

Policyholder Rights



FEMA

You have options if your flood insurer denies your claim.

We understand that the claims process is not always an easy one, but we are here to support you. If you do not agree with your insurer's decision to deny your claim and you receive a full or partial claim denial letter from your insurer, you have several options:

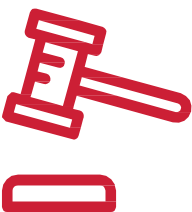


Work with your insurer. We encourage you to first talk to your adjuster or insurer for any specific questions about your claim. Your adjuster can answer general questions and assist you in proving your loss. Your insurer can address specific questions and make final decisions about your claim. If you need to correct or add to any previously submitted proof of loss, you can submit an amended proof of loss directly to your insurer. You must sign and swear to an amended proof of loss and include documentation to support your loss and the dollar amount requested.



File an appeal. You may file a flood insurance appeal directly to us at FEMA, the federal agency that oversees the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). On appeal, FEMA will work with your insurer to gather the claim facts; review the applicable guidance, policy terms, and conditions; and provide an appeal decision that explains why FEMA is upholding or overturning the decision.

- To file an appeal, you must explain the issue(s) in writing, include a copy of the denial letter from your insurer and provide any supporting documentation.
- There is no fee to file an appeal and you do not need a third party to represent you. If you have a third party represent you, FEMA will not pay for any costs incurred for representation. By law, FEMA cannot discuss your claim with a third-party representative unless you provide certain information in writing. Please see <https://www.floodsmart.gov/appeal-your-flood-claim> for additional information.
- You must file your appeal within 60 days of the date of the insurer's denial letter by sending it to FEMA, 400 C Street SW, 6th Floor SW, Washington, D.C. 20472-3010, or FEMA-NFIP-Appeals@fema.dhs.gov. **FEMA will receive and begin processing emailed appeals more quickly than those sent via U.S. mail or express carrier.** Please note that due to cybersecurity requirements, FEMA cannot access file sharing sites, CDs, DVDs, or any electronic storage devices.
- To understand FEMA's previous coverage decisions, please visit <https://www.floodsmart.gov/understanding-coverage-decisions>.
- If you appeal, you can later choose to file suit against your insurer if you are still within the one-year timeframe available to file suit, but you can no longer seek appraisal.



File a lawsuit. Federal law permits you to file suit in the Federal District Court where the damage occurred within one year of when your insurer first denied all or part of your claim.

- You must file suit against your insurer. If the NFIP Direct is your insurer, you may file suit against FEMA. For all other flood insurers, you may not file suit against FEMA.
- Filing an appeal does not extend the one-year timeframe to file suit against your insurer.
- Prior to or after filing a lawsuit, you may want to invoke the appraisal provision of the Standard Flood Insurance Policy. Appraisal is a viable alternative to a lawsuit when the only dispute between you and your insurer involves the price to be paid for a covered flood-damaged item.
- After filing an appeal to FEMA, you may still file suit against your insurer, but once you initiate litigation you can no longer file an appeal.

Additional Information. For more information about the flood insurance claims process, please see the <https://agents.floodsmart.gov/appealing-claim-fact-sheet> or the [NFIP Flood Insurance Claims Handbook](#) both found on FEMA.gov.