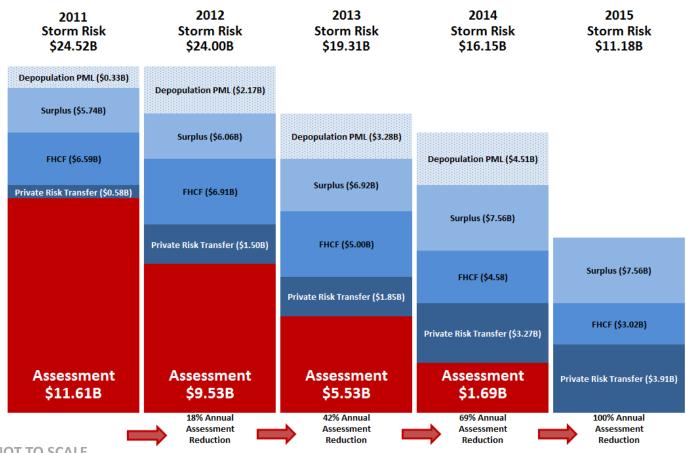
# **Barry Gilway, President/CEO and Executive Director John Rollins**, Chief Risk Officer

Public Hearing on Recommended Rates for 2016 August 25, 2015



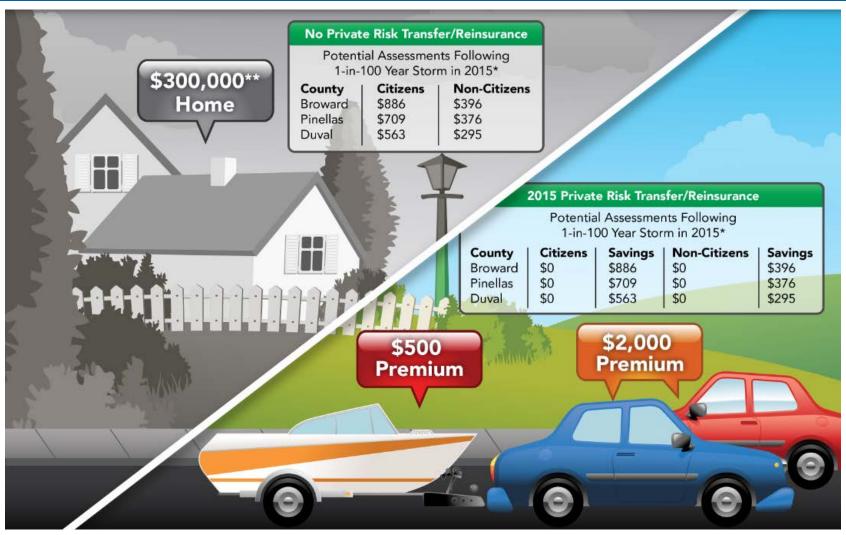
## Background: Depopulation, Clearinghouse, and Risk Transfer Have Reduced Both Storm Risk and Assessment Burden



#### **VALUES ARE NOT TO SCALE**

- 1) Storm Risk is as measured by 100-year probable maximum loss (PML) plus estimated loss adjustment expenses using the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (FHCF) account allocation where PLA and CLA are combined. PLA/CLA combined PMLs are added to the Coastal PMLs to be consistent for surplus distribution.
- 2) Surplus, Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (FHCF) & Assessments are as projected at beginning of storm season. Not all PLA/CLA surplus is needed to fund storm risk in 2014; total projected surplus is shown above.
- 3) Depopulation PML data is as of 12/31/14; therefore, 2015 information is not included. Depopulation PMLs are not included in storm risk totals.
- 4) 2015 FHCF projections are preliminary and actual amounts may differ significantly from these projections.
- 5) PMLs from 2011-2014 use a weighted average of 1/3rd Standard Sea Surface Temperature (SSST) and 2/3rd Warm Sea Surface Temperature (WSST).
- 6) 2015 PMLs reflect only SSST and are based on beginning year exposures.

### **How Reinsurance Makes Pocket \$ense**



NOTES: Scenario assumes assessments would be collected over a 10-year period.



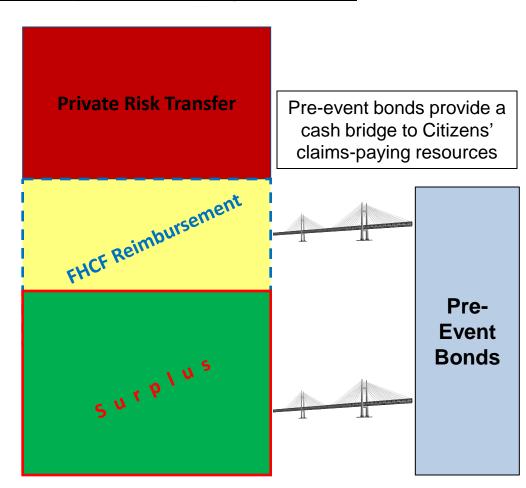
<sup>\*</sup>For boat, home and auto policies combined.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Total insured value of home.

## In 2015, Citizens Issued Pre-Event Bonds to Transfer Liquidity Risk to the Financial Markets

#### **Citizens' Primary Claims-Paying Resources**

- Citizens' pre-event bonds provide multi-year liquidity to help ensure timeliness of payment for policyholders after a hurricane event
  - Citizens has multiple claimspaying resources, but some of them are not immediately available post-event – preevent financing helps provide a bridge to those sources, particularly reimbursements from the FHCF
  - Draws on any liquidity financing instruments are intended to be repaid primarily from FHCF reimbursements or assessments





# For 2016: Citizens Recommends a Mix of Lower Rates and Targeted Increases, Capped by Glide Path

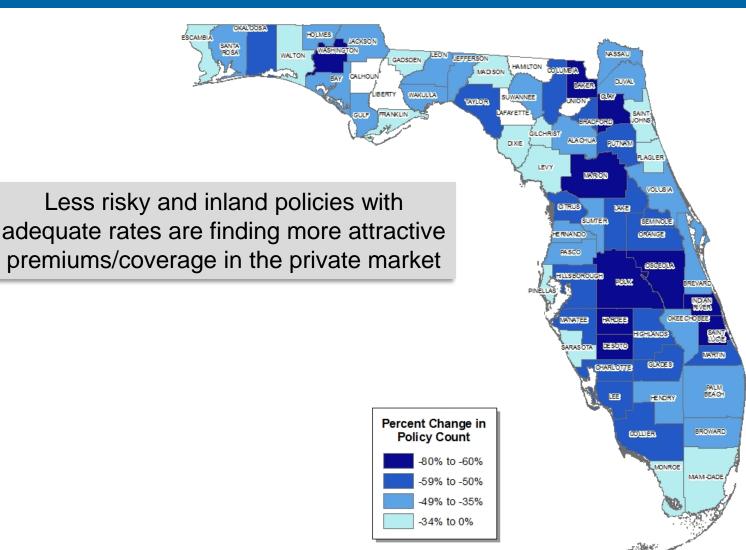
- Recommended rate decreases for a majority (60%+) of personal lines account policyholders, and rate increases for a majority (80%+) of personal lines coastal account policyholders. Why?
  - Many policyholders that would have seen rate decreases have already migrated to equal or lower premiums from the private market, usually through depopulation
  - 2. A decline in unit costs for reinsurance means lower net costs to consumers even with a larger buy.
    - But, average provision in rates is higher because remaining policies have higher hurricane risk relative to their premiums
  - 3. Water claims are steeply trending up in the South East Florida Region.
    - Rate recommendations assume that these trends will moderate
    - If average non-sinkhole, non-wind costs in Miami-Dade were like the rest of the state, 99%
      of its multiperil homeowners policyholders would have been recommended a rate decrease
  - 4. Range of scientific opinion on expected hurricane losses is stable (cat model results)
    - High Public Model results impact Condo Unit and Mobile Home Owners policies
- Recommended rate increases generally affect South Florida coastal territories and wind-only. Why?
  - Historical wind rate inadequacy was more severe, particularly for policies with high wind loss mitigation credits, so the glide path to adequacy is longer
  - Increasing water claims leads to recommended rate increases in South East Florida

# For 2016: Citizens Recommends a Mix of Lower Rates and Targeted Increases, Capped by Glide Path

- Sinkhole rates no change recommended. Why?
  - 1. Senate Bill 408 has positive impacts in more recent claim years, but may be courttested
    - New claim reports continue to decrease. ~68% fewer claims were reported in 2014 than 2013
  - 2. Global settlement offers are helping to close out claims from earlier years
    - Nineteen law firms, representing over 2100 claims, have signed on
  - 3. An actuarial pause is appropriate while claims and legal impacts are sorted out
- Existing glide path implementation will continue to be followed, protecting each consumer



### Increased Depopulation Has Changed Citizens' Landscape



- 1) Percent change in policy count over the 12 month period 12/31/2013 to 12/31/2014
- 2) Counties with less than 10 policies insured as of 12/31/2013 have been removed from this analysis



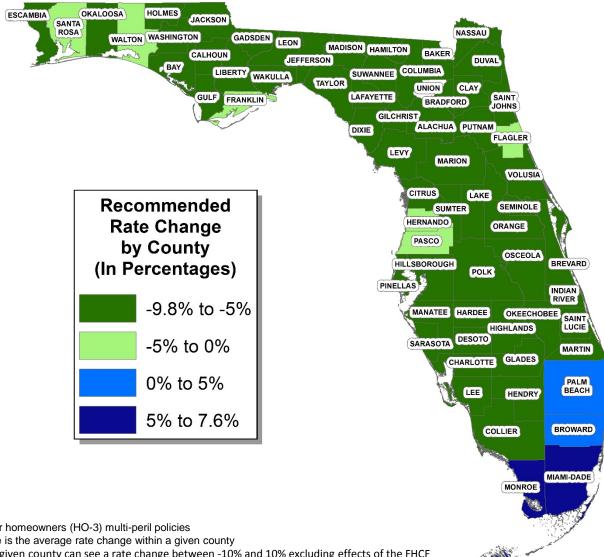
## Net Costs of Reinsurance Have Declined Despite Expansion in Program Size, Due to More Bang for Buck





 Net cost is lower than last year which contributes to lower overall rates, and contracts have more coverage, better terms, and lower retentions

### Rate Impacts Vary By Region, but Generally Decline for Multi-Peril Personal Lines Except in South Florida



- 1) Exhibit shows results for homeowners (HO-3) multi-peril policies
- 2) Percentage rate change is the average rate change within a given county
- 3) Policy holders within a given county can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCF build-up pass through



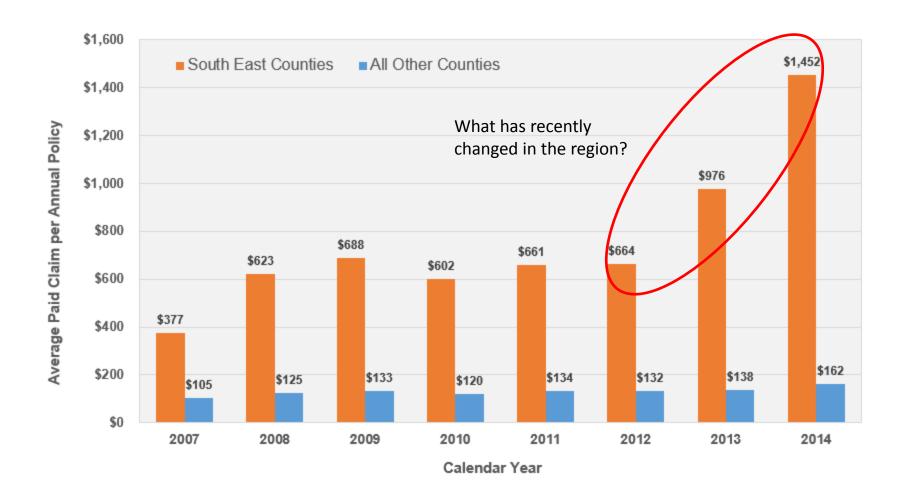
### Premium Rates are Driven by Cost Factors - Not Profit



- 1) Based on all personal lines account homeowners multi-peril policies (PLA HO-3)
- 2) Uses calendar year 2014 losses and expenses



### Water Losses: A Significant Cost Driver for the South East Region



- 1) Figure above shows calendar year average paid claim per insured homeowners policy for only water claims
- 2) South East Counties include Palm Beach, Broward, and Miami-Dade Counties



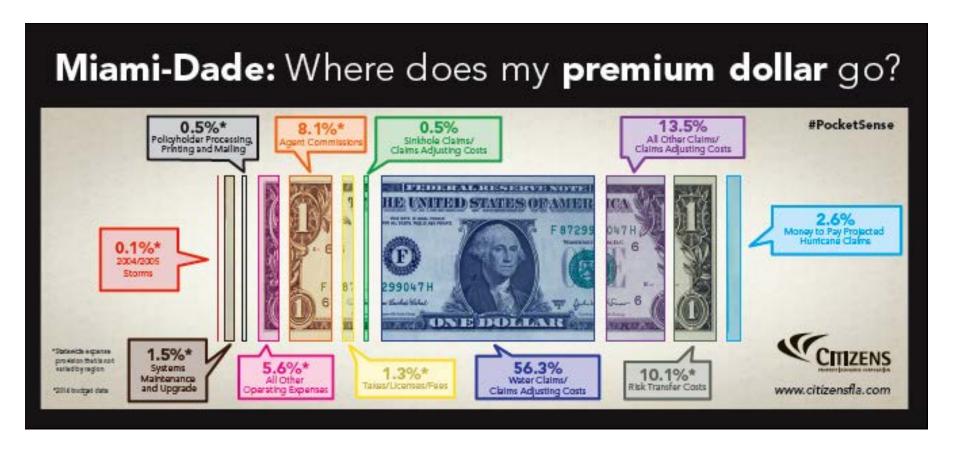
## Increasing Numbers of Claims are Arriving with Representation at First Notice to Citizens







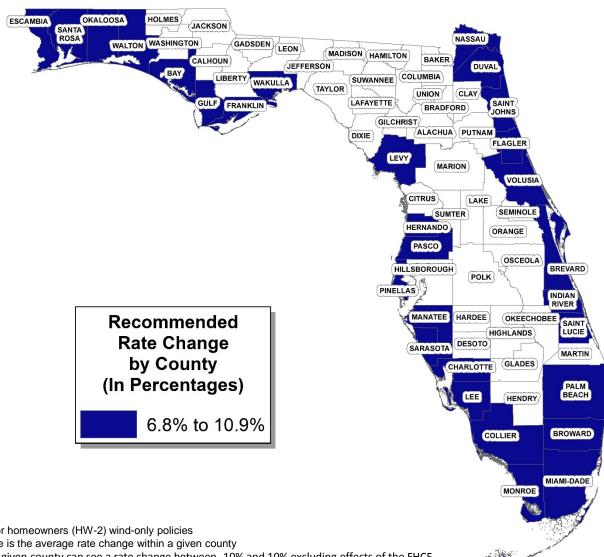
### Water Claims Drive Costs More Intensely in Miami-Dade



- 1) Based on personal lines account homeowners multi-peril policies (PLA HO-3) written on homes in Miami-Dade County
- 2) Uses calendar year 2014 losses and expenses



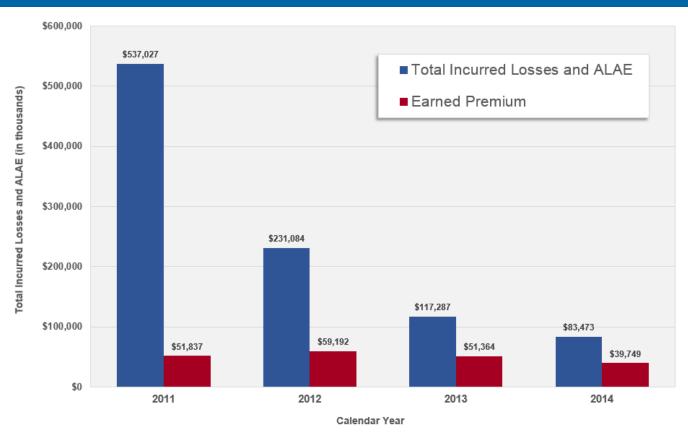
### Remaining Rate Increases Generally Affect Wind-Only and **Coastal Policies**



- 1) Exhibit shows results for homeowners (HW-2) wind-only policies
- 2) Percentage rate change is the average rate change within a given county
- 3) Policy holders within a given county can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCF build-up pass through



## Sinkhole Rates: No Change Due To Legal and Claims Factors Driving High Actuarial Uncertainty



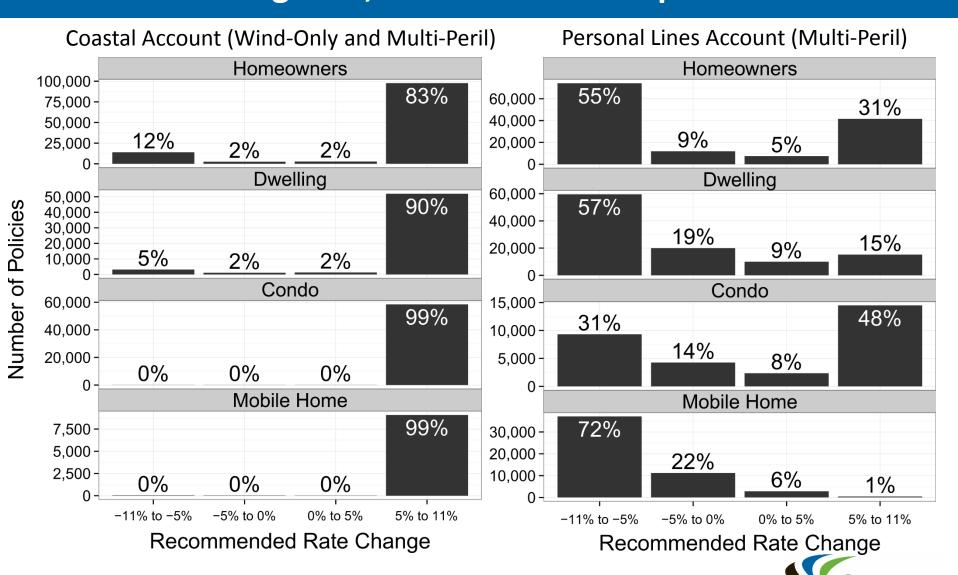
- No sinkhole rate change recommended
- Senate Bill 408 has positive impacts to more recent claim years, but will be tested by courts
- Global settlement offers may help close out earlier claim years

#### NOTE:

1) Figure above shows calendar year incurred losses including IBNR.



## Range of Policyholder Impacts Reflects Cost Factors, Both Positive and Negative, and Glide Path Caps



### **Important Assumptions**

- Per Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR) rules, indication based on policies insured between 10/1/2009 9/30/2014 with hurricane modeling based on policies insured on 12/31/2014
- Hurricane models used: AIR Touchstone V1.5.1, RMS RiskLink v13.1, EQECAT RQE v14.00.02, Florida Public Model v5.0. All models have been accepted by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology. No model results were modified or changed.
- Final hurricane indication based on selecting an indication closest to the second- and third-highest models.
   This statistically sound approach effectively disregarded any outliers while providing a result that summarizes the overall information from the models for each line.
- Water claims are steeply trending up in the South Florida Region, but the rate recommendations assume that these trends will reasonably moderate before 2016. If the trends do not moderate, this may lead to higher indicated rate changes next year.
- Any rate recommended rate changes are limited to between 10% increase and 10% decreases (except for
  renters multiperil policies which are limited to between 10% increases and 15% decreases in accordance
  with previous OIR guidance.) This ensures compliance with the 10% "glide path statute" that limits
  Citizens' annual rate increases to no more than 10% for any single policy, excluding sinkhole perils,
  coverage changes and surcharges.
- Reinsurance and liquidity costs are allocated to policies in the account that generate those costs.
- CORE costs have been removed from the estimates of future administrative costs. CORE
  is a one-time upgrade to Citizens' computer infrastructure that benefits consumers
  and saves money in the long term.

### **Questions and Discussion**