

Draft: 9/9/26

Severe Peril (EX) Working Group
Virtual Meeting
September 1, 2026

The Severe Peril (EX) Working Group of the Natural Catastrophe Risk and Resilience (EX) Task Force met Sept. 1, 2026. The following Working Group members participated: Angela L. Nelson, Chair (MO); Heather Carpenter, Vice Chair (AK); Mark Fowler (AL); Tom Zuppan (AZ); Michael Peterson (CA); Wanchin Chou (CT); Sharon Shipp (DC); Anoush Brangaccio (FL); Timothy J. Temple (LA); Jackie Horigan (MA); Joy Y. Hatchette (MD); Peter Brickwedde (MN); Andy Case (MS); and David Forte (WA). Also participating were: Dudley Ewen and Joe Keller (PA).

1. Adopted its July 13 Minutes

The Working Group met June 13. During this meeting, it took the following action: 1) adopted its June 11 minutes; 2) received results of the follow-up survey on specific tactics for the Flood Insurance Blueprint; and 3) heard a presentation from Verisk on homeowners insurance market and severe perils.

Commissioner Fowler made a motion, seconded by Director Carpenter, to adopt the Working Group's July 13 meeting minutes (Attachment XX). The motion passed unanimously.

2. Discussed Leadership Direction on Flood Insurance Blueprint Based on Working Group Feedback and Next Steps

Director Nelson reviewed the Working Group's prior Blueprint surveys and the priority strategies identified through that process: consumer awareness, education, and risk communication; behavioral research and policy design; consumer protection standards and claims practices; and mitigation, resilience, and incentives. She said leadership and NAIC staff had consolidated the near-term work into focused projects that could be advanced by small regulator teams.

Director Nelson identified four immediate opportunities for Working Group participation: 1) review and refine the Local Leaders QuickConnect Guide, so it is practical for insurance departments to use in outreach with elected officials, public safety officials, planning offices, insurance agents, real estate professionals, financial planners, and other local influencers; 2) review NAIC consumer-facing flood insurance materials as those materials are developed and help finalize plain-language information on flood risk, coverage options, exclusions, and common misconceptions; 3) organize and facilitate a mini-summit with insurance producers and agents to better understand producer views on public and private flood insurance, consumer questions, risk awareness, and opportunities to encourage a flood insurance discussion with property customers; and 4) work with NAIC research staff on research questions, risk data, and project ideas involving consumer decision factors, product innovation, pricing, coverage limits, risk awareness, market development, solvency monitoring, and potential referrals to other NAIC groups.

Director Nelson said staff would follow up by email so members could volunteer for one or more of the teams. Director Carpenter noted that the initial assignments primarily involve review of existing materials and encouraged members to volunteer.

3. Received an Update on the NAIC Real-Time Event Reporting Tool

Director Carpenter introduced Timothy Farrell (NAIC) and Roger Claybrooke (NAIC) for an update on the real-time event reporting initiative. Farrell said the goal is to provide regulators with timely information following severe convective storm events and in advance of, or following, hurricanes and tropical storms. NAIC is working with Aon's Impact Forecasting Catastrophe Modeling team to receive event and modeled loss data and display it through a regulator dashboard.

Claybrooke described the severe convective storm prototype. Aon combines National Weather Service (NWS) and other storm-report information into event footprints for wind, hail, tornado, and related subperils, runs the footprints through its industry exposure model, and provides modeled loss information that can be summarized by state and ZIP code. The NAIC dashboard is being designed to layer those event losses with information such as homeowners market share, policy counts, and potentially other demographic or market data. Regulators would be able to identify areas with the largest modeled losses and the carriers with the greatest market presence in affected ZIP codes.

Farrell emphasized that the visuals shown during the meeting used illustrative/sample data. He said the initial dashboard is intended for regulators and their staff, with broader public access raising additional data-sharing considerations. The current concept is forward-looking rather than a reconstruction of historical catastrophes, although staff could explore historical information if regulators identify a need.

In response to questions, Farrell said staff is currently using an approximately \$100 million industry insured-loss threshold to trigger inclusion of an event, although that threshold can be adjusted based on experience and regulator feedback. He said the intent is to capture qualifying events automatically rather than require individual state requests. Staff expect users to be able to review recent events and year-to-date experience; the length of longer-term data retention remains under development. Farrell also noted that the vendor currently supports the contiguous 48 states. The NAIC is working with Aon on options for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and other territories and will continue to prioritize expanded geographic coverage.

Commissioner Temple thanked NAIC staff for their work and said the dashboard and related data would help regulators perform their jobs more effectively.

4. Heard a Presentation on Pennsylvania's Flood Ombudsman Program

Ewen, special assistant to the Pennsylvania insurance commissioner and the department's Flood Ombudsman, provided an overview of Pennsylvania's Flood Insurance Premium Assistance Task Force and related flood insurance initiatives. He highlighted several resources developed through this work, including the Task Force's final report, Penn State Harrisburg research on consumer flood insurance awareness and resilience, and a policy article examining options to increase flood insurance participation and resilience.

Ewen said the Task Force brought together state agencies, legislators, and a broad range of stakeholders to examine flood insurance affordability, consumer awareness, mitigation, and potential market solutions. Its final report included nine recommendations aimed at improving flood resilience and expanding insurance protection. He highlighted several areas of ongoing work, including the creation of the Flood Ombudsman role, increased flood insurance education for insurance professionals, assistance for communities pursuing mitigation and resilience activities, improved consumer information during the home-buying process, incentives for property-level mitigation, and further study of innovative flood insurance approaches.

Ewen also discussed Penn State Harrisburg research examining the flood insurance gap from the consumer perspective. He emphasized the importance of understanding different audiences and tailoring flood-risk communication to consumers' circumstances rather than relying on a single message.

Keller discussed a related policy article developed to help legislators and policymakers consider approaches that other states could adapt. He summarized the overall strategy as reducing underlying flood risk through mitigation, increasing flood insurance participation and broadening the risk pool, and improving consumer understanding of flood risk and insurance coverage.

Director Carpenter said NAIC staff would distribute the Pennsylvania materials to the Working Group.

Having no further business, the Severe Peril (EX) Working Group adjourned.