The “above-average” Atlantic hurricane seasons of the past few years have underscored the importance of flood insurance and the fact that not enough people have it.

The human and economic tolls associated with flooding can be massive. It can take families, businesses, and communities years to recover from a single event. And – until recently – insuring these risks and the cost of helping communities recover fell almost entirely on government programs.

Losses are on the rise, due to weather and demographic trends: More people are moving into areas most vulnerable to weather and climate-related risks. Since 1940, the number of housing units in the United States has increased most dramatically in hurricane- and flood-prone areas in Florida and Texas, as well as parts of California, Nevada, and Washington that are at an elevated risk of wildfire or drought — and, consequently, mudslides and flash floods.

Many people incorrectly assume homeowners insurance covers flood damage or believe they only need flood insurance if their mortgage lender requires it.

Following two storms in 2021 that submerged basements, cracked home foundations, and destroyed belongings, many residents in the U.S. Northeast suddenly realized they don’t have flood insurance.

Further Reading: Triple-I Research
- Flood: Beyond Risk Transfer
- Hurricane Season: More Than Just Wind and Water
- Severe convective storms: Evolving risks call for innovation to reduce costs, drive resilience

“Any home can flood, even if you’re well outside a floodplain…. Get flood insurance. Whether you’re a homeowner or a renter or a business – get flood insurance.”

– Dan Kaniewski, managing director for public sector innovation at Marsh & McLennan and former deputy administrator for resilience at FEMA.

* Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
** Testimony FEMA’s Michael Grimm delivered to a House subcommittee on the environment
Flood is no longer an “untouchable” risk

Flood was long considered an untouchable risk for private insurers. For decades, FEMA’s National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was practically the only available option. Before NFIP, “mitigation” meant building more dams and providing post-event recovery assistance.

Improved data, analysis, and modeling have helped drive increased private-sector interest in flood-risk transfer and mitigation. Since 2016 NFIP has been using reinsurance protection. NFIP purchased $115 billion in coverage from 32 private reinsurers in 2021, up from 27 in 2020.

In 2019, federal regulators allowed mortgage lenders to accept private homeowners flood insurance if the policies abide by regulatory definitions. Also allowed are private insurance policies that do not meet regulations if insurers provide adequate protection according to general safety and soundness requirements. The effect is likely to impact homeowners in states where most of the nation’s flood insurance policies are held.

The increase in private coverage helps spread the economic risk related to flooding. Private carriers can also offer higher coverage than NFIP.

Top 10 Writers of Private Flood Insurance
(Direct premiums written, 2020, $000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Direct Premiums Written</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zurich Insurance Group</td>
<td>$98,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assurant Inc.</td>
<td>$97,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American International Group (AIG)</td>
<td>$75,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXA</td>
<td>$68,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Re Ltd.</td>
<td>$67,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch Capital Group Ltd.</td>
<td>$49,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkshire Hathaway Inc.</td>
<td>$41,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Mutual</td>
<td>$38,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allstate Corp.</td>
<td>$35,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAPFRE</td>
<td>$27,123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk transfer not enough

Despite growing private involvement, many experts consider the current system unsustainable. A resilience mindset is required, and that demands more than insurance products. Insurers’ command of loss trends and expertise in quantifying risk must be married to technology, public policy, finance, and science.

In 2021, FEMA unveiled details of Risk Rating 2.0 – its plan to modernize NFIP to make it fairer and more sustainable. The changes measure flood danger differently – gauging properties’ specific risks and replacement costs, rather than simply whether they sit in a FEMA-designated “flood zone.” FEMA officials said this would end a system in which low-value homes effectively subsidize insurance for high-value homes.

FEMA also launched its National Risk Index for natural hazards. The online mapping application identifies communities most at risk for 18 types of events. It visualizes the risk metrics and includes data about expected annual losses, social vulnerabilities, and community resilience.

Triple-I collaborates with its insurer members, other nonprofits, insurtechs, and other partners to promote pre-emptive mitigation and rapid recovery to benefit policyholders, insurers, communities, and businesses. Its Resilience Accelerator provides access to numerous tools and resources, including flood peril maps and webinars featuring leaders in risk and insurance innovation.

The Triple-I Blog

- Flood: An Insurable Peril That’s Underinsured
- Flood Pictures Worth More Than 1,000 Words
- Partnering to Improve Flood Resilience
- FEMA’s New Approach to Flood Risk Will Make Insurance Program Fairer
- Severe Weather Preparedness Week: Flood