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GETTING AHEAD OF THE STORM: FLOOD-RESILIENCY STANDARDS FOR EXISTING HOMES AND NEW COMMUNITIES







Prepared for:

TRIECA 2018 Conference

Prepared by:

Natalia Moudrak, Director, Intact Centre (March 21, Toronto)







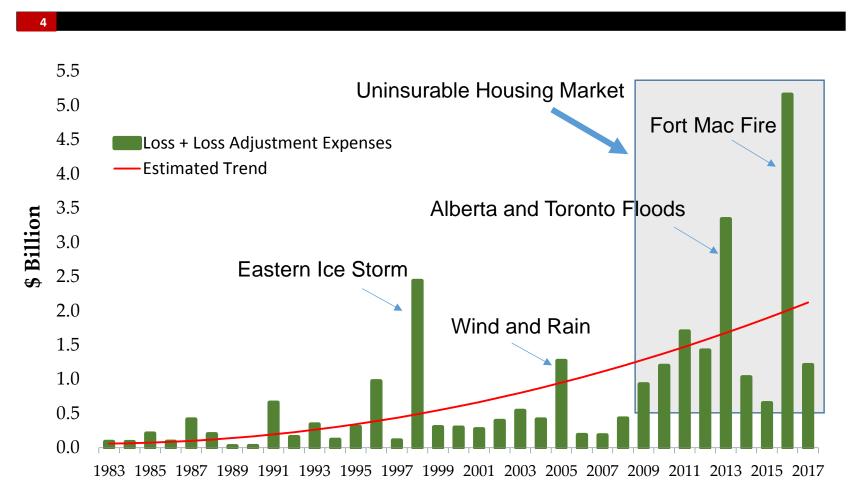
AGENDA



- 3
- 1. Costs of extreme weather in Canada continue to rise
 - Elevated risk of mortgage defaults
 - Mental health impacts, time off work claims
- 2. P&C insurance incentives for flood risk reduction
- Flood-resiliency guidelines & standards under development
 - Flood-resiliency for <u>homes</u>
 - Flood-resiliency standard for <u>new communities</u>
 - Flood-resiliency standard for <u>existing communities</u>

COSTS OF EXTREME WEATHER: P&C CATASTROPHIC INSURABLE LOSSES (\$CAD)



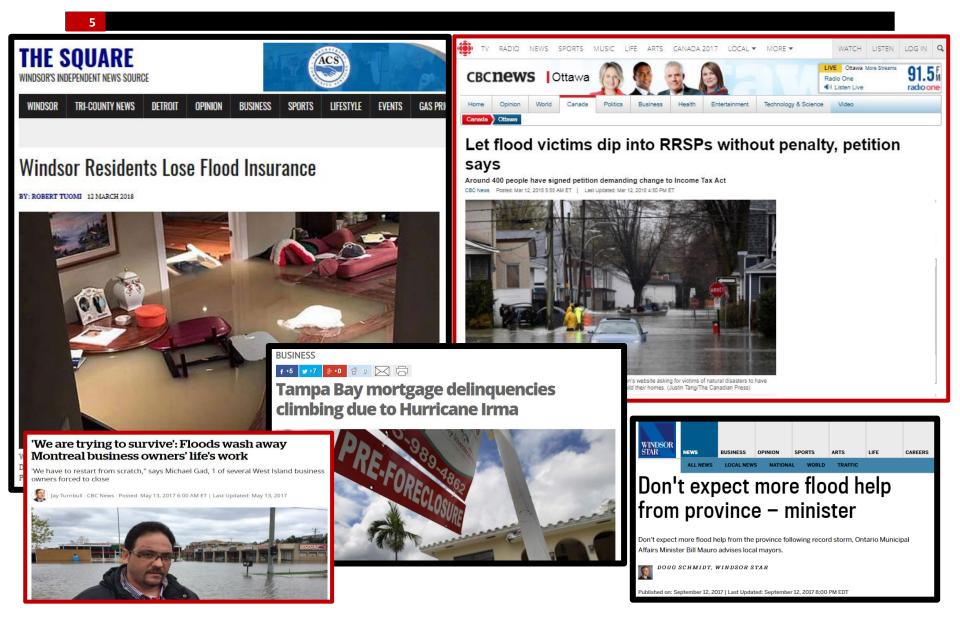


Source: IBC Facts Book, PCS, CatIQ, Swiss Re, Munich Re & Deloitte Values in 2017\$ CAN, 2017 preliminary

Note: Cost to government, businesses and individuals **3-4X** that of private insurers

REPEATED FLOODING ELEVATES RISK OF MORTGAGE DEFAULTS



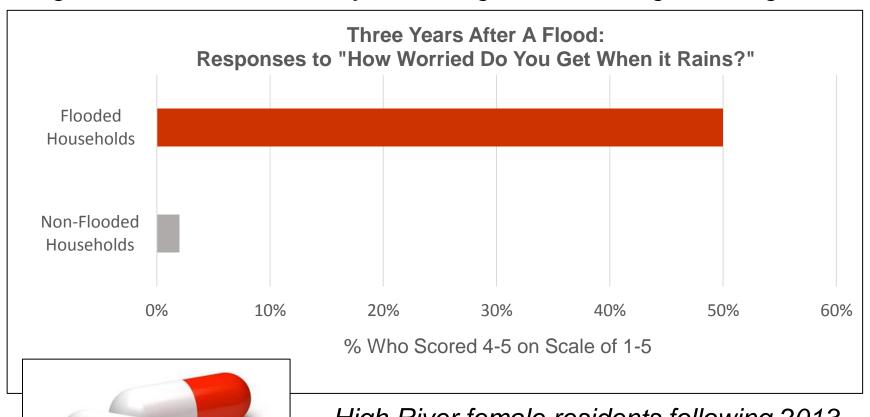


MENTAL HEALTH IMPACTS OF FLOODING: TIME OFF WORK CLAIMS, PRESCRIPTION USE



6

Average time off work was 7 days following home flooding – Burlington, ON



High River female residents following 2013 Alberta floods: **164**% increase in anti-anxiety medication; **232**% increase in sleeping aids (Sahni et al. 2016)

P&C INSURANCE INCENTIVES FOR FLOOD RISK REDUCTION



7

"Water damage is now the leading cause of personal property claims. Over the last 10 years, water losses for personal property claims have doubled to 40% (of \$ paid in losses). There are a number of improvements that Canadians can take to better protect their homes and communities against water damage. By taking these steps, Canadians could lower their annual premiums - anywhere from 5 to 15%. Those who live in municipalities who make climate resilient infrastructure a priority could also benefit from more affordable premiums, higher coverage limits and enhanced insurance coverage."

Intact Financial Corporation, 2017

FLOOD-RESILIENCY GUIDELINES & STANDARDS UNDER DEVELOPMENT (EXAMPLES)



8





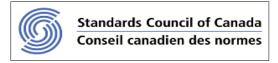
Flood-Resiliency Standard: Basements New Standards Supported by:







Flood-Resiliency
Standard:
New Communities









Flood-Resiliency
Standard:
Existing Communities

... and experts all across Canada, who contribute to research and standards development...

FLOOD-RESILIENCY FOR <u>HOMES</u>: HOME INSPECTIONS



9

- 9,000 Home Inspectors in Ontario & 40,000 nationally
- Home Inspectors currently receive <u>virtually no training</u> on home flood risk
- Home flood assessment would be applied to nearly all homes during the "buy/sell cycle", on request by home owner/insurer

Fleming College







Courses in Home Inspection Certificate (Online)

DETAILS AND REGISTRATION BELOW

MANDATORY COURSES

- >>> Roofing Inspection (CNST106)
- Structural Inspection (CNST107)
- >>> Electrical Inspection (CNST099)
- Heating Inspection I (CNST101)
- Heating Inspection II (CNST102)
- Air Conditioning and Heat Pump Inspection (CNST097)
- Plumbing Inspection (CNST105)
- >> Exterior Inspection (CNST100)
- Interior/Insulation Inspection (CNST103)
- Communication/Professional Practices (COMM052)

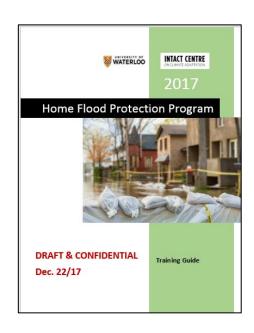
FLOOD-RESILIENCY FOR HOMES: HOME FLOOD SELF-ASSESSMENT APP

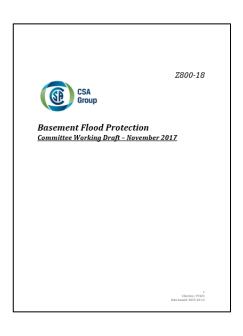


10

- Purpose: assess basement flood risk based on "80:20" rule. App would consist of 10-20 questions presented to home owners regarding potential flood risk – much material to draw upon (see below)
- Characteristics: "connect to homeowner" using simple tool. Fast: 20-30 minutes to complete. Scalable: available to all homeowners/insurers. Incentive: App could result in premium adjustment. Government: requires virtually no support to execute







FLOOD-RESILIENCY STANDARD FOR <u>NEW</u> COMMUNITIES: UNDER DEVELOPMENT



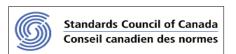
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Purpose: develop a standard for floodresilient new community design for lowrise residential developments in Canada

Current Status:

- CSA Group will develop a national standard of Canada
- "Preventing Disaster Before It Strikes" report developed by the Intact Centre (Sept. 2017) serves a seed document for the standard
- Technical Committee (municipal experts, developers, homebuilders, engineering consultants, insurance industry reps, academia, etc.)
- Expected publication Sept. 2019









FLOOD-RESILIENCY STANDARD FOR EXISTING COMMUNITIES



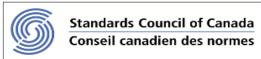
12

Purpose:

- 1) develop a framework for screening neighbourhoods to prioritize flood risk reduction work; and
- 2) identify best practices for flood risk reduction based on flood hazards and neighborhood characteristics







Current Status:

- Draft outline of the prioritization framework prepared and circulated for review
- NBC review of flood-resiliency dates and measures underway
- May 22, 2018 in-person meeting in Toronto to discuss the framework, BP's

Neighborhood Screening

- Age
- Location
- Sewer system type (combined, partially separated, fully separated with and without dual drainage design)
- Design practice assumptions
- Nature of Complaints/Flood Reports
- Estimate of Level of Service
- Flood density (# properties per unit area)
- Estimated cost of damages

FLOOD-RESILIENCY STANDARD FOR EXISTING COMMUNITIES



13

In Scope	Out of Scope
 Best Practices: Physical infrastructure enhancements (minor capital projects, lot level improvements) Best management practices and behavioral programs (e.g., monitoring, maintenance, education and awareness programs) Planning / land use management considerations 	Best Practices:
 Geography: All 10 provinces in Canada Flood Hazards: Riverine Overland Storm and Sanitary Sewer Back Up Groundwater Seepage (as it relates to sewer back up risk) 	 Geography: Permafrost communities Flood Hazards: Coastal (e.g., storm surge; tidal flooding; sea level rise) Unique flood hazards (e.g., dam failures)
Residential Development: Urban Areas Rural Areas Infill / Redevelopment Areas	 Non-Residential Development: Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Agricultural Other non-residential development and major transportation routes

FLOOD-RESILIENCY STANDARD FOR EXISTING COMMUNITIES



14

To prioritize draft best practices and arrive at a "highly practical" list, key stakeholders rank each best practice in term of:

- a) effectiveness to reduce flood risk; and
- b) financial and technical feasibility for implementation.

The highest-ranking best practices are considered as part of the seed document for guideline/standards development.





FLOOD-RESILIENCY STANDARD FOR EXISTING COMMUNITIES: TIMEFRAME



15

Stakeholder consultation Workshop to

Workshop to review approach and prioritize best practices

Publication

Media outreach / Key findings dissimentation



Develop a preliminary outline of best practices

Report drafting Stakeholder feedback on the draft report

Commence guideline / standard development work

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