash value of a car and the outstanding loan amount can be covered by a GAP endorsement or a separate GAP policy. If there is no GAP policy or something like it and the car is totaled, then the company will pay only the actual cash value of the car. If the insured owes more money on the car, he or she will still be responsible for the balance.

One could consider repairing a vehicle determined to be a total loss, but this comes with additional challenges (namely, ensuring the safety of traveling public). The Texas Department of Insurance has information and links on its [website](#) should you be considering repair.

Q. 9-17 *What if my car is determined to be a total loss but I want to keep it?*

If your car is a total loss but you want to keep it, you would need to negotiate a settlement with the insurance company in which you are able to retain the salvaged car. However, you would be responsible for the cost of repairs and would be subject to the laws regarding owner-retained salvage. For questions regarding owner-retained salvage, contact the Texas DMV at 1-888-368-4689 or www.txdmv.gov. Additionally, you may want to contact the lienholder to find out whether retaining the salvaged car would impact the lien.

Additionally, the payment from the insurance company will typically be reduced by the salvage quote they received from a salvage company. Depending on the salvage market, this amount could be significant. The adjuster should be able to provide you with a transparent calculation should you desire to retain the salvage.

Source: This question-and-answer subsection utilizes information provided by the [Texas Department of Insurance](#).

9.5 FAQs—Mobile Homeowners

Q. 9-18 *Are there different types of policies that provide coverage for mobile homes?*

“Mobile” and “manufactured” homes are covered under a mobile home policy. Both mobile and manufactured homes are built in factories, shipped in one piece, and not often fixed to a foundation. A “mobile” home is defined as one built before 1976. One built after 1976 is technically called a “manufactured” home.

A “modular” home is one that is built in a factory, shipped in pieces, and built onto a fixed foundation. It is usually covered under a homeowner policy.

Sometimes mobile/manufactured homes can be covered under RV or camper insurance if they have a hitch, but this is rare.

Q. 9-19 *Wind caused my tree to fall on my mobile home and damage my roof. Does my mobile homeowners policy cover the damages to my home and would the company pay to remove the tree from my property?*

If a covered type of loss, such as wind, causes a tree or tree limbs to damage the mobile/manufactured home, the insurance company should cover the roof damage and also should pay any reasonable amount to lift or cut the tree (or limbs) off of the damaged structure and put them on the ground. Once they are on the ground, they may or may not pay for the debris removal. Some companies may provide an option to increase coverage. You should contact your agent or company regarding debris removal coverage.

Q. 9-20 *Does my mobile homeowners policy provide additional living expenses?*

Most mobile homeowners policies provide some additional living expense reimbursement in the event the mobile home is damaged or destroyed from an event that is covered under the policy and the mobile home is thereby rendered uninhabitable. Some companies may provide an option to increase this coverage. It is important that you contact your agent and/or company regarding your additional living expense coverage.

Q. 9-21 *My mobile home was flooded. Will my mobile homeowners policy pay for my damage?*

Generally, floods are not covered. However, it is important to check your policy and/or contact your agent regarding flood coverage for your mobile home.

Source: This question-and-answer subsection utilizes information provided by the [Texas Department of Insurance](#).

9.6 FAQs—Homeowners

Q. 9-22 *What's the difference between the types of homeowners policies? How does a dwelling policy differ from a homeowners policy?*

Homeowners policies may either provide “all risk” or “named peril” coverage. “All risk” is used to describe policies that typically cover all causes of loss or “perils” unless specifically excluded in the policy. In order for there not to be coverage for the peril, the peril must be listed under the Exclusions portion of the policy. “Named peril” means the damage must be caused by a peril that is specifically named or listed in the policy. The homeowners policy usually provides coverage for the dwelling, personal property, other structures, additional living expenses (ALE), medical payments, and personal liability. A dwelling policy usually provides coverage for the dwelling and/or personal property.

Q. 9-23 *Can I make repairs to my property immediately?*

All policies require you to mitigate damages, meaning you are required to stop further immediate damage as soon as possible without endangering your own safety. This means you must protect it from further weather damage or from thieves entering, for example. However, you should do this by making only temporary repairs. **You should not** make permanent repairs until an adjuster has inspected the damage. Your policy covers the cost of necessary temporary repairs, so save your receipts for materials and create time logs for labor. You should take lots of pictures of the damage, both close-up and wide angle, before making any repairs or moving damaged property. This includes pictures of any standing water. You should then separate damaged property from undamaged property and begin making a home inventory list.

Q. 9-24 *Does a homeowners insurance policy provide Additional Living Expenses (ALE) coverage?*

If you can't remain in your home because of a covered reason in your insurance policy, your homeowners or renters policy may pay for staying in a hotel, motel, or other temporary shelter if it is in your policy. The amount will be based on your policy provisions. Most flood insurance policies do not provide this. If the damage does force you to move, be sure to tell your insurer where you are and how to reach you by phone. Also, leave a note at your damaged residence telling the insurance adjuster how to find you.

ALE payments address the increased cost of living incurred because of a covered peril. Mortgage payments, for example, are your customary cost of living, and your responsibility to make this payment does not stop in the event of a loss. The cost of a temporary residence, such as a hotel, apartment, or home would be the additional living expense the policy would look to reimburse, so if you are forced to leave your home and stay in a hotel, for example, and normally pay \$800 for your mortgage but had to pay \$1,200 for a hotel stay, ALE will only pay \$400. Another item to consider is food. If you normally spend \$100 a month on dining out but following a loss where your kitchen is damaged or the hotel room lacks the ability to cook, the increase over the customary spend of \$100 can be covered under ALE.

Q. 9-25 *My home was not flooded by rising water; however, the sewer line backed up and caused damage in my home. Is this covered under my homeowner's policy?*

Most insurance policies require an endorsement adding coverage for sewer, sump, overflow, or back-up. While it depends on the terms of your specific policy, policies commonly exclude water or sewage from

outside the residence premises plumbing system that enters through sewers or drains. Reviewing your policy and contacting your insurance company or agent regarding coverage before a loss occurs to address this coverage is a great idea.

Q. 9-26 *My house was flooded, and I placed my furniture and household items in the front yard to dry out, but they were stolen. Will my homeowners policy cover this loss?*

It depends on your policy. Some policies could see this as part of the flood claim, while others could see this as an entirely separate event. For theft to be covered, most policies require signs of forced entry. Even though flood losses may not be covered, many policies contain an exception if theft or stealing happens after the flooding. Review your policy and contact your insurance company or agent regarding coverage.

Q. 9-27 *My policy states that if a claim results from a weather-related catastrophe or a major natural disaster, each claim-handling deadline is extended for an additional fifteen days. Does this mean that I have coverage under my policy for damage caused by the flood?*

This language does not alter or amend what is covered by the policy. It merely extends the claim processing time requirements of the Texas Insurance Code.

Q. 9-28 *Under a homeowners policy, who determines the cause of damage and who pays for an expert if one is needed?*

Your insurance company is required to send out an adjuster, who is a person professionally trained to investigate and assess damage and evaluate the loss. If they believe they need a further expert, they will pay for one. However, if you dispute the estimated damage amount, you may have to hire your own expert or appraiser.

Q. 9-29 *My house got water in it from the flood. I had damage to the roof, which is sagging, and rainwater came in through the roof. I don't have flood insurance, but I do have homeowners insurance. What, if anything, may be covered under my homeowners policy?*

The damage from wind forcing rain inside your home is different from flood damage and may still be covered by a policy that does not cover flood damage. Your homeowners insurance policy may or may not cover this type of damage, depending on type of policy and the specific language in your policy.

Q. 9-30 *I received a "reservation of rights." What does this mean?*

A reservation of rights will generally include language that looks similar to this: "Please be advised that although we are still investigating your loss, we are doing so under an express Reservation of Rights."

When an insurance company includes that wording in a letter to a customer who has filed a claim, it's legalese for "we are not sure we owe you this money, but we are adjusting your claim for the time being." They are reserving their right to reject part or all of your claim in the future and may or may not expressly outline why. Most likely, their indecision relates to an exclusion in the policy that they believe may be

grounds for rejecting your claim. The Reservation of Rights letter must include information as to why the insurer does not believe coverage applies and specifically cite the precise language in the policy. While you must continue to comply with the insurer's investigation, getting professional help from a Public Adjuster or Attorney at this point could save you time and stress.

Q. 9-31 *My insurance carrier and I are not yet in agreement on the value of my claim. However, they have made an initial offer. Do I have to wait for a final agreement before I receive any payout?*

If there is no dispute as to whether there is coverage for a portion of your claim, your insurance company should pay the "undisputed" amount. For instance, if you think your claim is worth \$200,000 and the insurance company has offered you \$150,000, you may request a check for the undisputed amount of \$150,000. Make sure that this is not a full and final settlement, and that the negotiations remain ongoing.

Q. 9-32 *I've received a check from the insurance company but am not satisfied with the amount. I plan to file a complaint to request additional funds be paid. Should I cash the check? If I cash the check, does it mean that I accept their decision and amount of payment?*

You should not endorse/sign a check before discussing your concerns with the company. Call the adjuster or company first before cashing the check. In addition, read both sides of the check carefully, as well as any accompanying documents. Some companies have a release from further liability disclaimer printed on the back of the check. The disclaimer sometimes states that your endorsement of the check releases the insurance company from any further liability. In some cases, particularly when dealing with damaged real property, the check may be a partial payment to initiate repairs. Additional funds may be released when you submit proof that repairs have been completed. **Please be sure that you understand what the check represents and how cashing it will affect you prior to taking any action regarding the check.** If you need more of an explanation or information, talk to your agent or insurance company.

Q. 9-33 *How does replacement cost coverage work on policy types such as flood, homeowners, dwelling, and mobile home?*

Replacement cost coverage replaces/repairs your damaged dwelling or personal property with new material and/or items of like kind and quality. In most cases, you should only be responsible for paying the deductible. A deductible is what you must pay out of your pocket before the insurance company will pay. Some homeowners and dwelling policies automatically include replacement cost coverage for the dwelling; others allow you to add it for additional money; and some may only provide actual cash value. Actual cash value (ACV) is what the item would cost you if you took the replacement cost minus depreciation (loss in value over time for wear and tear). Companies may also offer replacement cost coverage for mobile home policies. Review your policy and check with your agent or company to see if your policy has replacement cost coverage.

Q. 9-34 *I've received a check from my company for damages to my home. It is going to cost more to repair than the amount received. Did they pay me enough for damages?*

If you have replacement cost coverage, your claim may be paid in two stages. Your first claim check may be for the actual cash value (ACV) of the damaged property. ACV is determined by taking the replacement

cost for the covered loss and deducting for depreciation (loss in value due to aging of item). Once the damaged property is repaired or replaced, you may be entitled to receive the depreciation that was previously withheld in your first check up to the replacement cost of the damaged property and not to exceed the actual amount spent or the total amount of insurance on the dwelling.

Generally, to receive the difference between ACV and replacement cost, the policy contract requires that the repair or replacement be completed within a specific period of time, usually 180 to 365 days from the date of loss. Policies may also provide an option for the insured to extend that time frame if requested in writing as outlined in the actual policy. It is important to check your policy and/or contact your agent regarding the specific requirements of your policy. Replacement cost value (RCV) claims can usually be filed up to 520 days from the date of loss.

If you are not underinsured, you should only be responsible for paying your deductible in most cases. If you believe your company is not offering an amount sufficient to repair/replace your damaged property, minus your deductible, you may want to request appraisal in accordance with the provisions in the policy. Ask your company to explain the basis for its payment and clarify if additional funds are forthcoming. Please note that many policies have higher deductibles for hurricane damage.

Q. 9-35 *Do checks from insurance companies have to be endorsed by both the insured and the mortgage company? Does the same procedure apply to mobile homes?*

Usually, if the damage is more than \$10,000, the mortgage company must be named on the check. However, different contracts may require different amounts, so review your mortgage contract carefully. If the total damage amount is over the amount required in the mortgage contract, endorsements will be required from both the insured and the mortgage company. Usually, the funds are held in escrow and disbursed in installments as repairs are made and approved.

Q. 9-36 *What recourse does the insured have if the check was issued directly to the mortgage company? How long can a mortgage company hold money before releasing any to the insured? Can the mortgage company disburse the money in small increments? Can they withhold disbursements?*

Your insurance company cannot make a check for a claim payable only to the mortgage company. If they do, you should refuse to accept it and demand the check be reissued to you and your mortgage company.

The Texas Insurance Code provides that the mortgage company must, within ten days after they receive the insurance proceeds, tell you what their requirements are to have the funds released. Once you have provided sufficient evidence to show that you have met those requirements, the mortgage company has ten days to release the funds.

- If you have a concern about a private mortgage lender, you should contact the [Federal Trade Commission \(FTC\)](#) at 1-877-382-4357.
- Additionally, you may want to contact the [Office of Consumer Credit](#) at 1-800-538-1579.
- If the lender is a state-chartered savings and loan, or bank, contact the Texas Department of Savings and Mortgage Lending at 1-512-475-1350 or 1-877-276-5550.

- If the lender is a federally chartered lender, contact the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) Customer Assistance Group at 1-800-613-6743.
- In some instances, the Office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) may be able to help; visit their [website](#) for your local contact.

Q. 9-37 *Are plumbing problems/backed up toilets covered by any types of insurance, even after a flood?*

Generally, if the plumbing or sewer backup is deemed to be from a flood, it is not covered under a sewer backup policy or a standard homeowners, renters, or business policy. If the water damage results from another reason, it may be covered under your policy, and you should contact your insurance agent or company.

Q. 9-38 *There is a power outage in my area, and we have no utilities in our home. Will my policy pay for a hotel until power is restored?*

Probably not. The policy will normally only provide additional living expense coverage if your home is damaged by a cause of loss covered in your policy and, as a result, the residence is unfit to live in. You must check the specific language in your insurance policy or contact your company/agent.

Q. 9-39 *I bought my house several years ago, and last year my mortgage was bought by another mortgage company. My original company provided flood insurance, but now I find that the new mortgage company did not provide it. What can I do?*

Mortgage companies are required by law to ensure that a property in a flood zone has flood insurance. The new mortgage company has a duty to send a notice to the insurance provider that it will no longer provide the flood insurance. The mortgage company should then provide notice to you (the borrower) that you need to provide flood insurance on your own. You have a time limit to do so, usually forty-five days. If you fail to purchase flood insurance, then the mortgage company may purchase flood insurance for you. This is called “force-placed insurance” and is usually more expensive with less coverage than you would purchase on your own. If you do not maintain the required flood insurance, you may not be covered for damages that occur from a flood and potentially may not be eligible for federal assistance benefits, such as FEMA, in the event of a disaster. For information regarding the statute, contact the FEMA representative at a [Disaster Recovery Center](#) (DRC) or the [National Flood Insurance Program](#).

- If you have a concern about a private mortgage lender, you should contact the [Federal Trade Commission](#) (FTC) at 1-877-382-4357.
- If the lender is a state-chartered savings and loan, or bank, contact the Texas Savings and Loan Department at 1-512-475-1350 or 1-877-276-5550.
- If the lender is a Federal Chartered Lender, contact the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency at 1-202-649-6870.

- In some instances, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) can help. Call HUD at 1-800-225-5342.

Q. 9-40 *Wind caused my tree to fall on my house, which caused damage to my roof. Does my homeowners policy cover the damage to my house and pay for the removal of the tree from my property?*

If your policy provides coverage for wind, and the wind causes a tree or tree limbs to damage the roof of the home, the insurance company should cover the roof damage and also should pay any reasonable amount to lift or cut the tree (or limbs) off of the damaged structure and put them on the ground. Once the tree or limbs are on the ground, they may or may not pay for the debris removal. Some companies limit debris coverage for removal to \$500 per tree and \$1,000 per loss. Contact your insurance company or agent regarding coverage.

Q. 9-41 *My neighbor's tree fell down on my house and damaged my roof. Will my neighbor's homeowners policy pay for the damage to my home and remove the tree?*

Probably not. Your neighbor is not legally liable for an act of nature. However, if there was some sort of negligence involved, such as if the tree was dead, your neighbor may be responsible for the damage to your home. If your neighbor's policy does not pay for your damage, you can make a claim under your policy if the peril that caused the tree to fall is a covered peril in your policy. You should contact your agent and/or company regarding the damage. It might be easier if you make the claim under your policy with your insurance company without trying to go after your neighbor first. Your insurance company will go after your neighbor's insurance for subrogation.

Q. 9-42 *Some trees blew down in my yard during a storm. Will my homeowners insurance policy pay for the loss to and removal of the trees?*

Probably not. If a tree or tree limbs land on the lawn and do not damage a structure, the insurance company is usually not required to pay to have them removed, cut up, or hauled off.

Q. 9-43 *A windstorm blew my fence down. Will my homeowners insurance cover loss of my fence?*

If your policy provides coverage for wind, you may have coverage for the fence. You may get actual cash value (ACV) or replacement cost value (RCV) depending on your policy. Usually, coverage for wooden fences is generally limited to actual cash value, which is the replacement cost for the damaged property less depreciation. You should check your policy and/or contact your agent regarding coverage.

Q. 9-44 *Who should I contact if I have damage to my home as a result of a windstorm and my windstorm insurance is provided through the Texas Windstorm Insurance Association (TWIA)? How do I file a claim?*

If you have Texas Windstorm Insurance Association (TWIA) insurance, you have one year from the date your property was damaged to file a claim.

For questions on policy coverage, please contact your insurance agent or contact the TWIA at 1-800-788-8247 or via its website at www.twia.org. If you need to file a claim or an appeal, you may do so by going to their [website](#) and registering.

For questions regarding inspections of your property for certification to the Windstorm Building Code, please contact the Texas Department of Insurance Windstorm Inspection unit at 1-800-248-6032 or refer to the [website](#).

Q. 9-45 *What coverage do I have for my house and personal property under my TWIA policy?*

Generally, the TWIA Dwelling Policy provides coverage for direct physical loss to your dwelling, other structures such as detached garages, and personal property, including clothing. You should contact your agent and review your policy and any applicable endorsements for specific coverage.

Q. 9-46 *What do I do if I want to dispute my TWIA claim?*

TWIA can do one of three things with your claim: (1) accept it in full, (2) accept partial coverage, or (3) deny the claim in full.

If you want to dispute a claim that's been either partially or fully accepted, you must submit further information to TWIA regarding a further payment or request formal appraisal, which has a strict deadline of 60 days from the date you receive the claim letter.

If you want to dispute a claim that has been partially or fully denied, you have two years to file a lawsuit or you will be barred from filing one on that claim.

If you have questions about the dispute resolution process, call 1-800-788-8247, option 1, or email claims@twia.org. You can also contact the Texas Department of Insurance's Coastal Outreach and Assistance Team (COAST) for TWIA claims assistance at 1-855-35-COAST (1-855-352-6278) or ConsumerProtection@tdi.texas.gov.

Q. 9-47 *During the storm, a tree fell on the roof of my home which allowed rain to enter from the opening made by the tree. I now see mold growing. Do I have coverage?*

Most homeowners policies will provide coverage for the property damaged by rain that entered through an opening caused as a direct result of wind. Generally, mold is excluded in the homeowners policy; however, some policies will cover an ensuing mold loss caused by or resulting from covered water damage. Coverage for ensuing mold loss would probably include the reasonable and necessary costs to repair or replace your damaged property. However, most policies do not include any additional costs for remediation or testing of ensuing mold unless your policy specifically includes it.

Q. 9-48 *During the storm, my home was flooded. Does my homeowners policy cover mold damage from the flood water?*

Typically, homeowners policies do not cover damage caused by or resulting from flood, surface water, waves, tidal water or tidal waves, overflow or streams or other bodies of water, or spray from any of these

whether or not driven by wind. If there is no flood coverage provided in the homeowner's policy, any mold loss resulting from flood would not be covered under the policy.

Q. 9-49 *Do I have to hire a public insurance adjuster to file and help in the settlement of my auto or homeowner's insurance claim?*

No. Hiring a public insurance adjuster to assist you in filing a property insurance claim is optional and strictly your decision. Public insurance adjusters charge fees to help negotiate claim settlements with insurance companies. Be aware that the public insurance adjuster fee is normally a percentage of the claim settlement and therefore is paid out of settlement monies received from an insurer.

Q. 9-50 *Are there any limitations on the compensation of a public insurance adjuster?*

Yes, the following limitations apply:

- If a claim is settled within seventy-two hours of the date the loss is reported to the insurance company, the public insurance adjuster is entitled only to reasonable compensation for time and expenses and cannot receive a commission consisting of a percentage of the total amount paid by the insurer.
- The public insurance adjuster's fee may not exceed 10 percent of a claim settlement. A clear statement of the public insurance adjuster's commission must be disclosed in the public insurance adjuster's written contract. Always review the contract language. If the public insurance adjuster is not licensed, the public insurance adjuster is not allowed to take a fee.

Q. 9-51 *Is a public insurance adjuster permitted to be involved in the repair of damaged property for which the public adjuster negotiated settlement?*

No. The public insurance adjuster may not participate, either directly or indirectly, in the reconstruction or repair of damaged property that is the subject of a claim adjusted by the public insurance adjuster.

Q. 9-52 *Are public insurance adjusters required to be licensed by the Texas Department of Insurance?*

Yes. A person may not act as a public insurance adjuster in Texas or hold themselves out to be a public insurance adjuster in Texas, unless the person holds a license or certificate issued by the commissioner. You may verify the license status of a public insurance adjuster [here](#).

Q. 9-53 *The food in my refrigerator spoiled because of loss of power in my area. Will my homeowners policy pay for the loss?*

If the power failure results from a peril covered in the policy and is off your premises, most homeowners policies will cover up to \$500 for spoiled refrigerated or frozen food. If the power failure is caused by a covered peril and occurs directly to your home or equipment (refrigerator/freezer), you may be eligible for more than \$500. However, you need to read your policy to determine your coverage.

Q. 9-54 *If I evacuate due to a storm, and my personal property is damaged or stolen while in another location, will my personal property be covered by my auto or homeowners policy?*

Homeowners policies provide coverage for personal property while away from the insured location or premises. Most policies limit the amount of this coverage to either 10 percent or 20 percent of the total amount of coverage for personal property. Some policies limit theft coverage for personal property while away from the residence unless the insured is temporarily living there. Generally, a personal automobile policy will not cover personal property.

Source: This question-and-answer subsection utilizes information provided by the [Texas Department of Insurance](#).

Q. 9-55 *What if I have a mortgage on my property? Does the insurance company have to put my mortgage company on the check? How do I get my money for repairs?*

When you borrowed money to buy your home, your mortgage company became invested in it. If you don't use insurance money to make repairs, the property is worth less, so the mortgage company wants to make sure the insurance money is used to protect its investment. Usually, if the damage to the property is more than \$10,000, the mortgage company will be named on the check. If you are only receiving insurance benefits for personal property or additional living expenses, the check will be made out only to you. If the check is made out to you and the mortgage company, you will be asked to sign it and send it to the mortgage company. How it is released for repairs depends on the language in your mortgage contract. In most cases, the funds are held in escrow and released in installments as the repairs are made and approved by the insurance company.

Q. 9-56 *Can the mortgage company make me apply the insurance money to what I owe on the property?*

Under most circumstances, mortgage companies will prohibit you from applying insurance funds to your principal or any payments on which you may be behind because they want you to make the repairs or rebuild the property. However, you must read your contract, because there are some circumstances in which if you are in default, the insurance proceeds may be applied to what you owe, but they must ask your permission.

Q. 9-57 *What if my mortgage has been sold and the wrong company is on the check?*

Return the check to the insurance company and ask that it be reissued and provide them with proof of the correct mortgage company.

Q. 9-58 *What if I have paid off my mortgage?*

Return the check to the insurance company and ask that it be reissued and provide them with proof that you have satisfied all your payments and that your loan is paid in full.

Q. 9-59 *What if my mortgage company bought insurance for my property?*

This is called “force-placed” insurance. This happens when a property owner allows their own insurance to be cancelled, lapse, or if they have been notified by the mortgage company that the insurance is insufficient. The mortgage company then buys the insurance for the homeowner. Usually it covers only the dwelling—no personal property—and can be homeowners or flood insurance. If you have this kind of insurance and need to make an insurance claim, be aware that you must make the claim; the mortgage company will not do it on your behalf. If you are unsure if you have this kind of insurance, ask your mortgage company and get a copy of the policy. These policies are only to make repairs on the property; you cannot use them to pay off your mortgage.

For more information on insurance questions or to make an insurance-related complaint, call the TDI Consumer Help Line at 1-800-252-3439.

9.7 FAQs—Renters

Q. 9-60 What if I rent? Does my renters insurance cover damages from a disaster?

It would depend on the policy. Most renters policies provide coverage for lost, damaged, or stolen personal property/contents only. They may provide coverage for someone else that might get injured in the apartment, which is called liability coverage. However, flood is not covered unless you buy a separate policy.

These are the two types of personal property coverage—replacement cost value (“RCV”) and actual cash value (“ACV”). If you have RCV coverage, your insurance company will reimburse you for the full cost of replacing what you lost. If you have ACV, your insurance company will pay only replacement cost less depreciation, or what a willing buyer would have paid you immediately before the loss. ACV policies are more commonly written for renters insurance than homeowners insurance. We strongly recommend choosing replacement cost coverage if you can afford it. Check your insurance policy to see what type of personal property coverage you have.

Additional living expenses (ALE) may be available if specifically named in your policy. If you have ALE and you are forced to live elsewhere because your apartment has become uninhabitable due to the disaster, your insurance company will pay you what is incurred over and above your normal expenses. This means, for example, if you have to live in a hotel and eat out for a month and you spend \$2,000, where you would normally only spend \$1,400 on rent and groceries, your insurance company would pay you the additional \$600 to make up the difference. You must, however, keep your receipts and furnish those to your insurance company.

To find out your coverage, read your policy or talk to your agent. For more information on renters insurance, check out United Policyholders’ [What’s UP with Renters Insurance](#).

9.8 FAQs—National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Q. 9-61 *What is the difference between a flood insurance policy issued by the NFIP and a policy issued by an insurance company? Does one provide better coverage than the other?*

Flood insurance is provided by the federal government through the NFIP. The policies that are sold by insurance companies are usually NFIP policies sold through the “Write Your Own” (WYO) program. This is done to make it easier to purchase flood policies through local insurance agents. Even though the policies are purchased through the insurance companies, they are still basic NFIP policies.

Claims are handled by NFIP adjusters and by insurance company adjusters that are certified by the NFIP to handle flood claims. Questions and complaints can be referred to the NFIP at 1-800-638-6620. Some insurance companies may also offer additional flood coverage other than the NFIP policy or at a cheaper rate. You should check with your agent or company to see what coverage is available and best for your needs.

Q. 9-62 *How can I obtain insurance coverage to protect my home and contents from damage caused by flooding?*

NFIP makes flood insurance available to people who live in communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. Contact your agent or the NFIP at 1-800-427-4661 to purchase an NFIP policy. The home need not be near a body of water or in a floodplain to qualify.

Q. 9-63 *Why would I buy flood insurance if my property is in a low or moderate risk area?*

Twenty to twenty-five percent of all flood insurance claims come from low to moderate risk areas.

Q. 9-64 *Can I buy flood insurance if I rent?*

You can buy up to \$100,000 of flood insurance for your contents.

Q. 9-65 *How much flood insurance can I buy?*

From NFIP, you can buy up to \$250,000 for the dwelling and \$100,000 for your contents. You may be able to add additional coverage through an agent who sells WYO policies.

Q. 9-66 *Does the policy provide any coverage for additional living expense?*

No, the NFIP policy does not provide coverage for additional living expense.

Q. 9-67 *How is damaged residential property valued after a loss under an NFIP policy?*

If the property is insured to at least 80 percent of its value and is your principal residence, the dwelling will be valued at replacement cost if the dwelling is replaced. If the dwelling is rebuilt at a new location, the replacement cost won't exceed what it would have cost to replace at the former location.

Contents, appliances, carpets and carpet pads, and outdoor property are valued at actual cash value. Actual cash value is the cost to repair with new material of like kind and quality less depreciation.

Q. 9-68 *Is there coverage for the cost of debris removal? What about loss avoidance measures?*

The cost of removing debris on your property and the cost of removing debris of your property that is on someone else's property is covered, but it's subject to the limit of the policy. You will be compensated at the federal minimum wage if you perform the work yourself. Loss avoidance is limited to \$1,000 for the cost of sandbags, temporary levees, pumps, and plastic sheeting and lumber, including the value of your work. An additional \$1,000 is available for the cost of moving insured property to protect it from flood. These benefits do not increase the limit of insurance.

Q. 9-69 *If my automobile was parked on my property and damaged by flood, does the flood policy cover the damage?*

No, automobiles are not covered property under the NFIP policy. If you have comprehensive or full coverage under your auto policy, flood should be covered by that policy. If you have liability only, there is no coverage for the auto. If this happens, you should file a separate claim with your auto insurance agent or company.

Q. 9-70 *Does flood insurance cover damage to built-in appliances?*

Check to see what flood insurance coverage you have. Then, call the NFIP at 1-800-427-4661 to determine what would be covered in a flood insurance policy. Generally, flood policies provide coverage for the structure and personal property. Built-in appliances may fall under either category.

Q. 9-71 *What coverage is available for commercial buildings?*

Up to \$500,000 is available for non-residential buildings and an additional \$500,000 is available for contents of non-residential buildings. Buildings and contents are valued at actual cash value.

Q. 9-72 *When does coverage become effective under an NFIP policy?*

There is a thirty-day waiting period before coverage goes into effect after an NFIP policy is purchased. However, there is an exception to the thirty-day waiting period when a new policy is initially purchased in connection with a loan. In that case, the policy becomes effective at the time of the loan closing.

Q. 9-73 *What if my dwelling or commercial building is valued over the maximum limits available?*

The insurance company that insures your commercial building for fire might add excess flood coverage. That coverage usually has the NFIP maximum limits as a deductible. Availability might depend on the flood zone of each location. There may be insurers that will write excess policies for dwellings over the \$250,000 maximum limits. You should contact your agent to learn more about available coverage.

Q. 9-74 *Where can I get more information about flood insurance?*

Check out www.floodsmart.gov.

Source: This question-and-answer subsection utilizes information provided by the [Texas Department of Insurance](#).

9.9 **FAQs—Texas Windstorm Insurance Association (TWIA)—Wind and Hail**

Q. 9-75 *What is TWIA?*

TWIA is a residual market property insurance company and is not a state agency. These residual markets are created by state law to provide consumers with another alternative for insurance when coverage is unavailable through traditional private sector insurance carriers. When the private sector determines the risk of loss is too great and is unwilling to write coverage voluntarily, applicants can seek coverage through the residual market mechanism. The Association was created in 1971 by the Texas Legislature to provide wind and hail insurance in the Texas seacoast territory.

Q. 9-76 *Are Texas FAIR Plan and TWIA the same?*

Texas FAIR Plan (TFPA) is a separate company from TWIA and provides coverage for all areas of the state. For more information about TFPA, please visit their [website](#).

Q. 9-77 *What does a TWIA policy typically cover?*

Damages caused by windstorm or hail. There are three types of coverage:

- Residential: Dwellings, personal property, manufactured homes
- Commercial: Commercial buildings, business personal property, townhouses, and condominiums
- Miscellaneous Items: Including but not limited to signs, fences, swimming pools, and flagpoles

Q. 9-78 *What does a TWIA policy NOT cover?*

Damage caused by flooding, rain, or storm surge. Wind-driven rain is covered if it enters through an opening in your roof or wall that was caused by the direct force of wind or hail.

Q. 9-79 *Who can get coverage under TWIA, and how can you get it?*

First, contact your insurance agent or, if you don't have an agent, locate a Texas-licensed property and casualty agent. Your insurance agent will help you determine whether you are eligible for TWIA coverage. To be eligible for a TWIA policy, applicants and properties must meet certain criteria defined by the Texas Legislature:

- Applicants must have been denied coverage by at least one insurer in the private market
- Properties must be located in the designated catastrophe area
- Properties must be certified by TDI (WPI-8/WPI-8-E)

- Properties located in specified flood zones (V zones) that were constructed, altered, remodeled, or enlarged after September 1, 2009, and that can obtain flood insurance through the NFIP must provide proof of flood insurance coverage
- Properties must be in an insurable condition as specified by the Association in the Plan of Operation

If you are eligible for coverage, your agent can submit an application for coverage to TWIA on your behalf. TWIA policyholders may choose to pay TWIA directly or through their agent. Once the application is approved, TWIA will issue the policy.

Q. 9-80 Which locations currently are considered designated catastrophe areas?

TWIA policies provide coverage for residential and commercial property located within the area designated by the Commissioner of Insurance. This area currently includes all 14 first tier coastal counties and parts of Harris County east of Highway 146. The specific counties are Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Galveston, Jefferson, Kenedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, and Willacy. When the property is located inside the city limits and east of Highway 146, the following portions of Harris County are also included: La Porte, Morgan’s Point, Pasadena, Seabrook, and Shore Acres.

Q. 9-81 What is a Certificate of Compliance? And why are they a TWIA eligibility requirement?

If you are a Texas coastal property owner who needs to get wind and hail insurance through TWIA, the [Texas Insurance Code Chapter 2210](#) requires your property to be certified as meeting windstorm building code requirements in your area. This Windstorm Certificate of Compliance must be provided to TWIA before the property can be eligible for TWIA coverage. Without a Certificate of Compliance, TWIA lacks evidence that the structure conforms to applicable building codes, and it may be considered uninsurable and ineligible for coverage with TWIA.

Q. 9-82 Who issues the Certificate of Compliance?

Effective June 1, 2020, the Texas Department of Insurance (TDI) began issuing Certificates of Compliance for completed improvements in addition to the Certificates of Compliance it already issues for ongoing improvements. The last day TWIA accepted applications for Certificates of Compliance for completed improvements was May 31, 2020. Windstorm Certificates of Compliance (WPI-8s/WPI-8-Cs) are an important eligibility requirement for TWIA as well as some private insurance companies. Certificates of Compliance issued by TWIA remain valid after June 1, 2020. Property owners do not have to re-certify their structures in order to remain eligible for TWIA insurance.

Q. 9-83 How does this change affect policy holders?

Policyholders and the engineers they hire to help certify a structure must apply to TDI rather than TWIA for a Certificate of Compliance for completed improvements. Certificates of Compliance issued by TWIA remain valid and property owners do not have to re-certify those same structures to remain eligible for TWIA insurance unless they update the structures after being certified.

Q. 9-84 *What are some of the requirements for certification through TDI?*

TDI has provided additional oversight of the certification process for completed improvements such as engineers being required to affirm that a completed improvement is constructed in accordance with its design (i.e., the construction will be evaluated, not just its design). TDI is also allowed to:

- Deny an application if an engineer's evaluation is not fully documented and
- File complaints to the Texas Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors related to the engineering work of a professional engineer.

To learn more, visit [Windstorm Inspections](#) or [Completed Construction Certificates](#).

Q. 9-85 *My property has been damaged by wind or hail. How do I report a claim with TWIA?*

There are three ways to report a claim: 1) through the online Claims Center, 2) by calling 1-800-788-8247, or 3) by contacting your agent.

Once you've reported your claim, a TWIA representative will contact you as soon as possible. If necessary, please make any temporary or minor repairs to protect your property from further damage. Remember to take photos of the damage and keep receipts and records of payment for any temporary repairs. Do not begin making permanent repairs until a TWIA-assigned adjuster or representative has contacted you and inspected your property. Learn more about the TWIA claims process [here](#).

Q. 9-86 *How can I find out the status of my TWIA claim?*

Visit [Claims Center](#) to check the status of your claim, payment information, send messages to TWIA, and find the names and contact info for representatives assigned to your claim. You can also call 1-800-788-8247.

Q. 9-87 *Why is the mortgagee's name on the check for my damage?*

The mortgagee has a financial interest in the dwelling and is required to be included as the payee on any dwelling claims. Learn more [here](#).

Q. 9-88 *How long do I have to report a claim?*

TWIA recommends you report your claim as soon as possible. The deadline to report a claim is one year (365 days) from the date on which the damage to the property occurred. The Texas Department of Insurance Commissioner, on a showing of good cause, may provide an additional 180-day extension. You will need to contact the Texas Department of Insurance to request a claim extension. This is done by sending a signed letter to the Chief Clerk that explains why you weren't able to report a claim by the one-year deadline. You may email the letter to (chiefclerk@tdi.texas.gov) or mail (Texas Department of Insurance, Chief Clerk, MC 113-2A, P.O. Box 149104, Austin, Texas 78714-9104).

Q. 9-89 *What should I expect after I report a claim?*

Once you report your claim, a TWIA claim representative will contact you to discuss the next steps, answer any questions you may have, as well as provide you with additional information. TWIA will send you and your agent a Claim Notice Acknowledgment and Assignment letter. This letter will include contact information for any adjuster and/or adjusting firm assigned to inspect the damages being claimed. The adjuster will contact you to schedule an inspection.

Please keep a record of any related repair expenses and receipts and take photos of the damage prior to making any temporary repairs. Copies of these records need to be provided to your TWIA claim representative.

Learn more about the [TWIA claims process](#).

Q. 9-90 *What is involved with the inspection of my property?*

If an in-person inspection is required, the field adjuster must fully inspect the damages claimed, as well as areas around the insured property that may have been damaged. TWIA asks that you allow the TWIA representative access to the damaged and potentially damaged property as well as the surrounding areas in order to thoroughly and accurately evaluate your claim.

Q. 9-91 *Where can I make a complaint about TWIA?*

You can make a formal complaint about TWIA to the [Texas Department of Insurance](#).

Another resource to resolve concerns about TWIA claims is the Texas Department of Insurance's Coastal Outreach and Assistance Services Team (COAST). Visit their [website](#).

Source: This question-and-answer subsection utilizes information provided by the Texas Windstorm Insurance Association and the Texas Department of Insurance: www.twia.org/frequently-asked-questions; www.twia.org/coverage-eligibility; www.tdi.texas.gov/wind