

CIPR Spring Event:

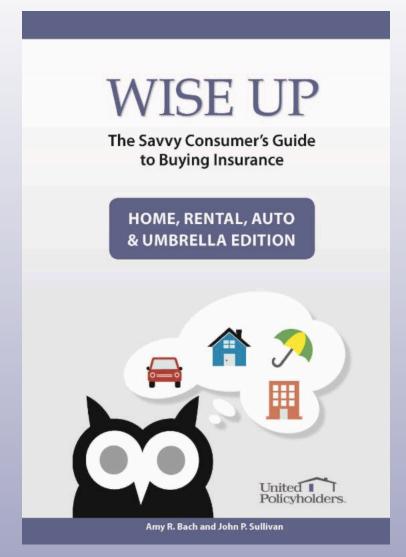
Lessons Learned from Recent Catastrophes

NAIC Spring Meeting: Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 2018

Amy Bach, UP Co-Founder and Executive Director, NAIC Consumer Representative

About United Policyholders

- A 501(c)3 non-profit consumer organization
- Expertise in insurance (buying, claims, legal)
- Supported by donors, grants and volunteers
- A trusted source for the media
 - http://uphelp.org/news/up-in-the-news
- 3 programs: Preparedness, Recovery, Advocacy
- Active at the NAIC, coordinating with state ins.
 Regulators on a regular basis



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What people say about UP

"United Policyholders is a 501(c)(3) with unique expertise in insurance recovery and financial preparedness and a teaching team that has

North Bay Fires - Insurance Claim Help

by United Policyholders



On this website and through the Roadmap to Recovery program you will find tips, tools and resources relevant to the 2017 North Bay wildfires. Our main focus is on helping you navigate your insurance claim toward a full, fair and prompt settlement. We also offer guidance on debris removal, temporary living arrangements, government aid, construction issues, hiring professional help, and deciding how and if you will repair, rebuild or buy a replacement home.

Roadmap to Recovery Survey

Please take a moment to complete our survey.

Consumers' experiences in the market

 Economic impact of higher deductibles and broader exclusions

The imperative to include mitigation impacts in predictive models

Facilitating and rewarding risk reduction:
 A shared responsibility

What we know:

- Coverage gaps impede recovery for property owners, strain local governments and FEMA and create blight
 - Underinsurance, higher deductibles, excluded/capped perils
- Some coverage enhancements are a relative bargain (code upgrades, ERC riders)
- Mitigation is worth investing in
- Home insurance competition, availability and affordability decreases in disaster-struck regions

UP's experience with mitigation:

 Seismic retrofitting support programs and mandates in the Bay Area

Wildfire Mitigation and Insurance Project

 Coordination w/coastal property owners, insurers and regulators

Challenges to applying lessons learned:

- Producer/consumer disconnects re: coverage and pricing
- Resistance to factoring mitigation/local prevention in to models and rate reductions

 Lack of agreement on mitigation techniques/ standards, lack of code enforcement

Hurricane, flood, wildfire:

 Hurricane mitigation standards, support programs, insurer engagement most advanced, IBHS a big factor

 Flood is second most, thanks largely to NFIP/FEMA

Wildfire is way behind

Flood messaging:

- Just b/c you're not legally required to buy it doesn't mean you shouldn't. Get a quote
- Keep coverage up to date
- Inventory your assets
- Scan important documents and store offsite
- Invest in improvements that will make it less likely your home will be damaged and qualify you for better insurance coverage and pricing

Imperatives:

- Get more homes insured for flood (aim: all-risk policies)
- Preserve everything about the NFIP that's working, fix what's not
- Maintain and increase affordable flood insurance options for property owners through expanded private options
- Enforce standards, partnerships and build viable mitigation support programs public AND private:
- Increase private insurers role in facilitating and rewarding mitigation

Hurricane lessons learned:

 Building code enforcement is critical but challenging

IBHS standards facilitating state programs

 Agreement on the home improvement techniques that work

Wildfire mitigation progress:

 Plus: Defensible space/brush management, fire resistant building materials, screening vents all work

 Minus: Perceptions that the proximity of an unmitigated home defeats mitigation efforts, WUI realities, lack of standards, insurer resistance to mitigation mandates

Consumer challenges related to mitigation:

Inadequate information/support/financing

Cost of retrofitting/improving/mitigation

 Perception that investment doesn't get sufficiently rewarded/not worth it

Resistance (aesthetics, political views)

Reduce Your Risk, Reduce Your Premium

A primary way to reduce or avoid future flood losses is to raise your building above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). As the graphic below shows, you could reduce your flood insurance premium by 85 percent or more — and save thousands of dollars over the life of your home or business. It is important to understand the long-term costs and benefits when considering your options for repairing, rebuilding, or relocating.

Insurance Considerations:

- · How elevating your home or business can help reduce your rates
- · Future premium increases for all homes and businesses
- · Options for insuring your building and its contents
- · Changes in rates for secondary homes
- · Other circumstances that could increase your rates

Building Considerations:

- · Meeting building code requirements and current best practices
- · Revised Flood Insurance Rate Maps and advisory flood risk products
- · Hazard mitigation grant programs
- · Other grant programs and loans to help rebuild or acquire your home or business

Under the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, You Could Save More than \$90,000 over 10 Years if You Build 3 Feet above Base Flood Elevation*

PREMIUM AT 4 FEET BELOW BASE FLOOD ELEVATION

\$9,500/year \$95,000/10 years PREMIUM AT BASE FLOOD ELEVATION

\$1,410/year \$14,100/10 years PREMIUM AT 3 FEET ABOVE BASE FLOOD ELEVATION

If you rebuild to pre-flood

insurance premium could

increase dramatically in

conditions, your flood

the future.

\$427/year \$4,270/10 years

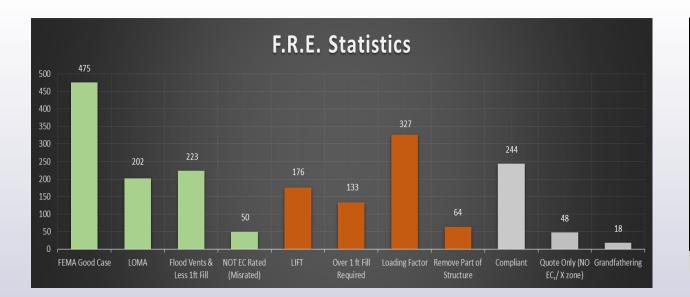






BFI

*\$250,000 building coverage only (does not include contents), AE (high to moderate risk) zone, single-family, one-story structure without a basement at: 4 feet below Base Flood Elevation (BFE); at BFE; and at 3 feet above BFE. (Rating per FEMA flood insurance manual, October 1, 2012). The illustration above is based on a standard National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) deductible.



| FEMA Good Case | 475 | 32 % |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------|
| LOMA | 202 | 14% |
| Flood Vents & Less 1ft Fill | 223 | 15% |
| NOT EC Rated (Misrated) | 50 | 3% |
| LIFT | 176 | 12% |
| Over 1 ft Fill Required | 133 | 9% |
| Loading Factor | 327 | 22% |
| Remove Part of Structure | 64 | 4% |
| Compliant | 244 | 16% |
| Quote Only (NO EC,/ X zone) | 48 | 3% |
| Grandfathering | 18 | 1% |
| | 1485 | 100% |

1485 Reviews / Total Customer Premium Reductions = **\$2,344,252.00 32%** of our reviewed cases can pay lower premiums with reasonable mitigation.

The Reasonable Mitigation Cases saved \$843,503.00 this year.

FEMA Good Case: This is a simple combination of the sections below:

LOMA: Structure is eligible to apply for a LOMA with FEMA and be placed into the X Zone.

Flood Vents: These are structures where the addition of compliant Flood Vents and less than 1' of fill/LAG change, will lower flood premiums.

Not EC Rated: Policy in force does not use the existing Elevation Certificate for rating, which would reflect a

lower premium. As well as other misratings.

Top Errors on Policies (Misratings):

- Residency status incorrect (Primary/Non-Primary)
- Pre-FIRM structures not rated off EC, when it would be more beneficial to the owner.
- Floor Elevation difference is misrated (compared to BFE)
- Some cases are eligible for LOMA's and still have high policies. Agents don't catch this info.