




FEMA

W-08008

February 25, 2008

MEMORANDUM TO: Write Your Own (WYO) Company Principal Coordinators
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Servicing Agent

FROM: 
James A. Sadler, CPCU, AIC
Director of Claims
National Flood Insurance Program

SUBJECT: *Wind/Water Investigative Tips*

Hurricanes and other severe storms may result in damage caused by both wind and flood. When handling these claims, adjusters should use proven investigative methods such as those provided in the attached document, which was adapted from the 1998 NFIP pamphlet, *Wind/Water Investigative Tips*. These tips will be included in the revised *NFIP Claims Adjuster Manual*, when published.

Attachment

cc: Vendors, IBHS, Government Technical Representative

Suggested Distribution: Claims Department, Adjusting Firms, Independent Adjusters, and Staff Adjusters Handling NFIP Claims

Wind/Water Investigative Tips

Important Things to Do When Investigating a Claim

- Research local newspapers and/or check with the local weather service, the U.S. Weather Bureau, or other agencies to determine the specific data relative to the storm.
- When damage is caused by a hurricane, tropical storm, nor'easter, or other event that may cause both wind and flood damage, determine and record the following (*check and record the timing and duration for each*):

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Duration</u>
Highest Wind Speed	_____	_____	_____
Barometric Pressure	_____	_____	_____
Amount of Rainfall	_____	_____	_____
Tidal Heights	_____	_____	_____
Storm Surge	_____	_____	_____
Wave Heights	_____	_____	_____

- Record the distance and direction of the insured risk relative to the eye of the storm. Remember that the waves are higher to the right of the storm's path.
- Research and record site conditions:
 - Original ground elevation
 - Distance from body of water
 - After-storm ground elevation or other indications of scour
 - Amount and type of storm debris
- Canvas the neighborhood for eye-witnesses and take their recorded or signed statements. Be certain to identify where each witness was at the time of the storm, the amounts or descriptions of wind and flood each witness saw, and the time of day that each saw it. Record in the claims files only what each witness actually says—not hearsay or your opinion.
- Check for and photograph the debris line. Measure and record how many feet the debris line is from the shoreline and from the insured risk. Be sure to describe the topography in detail.

- Check for and photograph houses and objects adjacent to the insured risk. If damage appears to be different from that of the insured risk, determine why and record the reason in the claim files. Usually, the damage is different for one of two reasons:
 - Different cause of damage (e.g., a tornado can cut a relatively narrow path, leaving neighboring buildings relatively undamaged).
 - Different building construction and anchoring. Look for connectors or tie-down straps for elevated buildings and enclosures beneath elevated buildings. Check the pilings for evidence of scouring. Photograph the remaining pilings, showing patterns of the leaning pilings. Determine how deep the pilings were installed and measure the distance between pilings.
- Determine and record in the claim file a complete description of the damaged or demolished building, including the type of construction; whether elevated (if elevated with an enclosure, be sure to indicate the type of enclosure – breakaway walls, open lattice work, vents, etc.); number of floors (including basement); roof covering and pitch; windows, carports, etc.; and the building's relative position to the wind. It is also important to include a description of the foundation type (slab, piles, piers, etc.) and damage.
- Photograph (close-up) the remains of connectors or tie-downs. Be sure to describe the size, type, brand, method of installation, and if possible the brand name.
- Make a notation in the initial report where evidence suggests the insured risk was not built as securely as neighboring buildings. The flood insurer or coastal plan, for example, may want to check the local building codes to determine if a building construction violation has occurred and document the claim files, both with copies of the code and the evidence of a violation. The age of the building and the effective dates of the building codes need to be documented.
- Check for and photograph any wind-caused openings in the building and/or missing roof shingles.
- Check for and photograph all possible wind-related water marks or stains visible on both the exterior and interior walls and ceilings of the building.
- Check for and photograph all possible flood-related water marks or stains visible on both the exterior and interior of the building.
- Check for and photograph any water marks visible on nearby trees or fence posts, or other buildings.

- Check for and photograph any uprooted trees or trees snapped off at a high level.
- Check for, photograph, and note in the claim files any evidence of severe erosion such as leaning pilings or houses “nosed down” in the ground. Leaning or bent pilings can occur both as a result of flooding and as a result of a building being pushed over by wind forces or blown off its pilings.