

Catastrophe Modeling Update

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Outline of Presentation

- Presentation of EQECAT
- Recent Developments in Cat Modeling
- Demand Surge
- Conclusions

EQECAT AND THE ABS TEAM

ABS

Federally chartered Marine and Offshore Classification and Certification business

ABS Consulting

Risk management Engineering Firm

- Process Risk (Manufacturing, Oil and Petroleum)
- Government
- Catastrophic Risk
- Global Consultancy

EQECAT, Inc.

Risk quantification for financial markets

- Software
- Consulting

The ABS Group Organization

- Wholly-owned (taxable income) subsidiary of the federally-chartered, not-for-profit American Bureau of Shipping (ABS)
- Worldwide leader in the full range of risk policy, assessment, management, communication, and program assessment/measurement
- Internationally recognized independent, third-party, trusted-agent assessment, verification, certification, and accreditation firm
- Staffing: ~1,200 (Group) & ~4,400 (Bureau)
- Annual Revenue: ~\$160M (Group) & ~\$450M (Bureau)

ABS Worldwide Corporate Risk Division



NOTE: **EQECAT OFFICES**

All-hazards, All-threats

Security Threats



Natural Hazard Threats



Major Accident Threats





Definition of Demand Surge (DS)

Actuarial Standards Board - ASOP 39

A sudden and usually temporary increase in the **cost of materials, services, and labor** due to the increased demand for them following a catastrophe



Demand Surge (DS)

DS reflects higher demand on building material and labor which leads to:

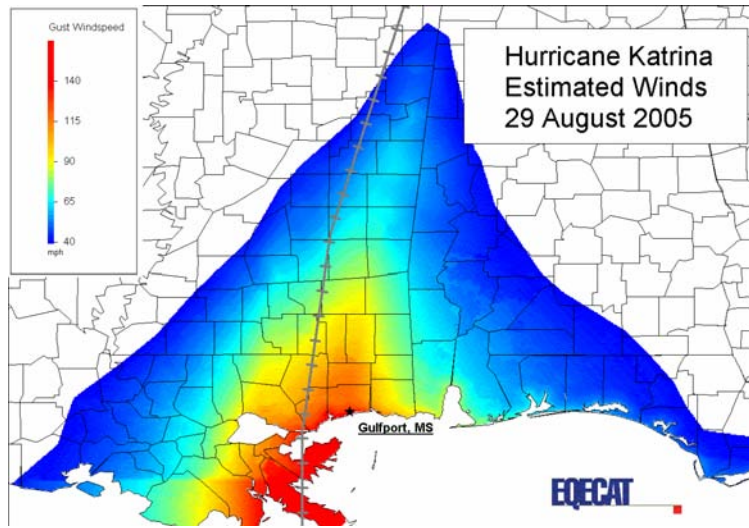
- Added labor costs due to non-local workers influx (travel, hotels, car rentals, per-diem, etc.)
- Added building material costs due to higher shipping costs for faster delivery from further away locations



Historical Background

- DS reported following Hurricane Andrew in 1992, probably for the first time
- Then, following Northridge Earthquake in 1994
- DS was introduced into EQECAT models in 1996

2005 Storms – Katrina



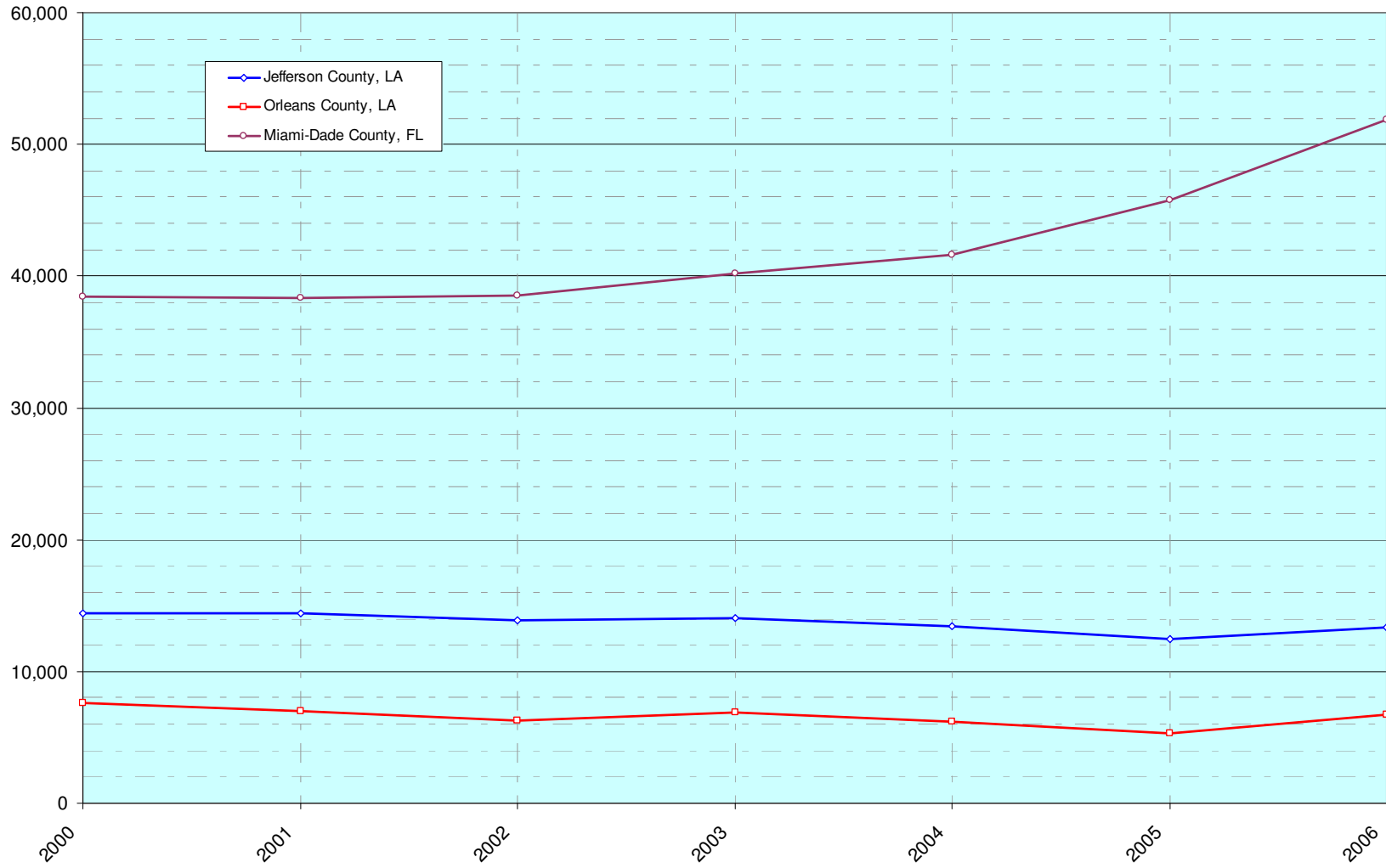


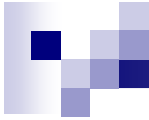
Katrina – Causes for Demand Surge

- Longer delays in repair increase damage due to flooding (molding becoming a factor)
- Higher demand on labor and supplies due to the size of the unprecedented devastation
- Decrease in size of local labor force due to the evacuation of about 1.5 million people from the region
- Increase in shipping costs due to higher demand for material
- Increase in travel cost of workers and shipping of supplies due to
 - longer commute to habitable/temporary housing
 - higher gas prices as a result of the major disruption to the O&G industry
- Older housing stock require rebuilding at higher cost due to new building code regulations coupled with delays to secure building permits
- Etc.

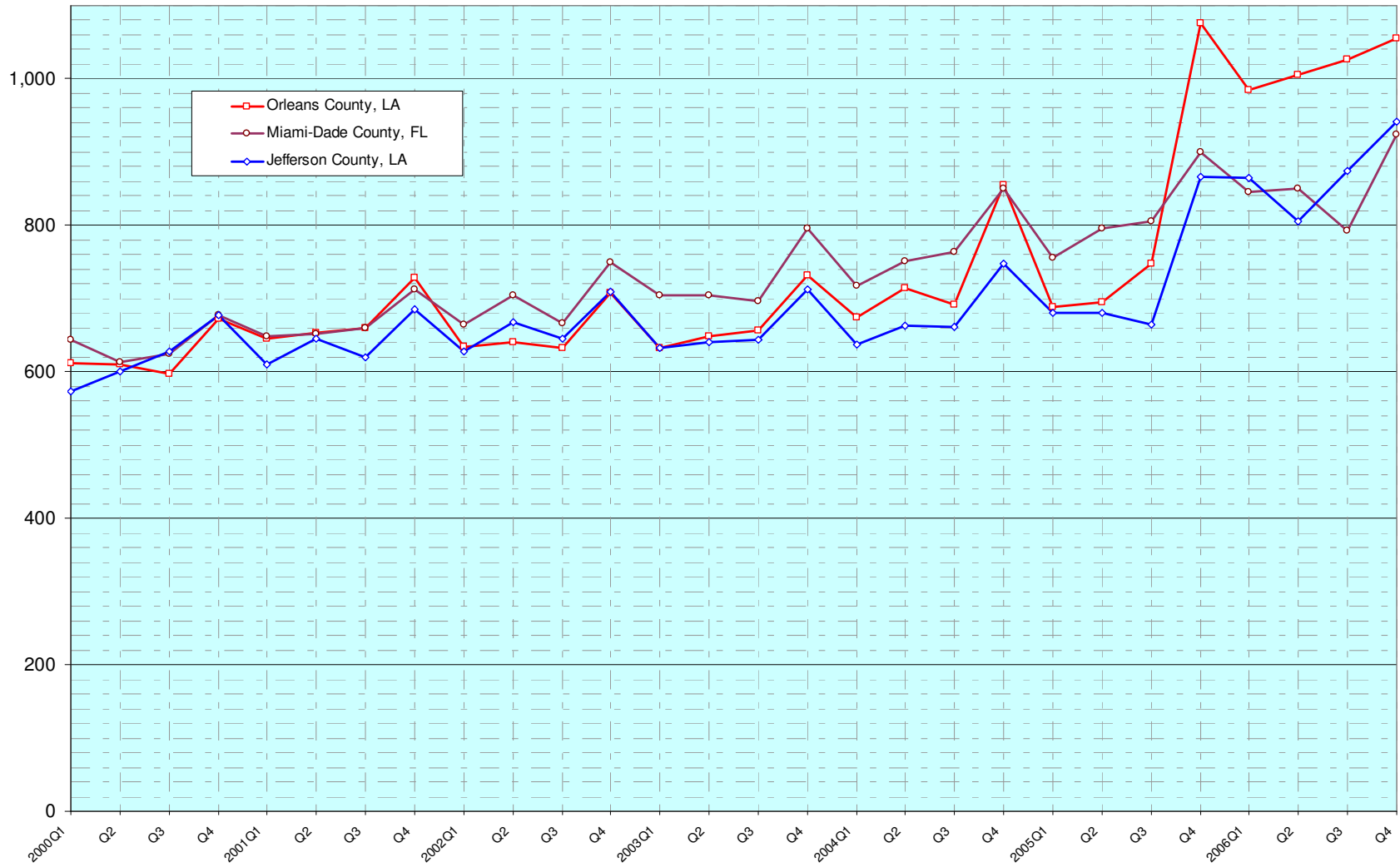


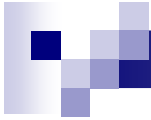
Average Annual Number of Employees



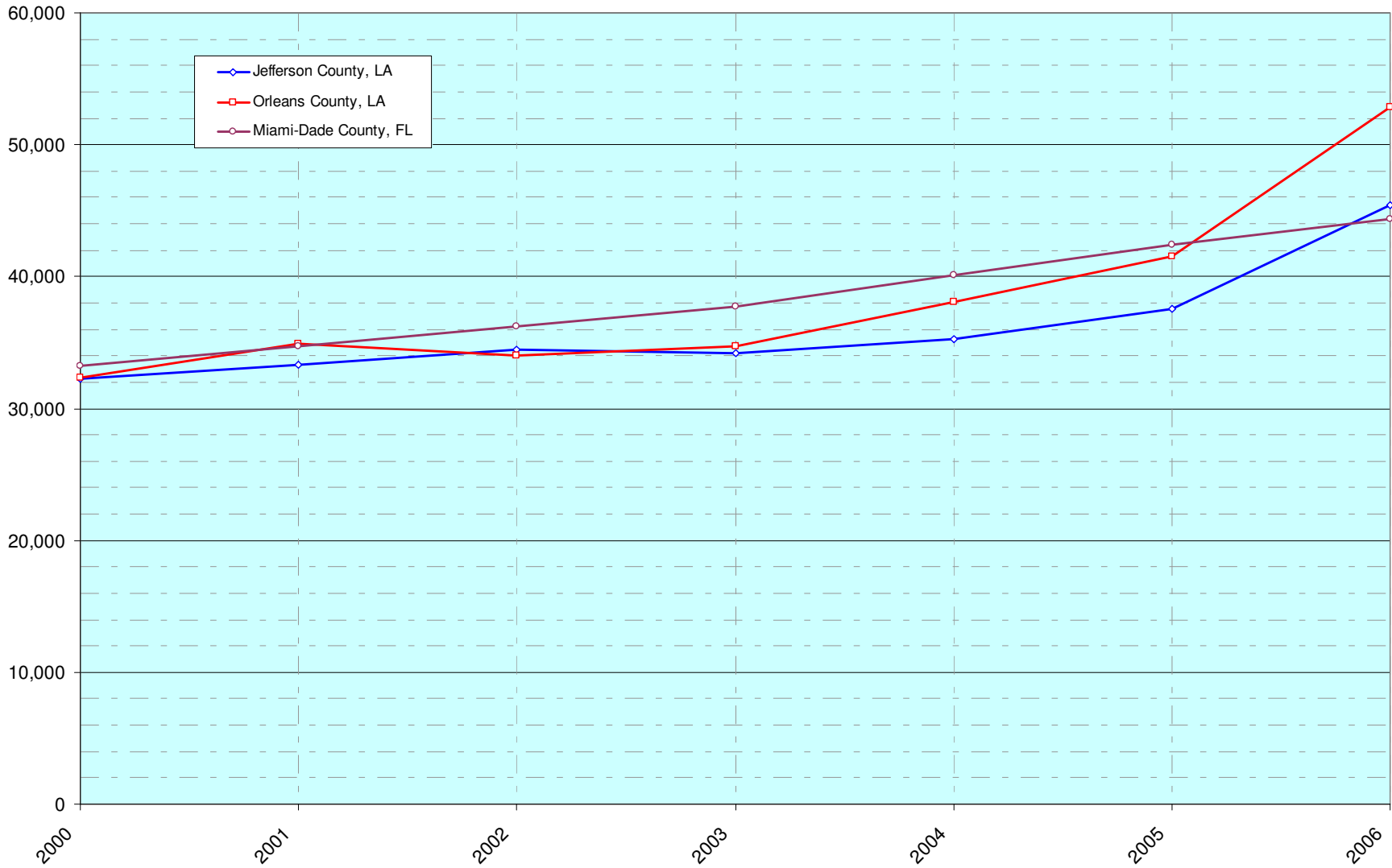


Contractors Average Weekly Wage in \$



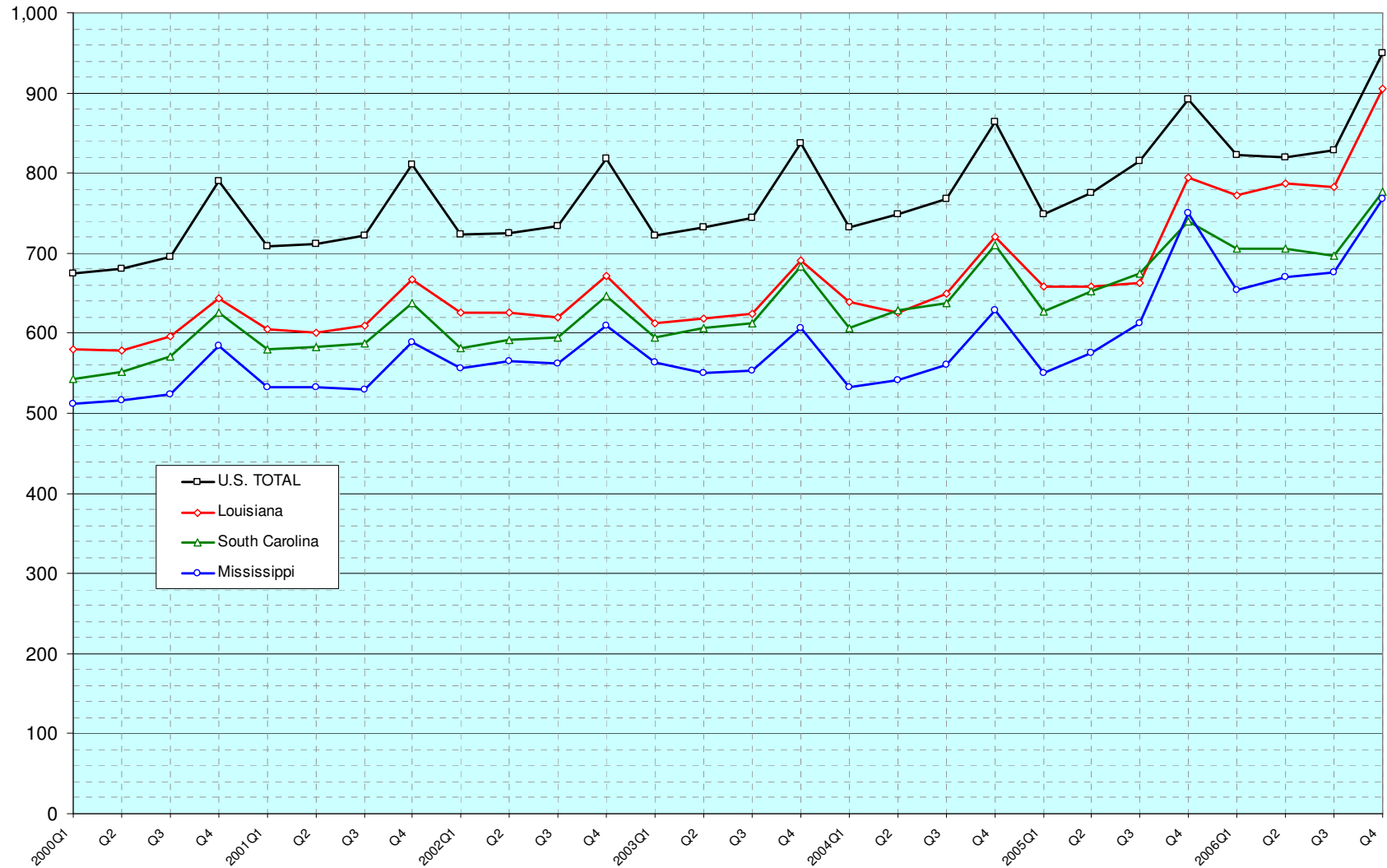


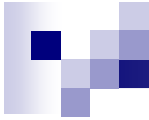
Contractors Average Annual Wages in \$



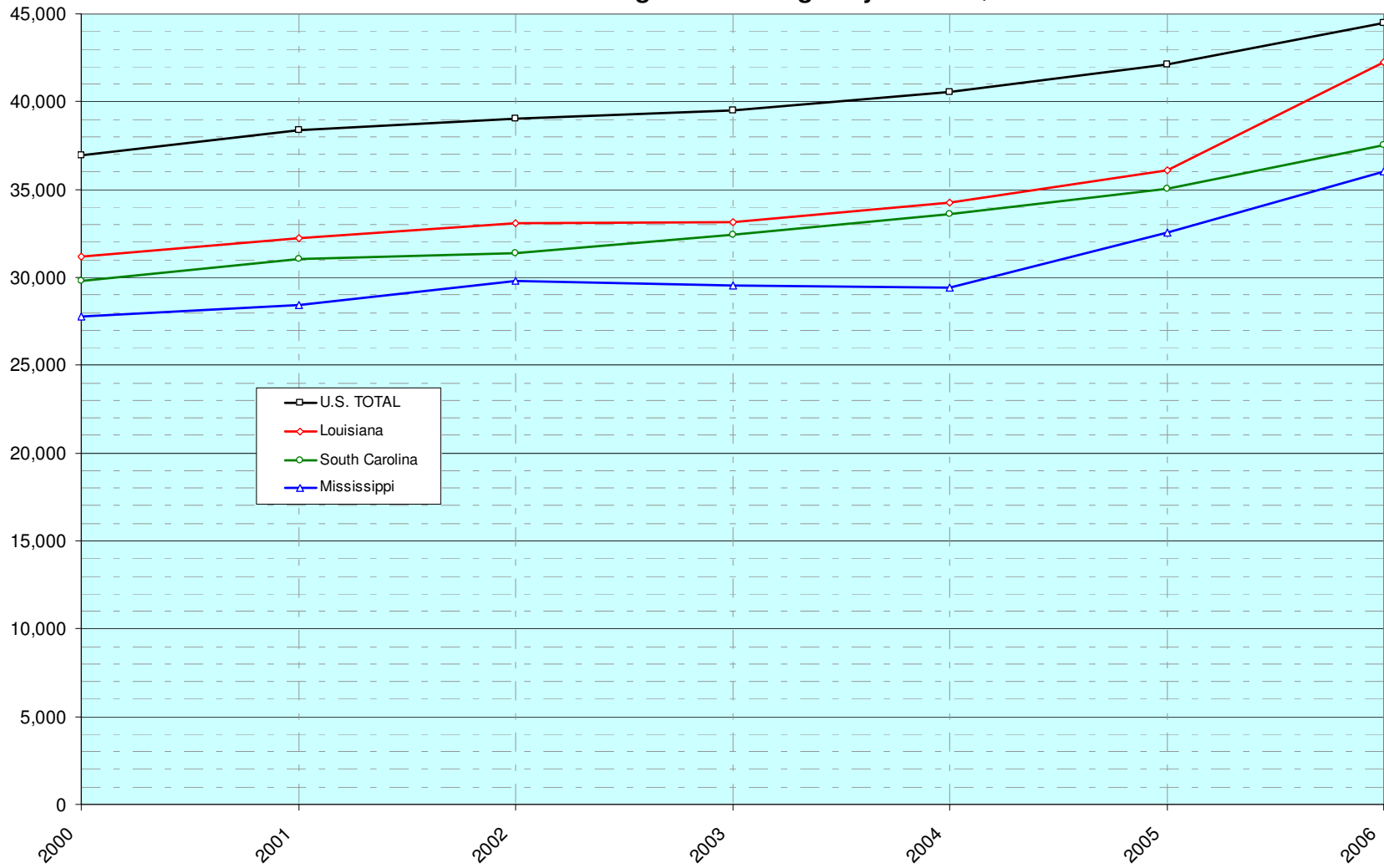


Contractors Average Weekly Wage by Quarter and by State in \$





Contractors Average Annual Wages by State in \$





Conclusions

Cat Modeling is continuously evolving from new lessons learned, especially from events that exhibit different characteristics and consequences from what was observed prior. Katrina is a good example of such events.

Following Katrina EQECAT DS algorithm was enhanced to include “bathtub scenarios” where severe flooding may occur over a wide region and lasts for a long period of time.