

The Age of Extreme Weather

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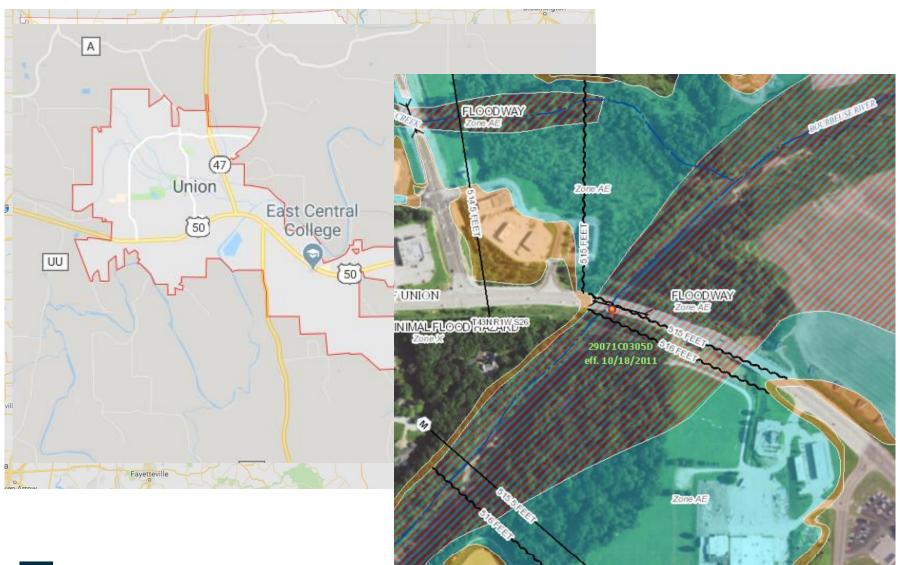
I.I.I. Mission Statement



Catastrophes

Extreme Weather Threatens Union

A Small Town in Missouri





1982 Union, Missouri, Flood

A Storm for the Ages



Bourbeuse River Record Crest 33.8 feet 12/5/1982

2015 Union, Missouri, Flood

A Storm for the Ages



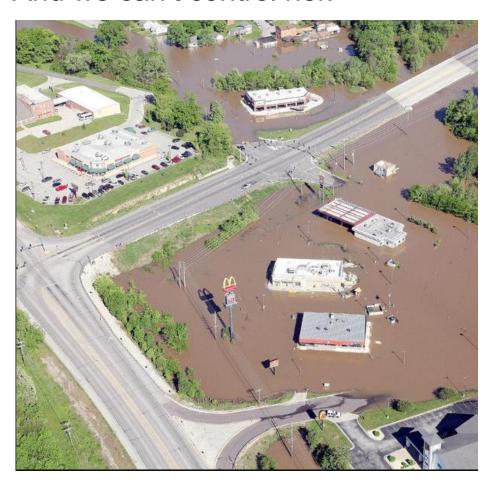
Bourbeuse River Record Crest 34.3 feet 12/29/2015



2017 Union, Missouri, Flood

"Unfortunately, it's a river and Mother Nature. And we can't control her."

Bourbeuse River Crest 29.4 feet May 2-3, 2017



	Crest (feet)	Year
1	0.40	1936
2	0.40	1948
3	0.40	1948
4	0.50	1976
5	0.55	2014
6	0.64	2012
7	0.68	2000
8	0.78	2001
9	0.80	1996
10	1.14	2007

Extreme Events: A Troubling Trend

Rank	Date	Event	Cause	Insured Loss (1) (\$ millions)
1	Aug. 2005	Hurricane Katrina	Hurricane	\$41,100
<u>2</u>	<u>Sep. 2017</u>	Hurricane Maria (2)	<u>Hurricane</u>	<u>25,000-30,000</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Sep. 2017</u>	Hurricane Irma (2)	<u>Hurricane</u>	<u>20,000-25,000</u>
4	Sep. 2001	September 11 Events	Terrorism	18,779
5	Oct. 2012	Hurricane Sandy	Hurricane	18,750
<u>6</u>	Aug. 2017	Hurricane Harvey (2)	<u>Hurricane</u>	<u>16,000-19,000</u>
7	Aug. 1992	Hurricane Andrew	Hurricane	15,500
8	Jan. 1994	Northridge, CA earthquake	Earthquake	12,500
9	Sep. 2008	Hurricane Ike	Hurricane	12,500
10	Oct. 2005	Hurricane Wilma	Hurricane	10,300

⁽²⁾ Insurance Information Institute estimate based on data from catastrophe risk modelers, the Property Claims Services unit of Verisk Analytics, et al.

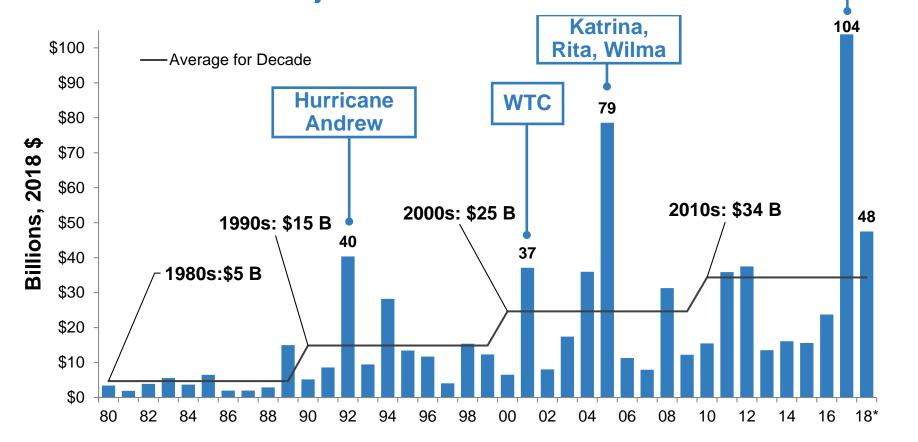


Source: Insurance Information Institute, catastrophe risk modelers, The Property Claim Services® (PCS®) unit of ISO®, a Verisk Analytics® company, et al.

⁽¹⁾ Dollars when occurred.

U.S. Inflation-Adjusted Insured Cat Losses

Harvey, Irma, Maria



2018 – Third worst year for U.S. Insured Catastrophe Losses. Average Insured Loss per Year for 1980-2018 is \$19.3 B.



How Insurance Drives Economic Growth

Safety/ Security



1. Insurers are financial first responders



2. Insurers are risk mitigators

Economic/ Financial Stability



3. Insurers are capital protectors



5. Insurance sustains the supply chain



4. Insurance is a partner in social policy



6. Insurers are capital infusers

Development



7. Insurers are community builders



Insurers are innovation catalysts



8. Insurance enables infrastructure improvements



10.Insurers are credit facilitators



Insurance Leading Throughout History





Underwriting Solutions

(Re)insurance Products

Private Industry

Case Studies

FEMA Reinsurance

✓ Through a \$150 million purchase of private reinsurance products, FEMA was able to recover approximately \$1 billion, or an eighth of its total 2017 loses.



NFIP NatCat Bonds

By issuing new natural catastrophe bonds geared towards institutional investors, the NFIP can bring an estimated \$500 million of additional reinsurance coverage.



Private Market Flood Products

✓ During 2017, the private flood insurance market added 50 new carriers. Direct private flood insurance premiums written reached \$630 million, an increase of \$217 million over 2016.

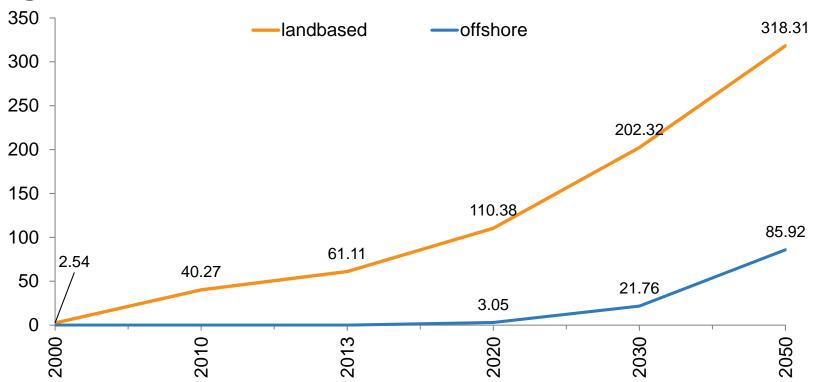




Case Study: Offshore Wind Power

Growth of Wind Power Capacity in the U.S.



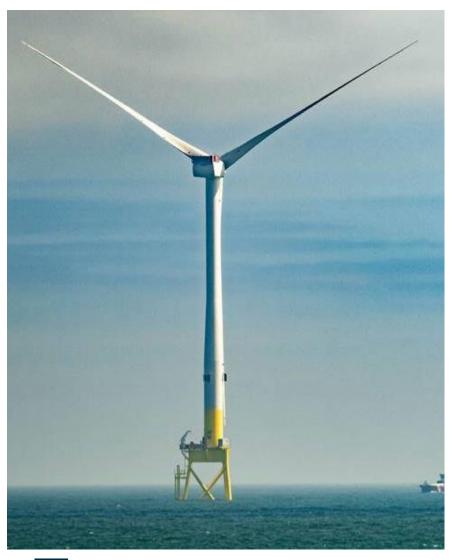


By 2050 total wind power capacity across 48 states will be 404.25 gigawatts, an increase of 180.15 gigawatts from 2030



Source: Energy.gov

Offshore wind farms pros and cons



Pros

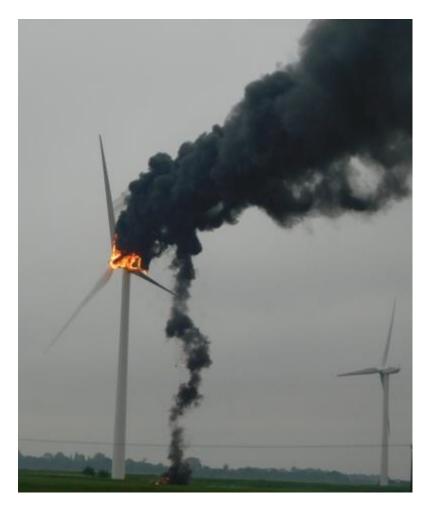
- Offshore wind speeds are faster and steadier than on land
- Meet energy needs of highdensity coastal areas
- Renewable energy with no pollution
- Domestic energy source
- ▲ Jobs

Cons

- Expensive and difficult to build and maintain
- Effects on marine animals and birds are not fully understood
- May be unpopular with residents

Source <u>American Geosciences Institute</u>

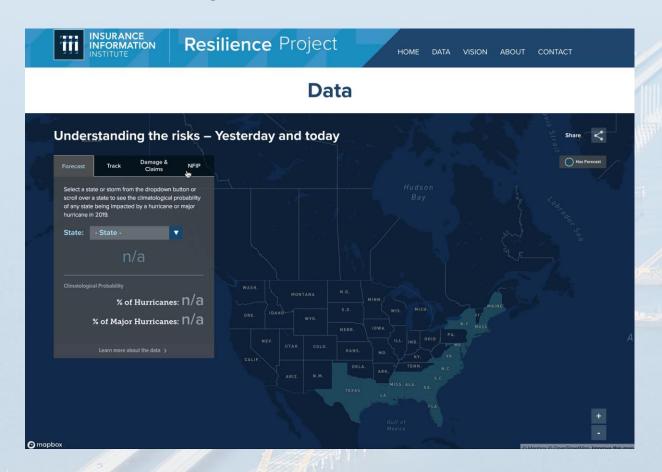
Key risks faced by wind farms



Risk	Insurance	
Cargo in transit	Marine	
Construction problems	Construction delay cover	
Mechanical, cable issues	Property damage cover	
Lightning strike	Business interruption	
Terrorism	Political risk	
'Wind drought'	Weather hedge	

Education Solutions

I.I.I. Resilience Project



Data transformed to show the power of resilience.

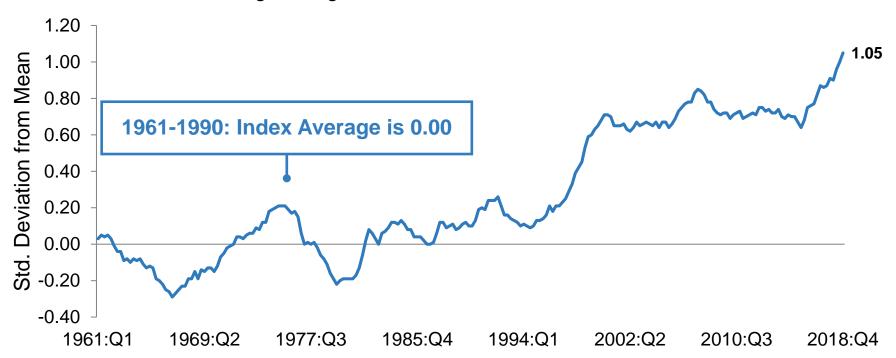




Education & Analysis

Actuaries Climate Index – Measuring Weather Extremes

Seasonal Five-Year Moving Average, United States



Index Measures Frequency of Extreme Events (Heat, Cold, Drought, Wind, Rain, Sea Level) Vs. 1961-1990 Average



Summary

- ▲ Extreme Weather is a Growing Problem Worldwide
- ▲ Insurance Traditionally Manages Emerging Risks
- ▲ Insurers Are Taking an Educational Role





Thank you for your time and your attention!