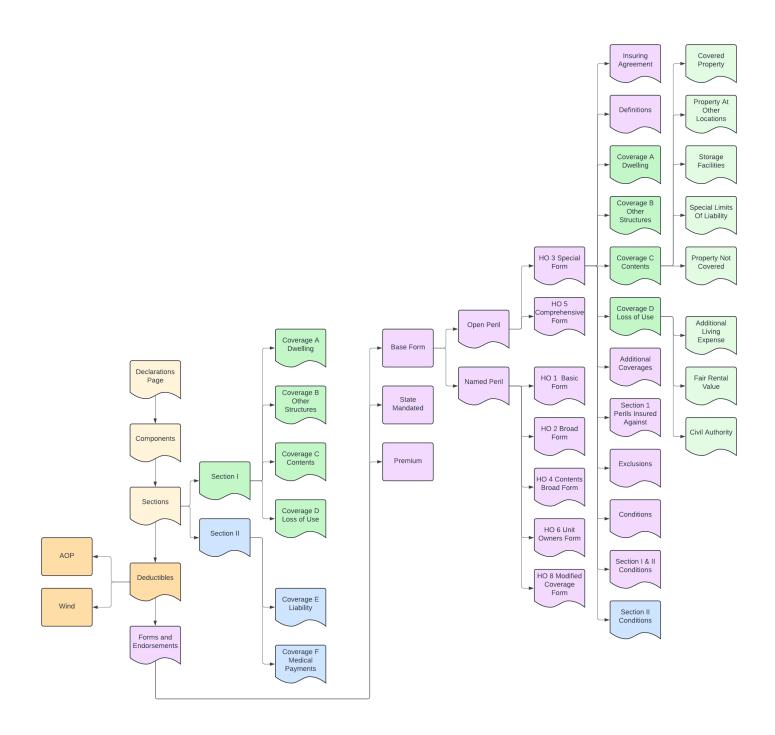
Claims 101

Understanding Your Homeowners Policy – Part 1

Education Series



P.O. Box 546108 Surfside, FL 33154 www.SASclaim.com



Before you can fully understand your insurance policy, you need to have a complete copy. This may sound simple, but it often isn't. At renewal, insurance companies typically only send you updates reflecting changes since the last renewal. Over time, you collect these updates, and when a problem arises, you dig out your insurance file and try to piece everything together — good luck with that!

While it's best practice to have a complete, up-to-date copy of your policy and review it before any loss occurs, the reality is that most people don't do this — myself included. Despite my

extensive knowledge of property policies from over forty years of experience, the complexity remains. My secret? Whenever I take on a new client, I request a certified copy of their policy from the insurance company. A certified policy is one that the insurance company verifies as true and accurate. Then, I read it carefully. However, even reading the policy can be challenging if you're unfamiliar with how policies are organized.

A typical insurance policy consists of several key components:

Now For The Legal Disclaimer

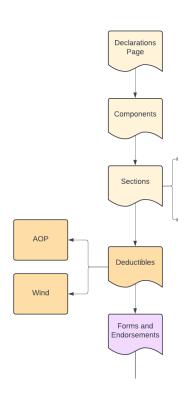
The interpretation of contracts (insurance or otherwise) is giving legal advice. This paper should not be construed as legal advice. If you want to know how the law applies to insurance contracts, you need to speak with an attorney.

- 1. **Statutory Notifications**: These are legally required notices mandated by the state.
- 2. **Declarations Page**: This provides a summary of your insurance policy.
- 3. **Base Policy Form**: This is the core contract that forms the foundation of your insurance agreement.
- 4. **Non-Premium Endorsements**: These amendments modify the base policy without additional cost.
- 5. **Premium Endorsements**: These are

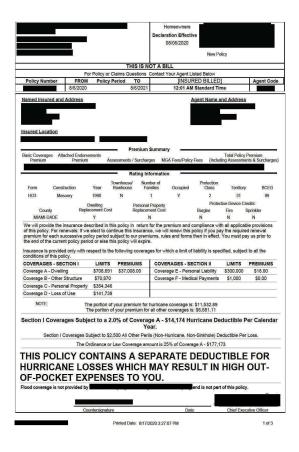
optional coverages that you can purchase for an additional premium.

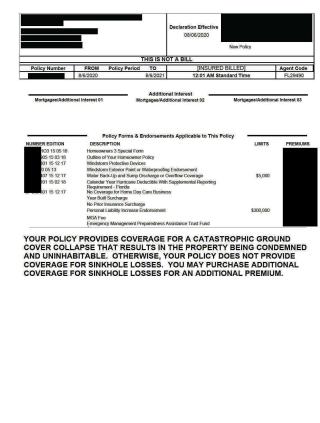
Together, these parts form the binding contract between you and the insurance company. There are additional components, which we'll discuss in this and future papers, but for now, this is the essential information you need to understand.

Where do I start?



Let's presume that you have ordered and received your certified policy. Where do you start? Begin with the declarations page.





As you can see from the image above, the declarations page contains a lot of detailed information. This example has been sanitized to protect the privacy of both the insured and the insurer. Your own declarations page may look similar, but even if it doesn't, don't worry. Here's the key information you should expect to find on your declarations page:

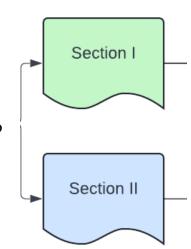
- The name and address of the insurance company
- The named insured and their mailing address
- The agent's name and address
- The policy number and effective dates
- The insured location
- Rating information
- Coverage provided and policy limits
- Applicable deductibles
- Statutory warnings
- Additional interests (such as other insureds and mortgagees)
- Policy forms and endorsements

It's important to note that many policies include separate deductibles for All Other Perils (AOP), windstorms, non-named windstorms, earthquakes, and sinkholes. These separate

deductibles vary by state and coverage, and they can add up to thousands of dollars, representing significant financial exposure. If you live in a state where separate deductibles are allowed, it's wise to set aside funds in a savings account to cover these potential costs. Believe me, you'll be glad you did if the need arises.

Base Form

After reviewing the information on the declarations page, move on to the Base Form. This form will typically have a name like *Special Coverage*, *Broad Form Coverage*, *Basic Coverage*, or something similar. Insurance companies often use different naming conventions to distinguish themselves from competitors, but the key takeaway is this: your coverage will either be provided on an All-Risk basis, a Named Peril basis, or a combination of both.



The Base Form is usually divided into two sections:

- **Section I**: This covers first-party benefits, which are payments made directly to the named insured and other interested parties, such as a mortgagee.
- **Section II**: This covers third-party liability, meaning payments made on behalf of the named insured for legal liability to a third party.

The Base Form itself contains several critical parts, which we will now explore.

- ✓ **Insuring Agreement** (in a nutshell this confirms that in exchange for your payment of the premium, you receive the benefit of insurance coverage).
- ✓ **Definitions** (this part defines words with special meaning. Any time a word or phrase has a special meaning it is bracketed with " " marks).
- ✓ Section I Property Coverages (which may include all or some of the following)
 - o Coverage A Dwelling
 - Coverage B Other Structures
 - $\hspace{1cm} \circ \hspace{1cm} Coverage \hspace{1cm} C-Personal \hspace{1cm} Property \hspace{1cm} aka \hspace{1cm} Contents \\$
 - Special Limits of Liability (these is property for which a special limit of liability applies. An example of this is money. This is typically limited to \$200 regardless of how much money is lost).
 - Property Not Covered
 - o Coverage D Loss of Use
 - Additional Living Expense
 - Fair Rental Value
 - Civil Authority Prohibits Use
 - Loss or Expense Not Covered
 - o Additional Coverages

✓ Section I – Perils Insured Against

- Coverage A Dwelling and Coverage B Other Structures
- Coverage C Personal Property
- ✓ Exclusions
- **✓** Conditions
- ✓ Section II Liability Coverages
 - O Coverage E Personal Liability
 - o Coverage F Medical Payments to Others
 - Section II Additional Coverages
- ✓ Section II Conditions
- ✓ Section I and II Conditions

This is a broad outline of the Base Form. We will go into detail on each of these parts in future papers.

