

## Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection





# Connecticut Association of Flood Managers Conference

Flood Insurance Reform:
Where the Rubber Meets the Road!

October 21, 2015, Westbrook Diane Ifkovic, State NFIP Coordinator



Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection



# Why Changes to the NFIP Rates?

- 45 years later, costs of flooding are increasing, program is in debt, not sustainable in the future
- Artificially low rates & discounts no longer sustainable
- ❖ In July 2012, Congress passed the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act (BW12), to make the program more financially sound over the long term.
- ❖In March 2014, Congress enacted the Homeowners Flood Insurance Affordability Act (HFIAA) which revised sections of BW12 and added new reform



#### Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012

## BW12 signed into law July 6, 2012

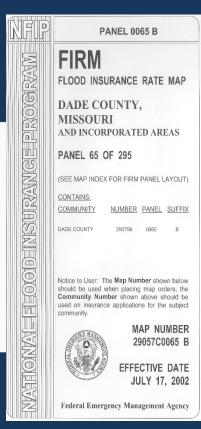
- Targeted Pre-FIRM structures to pay actuarial rate
- 25% increase for commercial, non-primary residence, severe repetitive loss properties (SRLP)
- Actuarial rating at sale of property or new policy
- Increased annual rate cap from 10% to 20%/year
- Reserve Fund additional 5% of premium
- Start to phase out grandfathered rates October 2014
  - **Elevation Certificates required for rating**

## Pre-FIRM versus Post-FIRM

FIRM = Flood Insurance Rate Map

**Pre-FIRM** 

Built <u>before</u> initial FIRM



**Post-FIRM** 

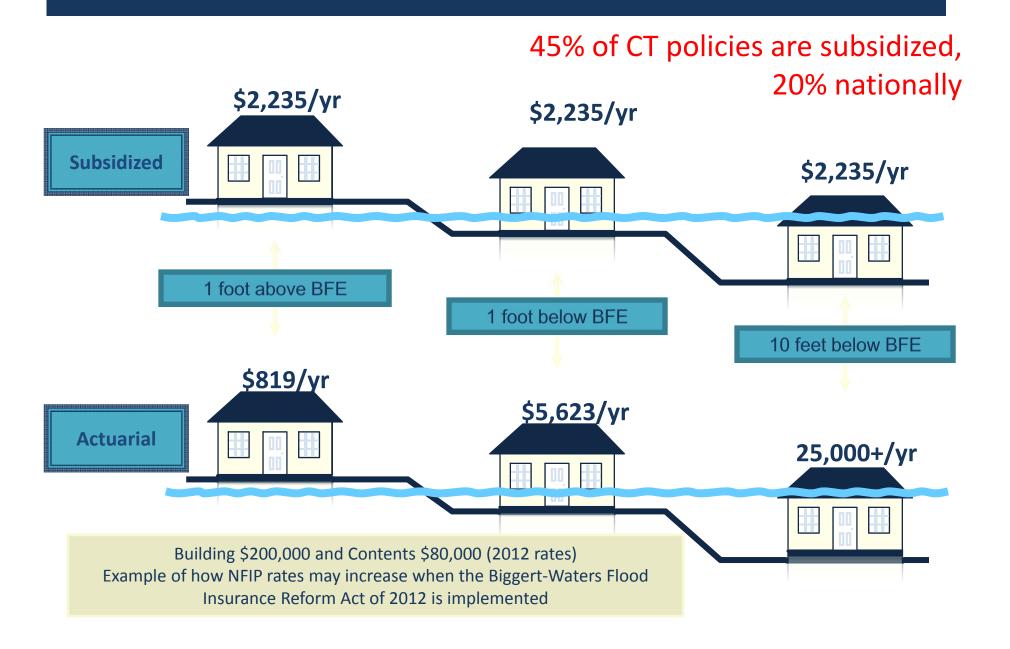
In Compliance as New Construction or Substantial Improvement

Built on or after the initial FIRM

Subsidized Rate, not rated with elevation data

**Actuarial Rate** 

### Rating Examples: Impact of Loss of Subsidies





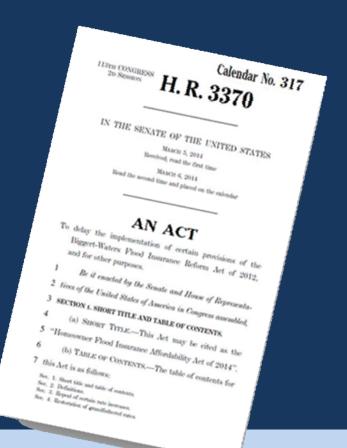
## Fallout from BW12

- Seen as "too much, too soon".
- Sale of homes in floodplain were difficult, especially in coastal towns.
- Realtor organizations lobbied for reform.
- Property owners felt rates rose too sharply.
- Muddled with Sandy recovery and new maps.
- Pressure was put on Congress to provide relief in the form of revised legislation.



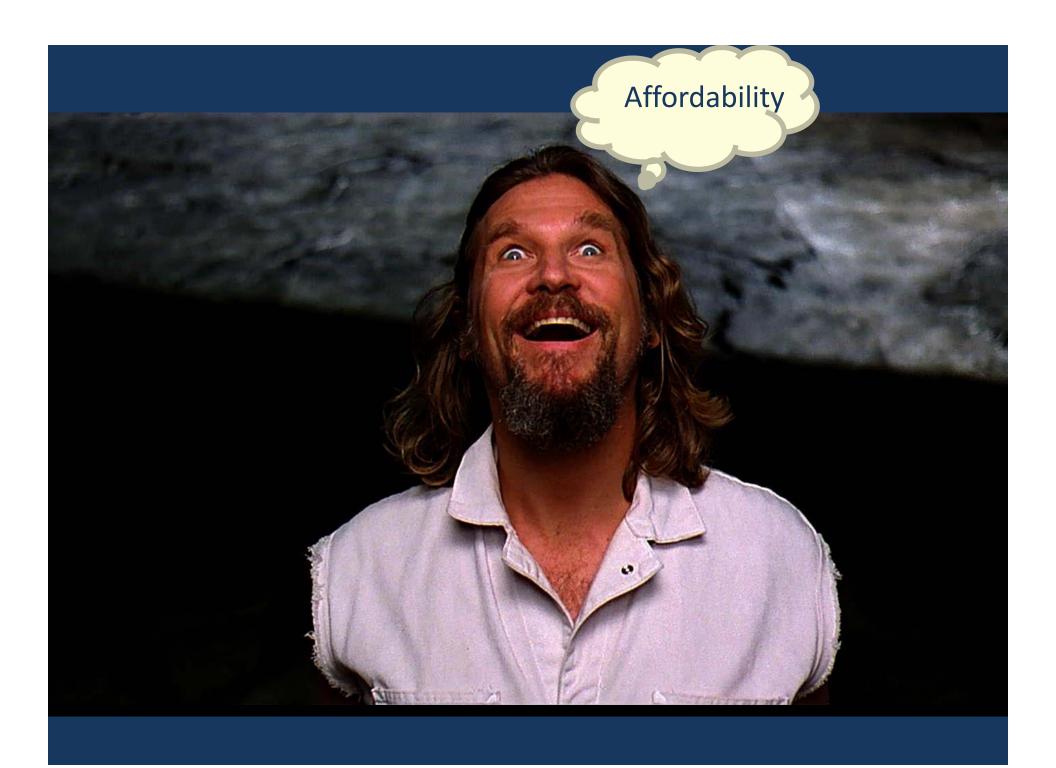
#### **Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014**

- HFIAA signed into law on March 21, 2014
- Repeals or modifies some BW12 provisions
- Adds some new provisions
- Maintains long term goal of removing subsidized rates





Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection



## HFIAA - What Stayed the Same?

• 25% annual increase for commercial, SRLP, non-primary residences until actuarial rate achieved. (definition for a non-primary [seasonal] residence changed from 80% to 50% annual occupancy)

 Reserve Fund – additional 10% - 15% of premium (increased from 5% initially in 2014)



## **HFIAA – What Changed?**

- Repeals actuarial rate at sale/new policy
- Restores grandfathered rates
- Rate increases lowered to 5-15%/year per class
- Added annual surcharge of \$25 residence, \$250 commercial and secondary home
- 18% annual rate cap on any individual policy (includes Reserve Fund 10%, excludes surcharge)
- Raised deductible limit to \$10,000
- Elevation certificates not required for rating



#### **FEMA Flood Insurance Advocate**

- HFIAA established Office of Flood Insurance Advocate
- Educates residents on flood map appeals
- Aids policyholders with accurate rate information
- Assists with complicated claims issues
- Office established December 22, 2014
- Contact by email:

insurance-advocate@fema.dhs.gov

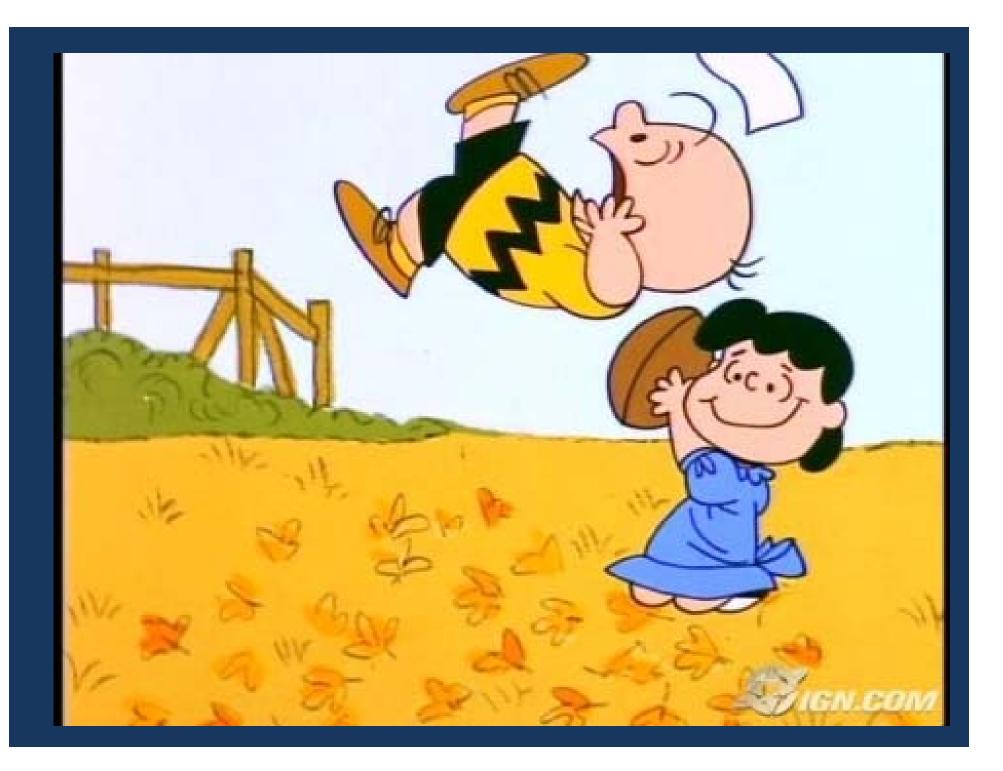


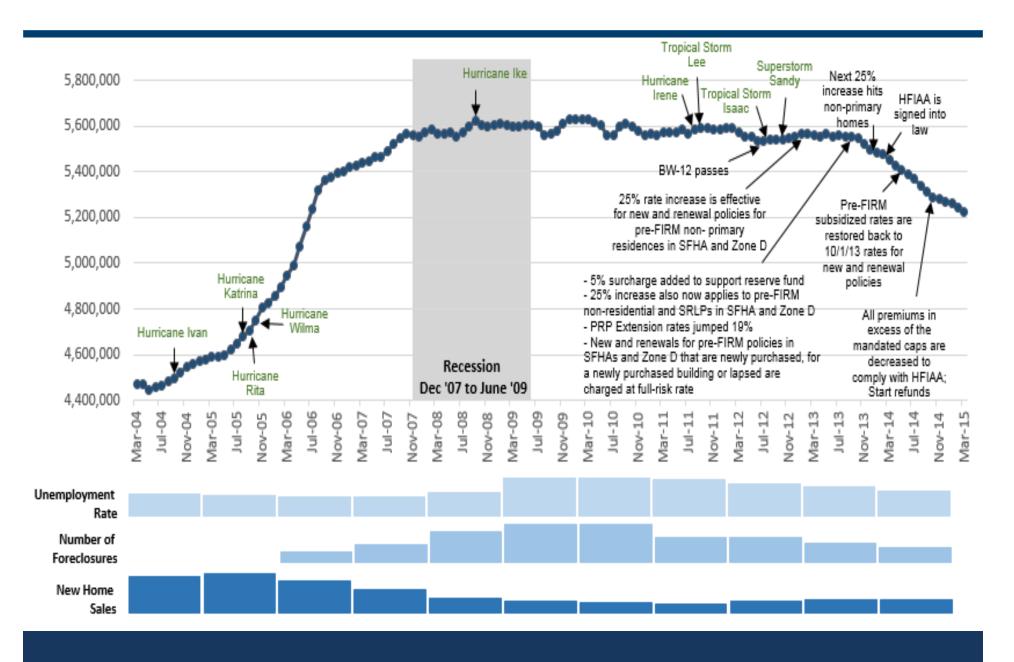


## What do these HFIAA changes mean?

- Pre-FIRM structures Almost guaranteed to max out at 18% per year rate increase
   (min. 5% rate increase & 10-15% reserve fund)
- Post-FIRM structures Actuarial rate, still subject to surcharge (\$25 or \$250) and 10% reserve fund.
   These policies also subject to 18% annual rate cap but rates aren't quite there yet, but they are starting to see double digit increases.









**Policy Counts Dropping Nationally** 

# November 1, 2015 Program Changes

#### **Identification of Business Properties - 25% increase**

- Insurance application form now asks if the property is a business (previously only categories were residential or non-residential)
- Business means a building were a licensed commercial enterprise is carried out to generate income
- Targeting older, Pre-FIRM commercial properties



# I GOT A ROCK!



## Overall Program Concerns

- Property owners are dropping flood insurance coverage due to high costs.
- Program is again losing revenue, fewer policies.
- Less flood insurance coverage leads to more requests for federal disaster assistance, and assistance from state and local relief agencies.
- Less flood insurance coverage may make it harder for residents without deep pockets to rebuild and recover after a flood event.



## Concern for Municipal Officials

- Insurance costs will increase over time for older, non-mitigated structures, unable to pay premium
- Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) requests.
- More requests for FEMA mitigation grants/\$\$.
- Pressure to join Community Rating System (CRS).
- Homes in floodplain areas may be difficult to sell.
- Home values may decrease, leading to decrease in the property tax base for local governments.
- More complaints from businesses on high rates.

# For Consulting/Design Professionals

- More requests for Elevation Certificates (new EC coming very soon, form expires Oct. 31, 2015)
- More requests for LOMA applications.
- More work involving design of elevations or flood mitigation projects.



## All bets may be off in 2017 . . .

- As the NFIP is up for re-authorization in 2017.
- More changes may be coming.
- Potential political football.



## Questions? Complaints?

Diane Ifkovic State NFIP Coordinator diane.ifkovic@ct.gov (860) 424-3537

