

Insurance & Banking Subcommittee

Wednesday, January 13, 2021 4:00 PM - 5:00 PM Morris Hall (12 HOB)

Meeting Packet



The Florida House of Representatives

Commerce Committee

Insurance & Banking Subcommittee

Chris Sprowls
Speaker
Nick DiCeglie
Chair

Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, January 13, 2021 4:00 PM – 5:00 PM Morris Hall (12 HOB)

- I. Call to Order
- II. Roll Call
- III. Welcome and Opening Remarks
- IV. Citizens Property Insurance and Its Impact on the Florida Property Insurance Market:
 - Availability vs Affordability
 - Criteria for Citizens Initial and Continuing Eligibility
 - Citizens Rate Filing Compared to a Private Market Insurer
- V. Closing Remarks
- VI. Adjournment

Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Barry Gilway, President/CEO and Executive Director House Insurance and Banking Subcommittee January 13, 2021



Overview

- In 2002, Citizens was created as a not-for-profit, tax-exempt government entity whose public purpose is to provide property insurance coverage to those unable to find coverage in the voluntary admitted market or if coverage in the voluntary admitted market is more than 15% higher than coverage with
- Created from the merger of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association (FWUA) and the Florida Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association (FRPCJUA)
 - FWUA: created in 1972 as insurer of last resort to provide wind-only coverage in Monroe County. The wind-only territories of the FWUA were expanded over time to include most coastal regions
 - FRPCJUA: created in 1992 following Hurricane Andrew as an insurer of last resort for areas of the state not covered by the FWUA
- Governed by a nine-member board of Governors, three of whom are appointed by the Governor and two of whom are each appointed by the Chief Financial Officer, Senate President and Speaker of the House
- Operate pursuant to a plan of operation which is reviewed and approved by the Financial Services Commission
- Subject to regulation by the Florida Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR), Operational Reviews by the Auditor General and OIR Market Conduct Examiners, and external audits
- Citizens also has a robust Office of Internal Audit and an Inspector General



Overview

- When Citizens was created, each of the predecessor organizations had slightly different coverage offerings and outstanding indebtedness, requiring the premium associated with each to remain aligned.
- Each of the following three accounts are separate statutory accounts and have separate
 calculations of surplus, plan-year deficit and assessment bases. Assets in one account many not be
 comingled or used to fund losses in another account. The three accounts are listed below with the
 types of policies written in each.

Personal Lines Account (PLA)

Personal Residential Multiperil policies, including homeowners, dwelling fire, mobile home, tenants and condominium unit owners, These policies tend to be located further inland or in non-coastal areas of the state

Coastal Account (Formerly High Risk Account)

Wind-only and multiperil policies for personal residential, commercial residential and commercial nonresidential risks located in eligible coastal high risk areas

Commercial Lines Account (CLA)

Commercial Residential Multiperil policies, including condominium associations, apartment buildings and homeowners association policies

Commercial Nonresidential Multiperil policies located outside of the coastal (HRA) eligible areas



Eligibility

- Under Florida law, Citizens may write a new insurance policy only for property that meets one of the following eligibility criteria:
 - Coverage is not available from a Florida-authorized insurance company
 - Premiums for coverage from Florida-authorized insurance companies are more than 15 percent higher than the premiums for comparable coverage from Citizens
- In 2013, the legislature created a Property Insurance Clearinghouse to help identify private-market insurance options for consumers who believe Citizens might be their only choice for property insurance and to ensure that only customers who are eligible obtain coverage from Citizens
- Citizens' Depopulation Program, authorized by Florida law, matches Citizens
 policyholders with insurance companies interested in removing their policies from
 Citizens and providing private-market coverage for their policies. All companies
 assuming policies from Citizens have been approved by the OIR



Financial Resources

 Citizens has at its disposal both the traditional resources available to all property and casualty companies that conduct business in the state as well as assessment powers granted to Citizens by law.

Traditional Financial Resources

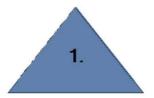
- Insurance Premiums
- Investment Income
- Operating Surplus from Prior Years
- Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Reimbursements
- Traditional Reinsurance and Capital Markets Risk Transfer

Unique Financial Resources

- Citizens' Policyholder Surcharges (All Citizens policyholders)
- Regular Assessments (Coastal only)
- Emergency Assessments
- Pre-event liquidity resources (debt issuances and lines of credit which, if drawn upon, must be repaid)



Assessments



Citizens Policyholder Surcharge

Up to 15% per account for Coastal Account, PLA, and/or CLA deficits Applies at new business/renewal for all Citizens' policyholders



Regular Assessment

Up to 2% for Coastal Account deficits
Applies at new business/renewal for all non-Citizens' policyholders

3.

Emergency Assessment

Up to 10% per year per account for Coastal Account, PLA and/or CLA deficits Applies at new business/renewal for all Citizens' and non-Citizens' policyholders



Assessments

Year	Account	Principal Storm(s)	Regular Assessment Amount	Emergency Assessment Amount
2005	HRA	Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina, Rita, Wilma	\$163 million*	\$1,384 million
2004	HRA	Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, Jeanne	515.4 million	
1998	HRA	Hurricane Georges and Tropical Storm Mitch	100.0 million	
1995	PLA	Hurricane Opal	22.8 million	
1995	HRA	Hurricane Opal	84.0 million	
1995	HRA	Hurricane Erin	33.0 million	
1994	PLA	Non-hurricane	17.7 million	
1993	HRA	Winter Storm	3.2 million	
1992	HRA	Hurricane Andrew	16.2 million	
1985	HRA	Hurricane Elena	3.2 million	
1975	HRA	Hurricane Eloise	5.0 million	

- The 2005 Emergency
 Assessment was
 terminated for policies
 issued or renewed
 beginning on July 1,
 2015
- Currently, no assessments are being levied by Citizens



^{* 2005} Regular Assessments were eliminated in the PLA/CLA and reduced in the HRA due to the receipt of a \$715 million, one-time appropriation from the Legislature.

Financial Overview

1							
	YTD					Change	Change
Financial Summary (in billions)	Q3-2020	2019	2018	Book of Business	Nov-2020	Last Mth	Last Yr
Surplus ¹	\$6.4	\$6.3	\$6.2	Total Premium Inforce	\$1.169B	3.2%	33.8%
100-YR PML ²	\$5.3	\$4.6	\$4.7	Average Premium - PLA	\$1,953	1.2%	14.1%
Claims-Paying Capacity ³	\$10.3	\$11.0	\$11.5	Average Premium - Coastal	\$2,825	0.7%	10.1%
Total Cash and Invested Assets	\$8.8	\$8.9	\$9.3	Average Premium - CLA	\$18,361	0.3%	12.5%

¹ Accumulated Surplus is determined in accordance with Statutory Accounting Principles (SAP).

While Citizens continues to retain a strong financial position, the PLA sustained net losses each year from 2015 – 2019. The PLA is projected to have net income of \$3.1 million in 2020 and a net loss of \$43.2 million in 2021. Through September 2020, the PLA had (unaudited) net income of \$18.3 million, however, contributing to this was net investment income of \$40.8 million. PLA net income (loss) in prior years are as follows:

Sept 2020 (unaudited): \$ 18,322,000
2019 (audited): \$ 6,861,000
2018 (audited): \$ (\$135,862,000)*
2017 (audited): \$ (\$555,475,000)*
2016 (audited): \$ (\$ 35,017,000)
2015 (audited): \$ (\$ 21,489,000)

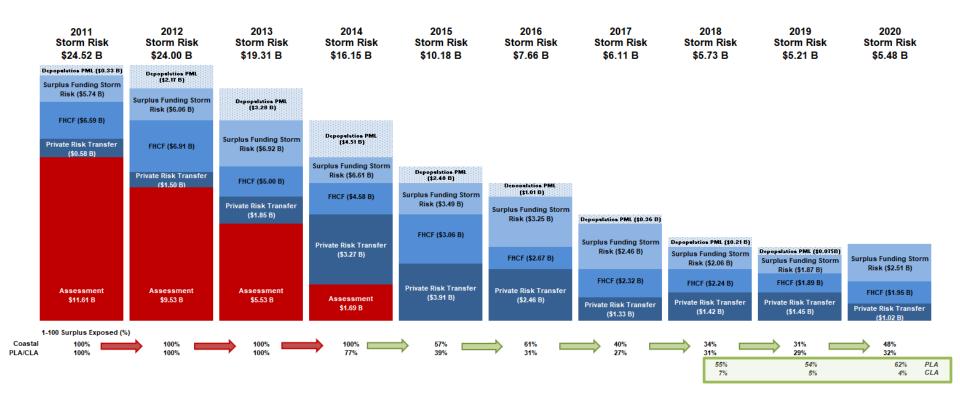


² As of Q4-2014, Single-event occurrence Probable Maximum Loss ("PML") includes demand surge, excludes storm surge, and does not include LAE.

³ Claims Paying Capacity consists of (1) 2020 Q3 Statutory Surplus, (2) risk transfer for 2020-21 hurricane season (including FHCF coverage), and (3) par value of pre-event bonds. Please note that this figure shows resources on a combined basis. However, resources are specific to each account and may not be used to fund needs in another account

^{*}Primarily driven by hurricane losses (Irma and Michael)

Risk and Assessment Reductions



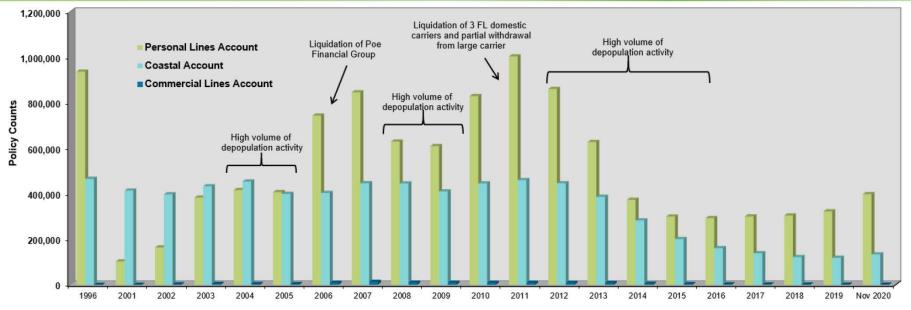
Notes:

- Storm Risk is as measured by 1-in-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. In general, the PMLs presented are as projected at the beginning of storm season; with the exception of 2017 which is
 as of August 31, 2017.
- 2. Surplus and Assessments are as projected at beginning of storm season. Not all PLA/CLA surplus is needed to fund storm risk in 2014. In 2015 2020, not all surplus in PLA/CLA and the Coastal Account is needed to fund storm risk. Remaining surplus is available to fund a second event.
- 3. Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (FHCF) is as projected at beginning of storm season; with the exception of 2017 and 2018 which are Citizens' initial data submission to the FHCF.
- Depopulation PMLs are not included in storm risk totals and are presented as year end totals. PMLs from 2011-2014 use a weighted average of 1/3 Standard Sea Surface Temperature (SSST) and 2/3 Warm Sea Surface Temperature (WSST). 2015 - 2019 PMLs reflect only SSST event catalog. 2020 Depopulation PMLs are not yet available for inclusion in this exhibit.

VALUES ARE NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



History of Policies In-Force



	Personal Lines Account	Coastal Account	Commercial Lines Account	Total
1996	936,837	465,739	0	1,402,576
2001	102,792	414,123	198	517,113
2002	164,274	397,676	2,157	564,107
2003	383,283	433,077	3,863	820,223
2004	416,521	453,765	3,650	873,936
2005	407,387	399,417	3,145	809,949
2006(2)	743,592	403,509	8,347	1,298,428
2007	845,857	446,184	12,908	1,304,949
2008	629,467	445,200	9,570	1,084,237
2009	609,652	410,436	9,126	1,029,214
2010	829,406	445,679	8,453	1,283,538

	Personal Lines Account	Coastal Account	Commercial Lines Account	Total
2011	1,003,856	460,161	8,374	1,472,391
2012	860,502	446,163	8,146	1,314,811
2013	627,391	386,688	7,615	1,021,694
2014	373,617	282,863	4,681	661,161
2015	299,902	200,842	3,121	503,865
2016	293,118	160,834	1,891	455,843
2017	300,507	138,591	1,308	440,406
2018	304,507	121,971	919	427,397
2019	322,792	118,673	738	442,203
Nov 2020	398,462	133,603	723	532,788

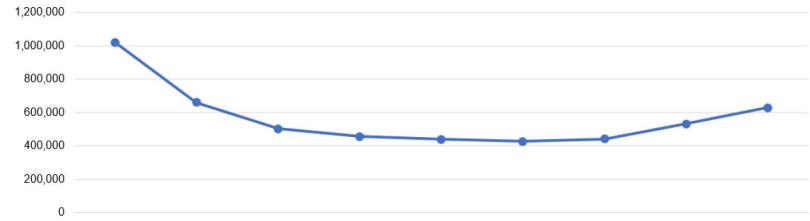
Notes:

- Excludes takeout policies
- 2) In 2006, there were 142,980 policies assumed from the Poe Financial Group included in Citizens' total policy count. As these policies remained on the Poe system at the end of that calendar year, they are not allocated at the account level.



Policy Count Trend





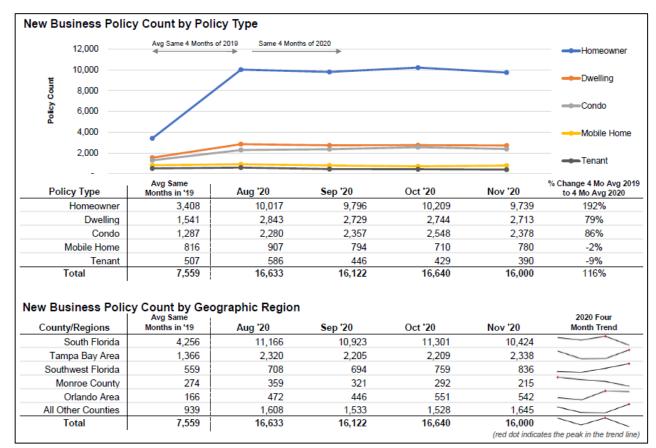
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 Projected	2021 Projected
Citizens' Policy Count	1,021,694	661,161	503,865	455,843	440,406	427,397	442,203	532,135	630,257



New Business Trends

Citizens' Footprint: New-Business Trend (Aug-Nov 2019 Average vs. 2020)

Personal Residential Policy Types

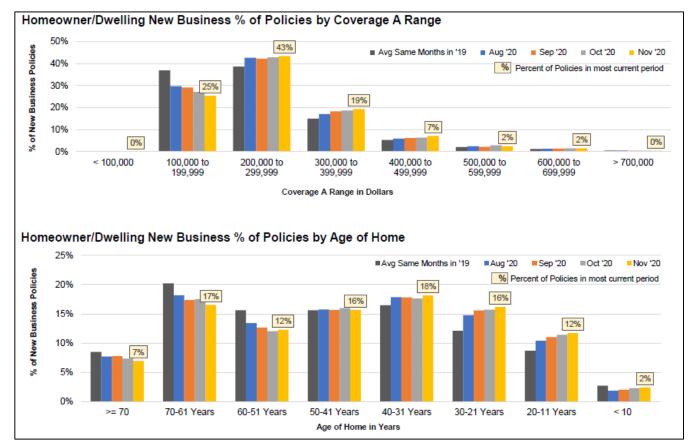




New Business Trends

Citizens' Footprint: New-Business Trend (Aug-Nov 2019 Average vs. 2020)

Personal Residential Policy Types

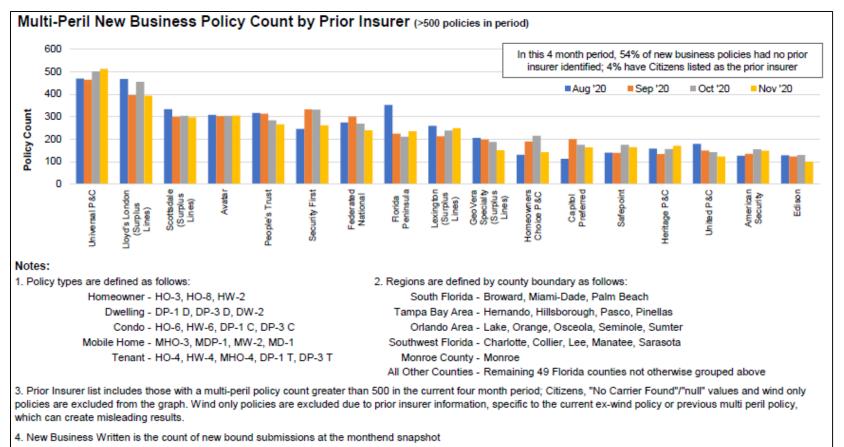




New Business Trends

Citizens' Footprint: New-Business Trend (Aug-Nov 2019 Average vs. 2020)

Personal Residential Policy Types

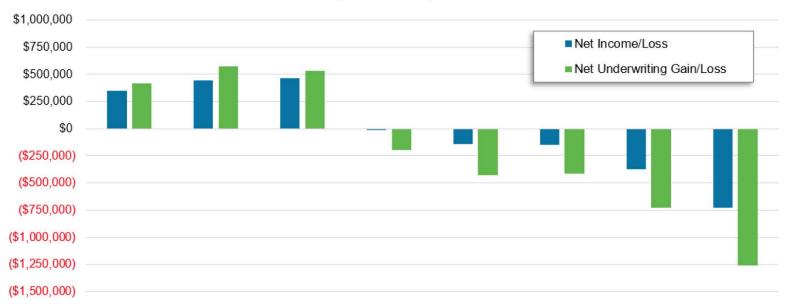




Financial Trends for Florida Domestic Insurers

Financial Trends for Florida Domestics

(\$000's Omitted)



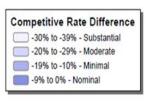
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 YTD
Net Income/Loss	\$347,337	\$447,159	\$462,668	(\$13,772)	(\$142,445)	(\$150,696)	(\$372,269)	(\$727,361)
Net Underwriting Gain/Loss	\$416,010	\$577,643	\$532,630	(\$194,112)	(\$426,472)	(\$414,266)	(\$725,099)	(\$1,260,208)



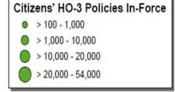
Citizens Homeowners Rates Compared to Industry

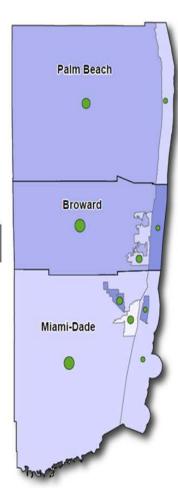
Tri-County Percent Difference to HO-3 Average Premium by Citizens' Territories

	Palm Beach	Broward	Miami- Dade	Tri- County
Citizens' Policy Count	16,530	40,444	63,281	120,255
Citizens P&C	\$3,404	\$3,894	\$4,149	\$3,961
Company 1	\$4,298	\$4,508	\$4,747	\$4,605
Company 2	\$5,039	\$4,168	\$4,698	\$4,567
Company 3	\$5,008	\$5,317	\$5,592	\$5,419
Company 4	\$3,418	\$4,348	\$4,935	\$4,529
Company 5	\$2,698	\$3,636	\$4,427	\$3,924
Company 6	\$4,694	\$5,009	\$5,140	\$5,035
Company 7	\$4,123	\$4,234	\$5,015	\$4,630
Company 8	\$5,189	\$5,014	\$5,359	\$5,219
Company 9	\$5,134	\$8,200	\$7,969	\$7,657
Company 10	\$3,995	\$4,782	\$5,421	\$5,010
Company 11	\$3,474	\$4,969	\$5,058	\$4,810
Company 12	\$3,514	\$4,876	\$5,757	\$5,153
Company 13	\$2,977	\$3,505	\$3,684	\$3,526
Company 14	\$6,078	\$5,494	\$6,851	\$6,288
Competitor Average	\$4,260	\$4,861	\$5,332	\$5,027
% Difference	(20%)	(20%)	(22%)	(21%)



Non-Competitive Rate Difference





91% of Citizens' HO-3 policies are charged **LESS** than the average competitor's rate.



Citizens Rates

Prior to 2007, rates were required to be non-competitive with the private market.

Rates for personal and commercial residential policies were frozen by statute from January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2009.

Rates are now required to be actuarily sound, but not to exceed 10% increase annually per policy, excluding the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Rapid Cash Build-Up Factor.

Citizens Board makes annual recommended rate changes to the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR) and they establish rates for Citizens.

Citizens is not required to purchase reinsurance at the same level as the private market is required. Citizens provision for reinsurance is much lower than the private market, thus leading to a lower rate need for Citizens. If Citizens needed the same level of reinsurance as a typical private insurer then its Homeowners multiperil and wind-only indication would nearly triple.



Citizens Rates

In December 2011, Citizens requested an outside legal opinion as to whether it was permissible under Florida law to charge new policyholders the full actuarially indicated rates.

The outside legal opinion stated that "the applicable statutes and rating principles would permit Citizens...to charge new policyholders the approved actuarially appropriate rate, while applying the statutorily mandated limit on increases only to renewing policyholders."

In July 2012 the Board decided not to move forward with asking the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR) to consider actuarially sound rates for new business.

In June 2020, Senator Jeff Brandes asked that Citizens again consider recommending to OIR that new customers be charged the fully indicated actuarial rate.

In December 2020, Citizens requested OIR review the relevant statutes and legal opinions and provide feedback on charging actuarially sound rates for new business.



Citizens Rates

For Personal lines, charging actuarially sound rates for new business does not lead to across-the-board higher rates for all new business policies.

In Personal Lines, 45.7% of current policies would see an average decrease of -3.0% if they were charged the actuarially sound rate and 54.3% would have an average increase of 21.8%.

It is important to note that these changes are averages. For Personal Lines, there are outliers that would have rate increases as high as 200%.

For Commercial, charging new business actuarially sounds rates would lead to mostly across-the-board higher rates for new business. There are a few exceptions for Commercial Residential Multiperil.

There would be some territories where the Commercial Residential Wind-Only rates would be 100% higher than the current rate.

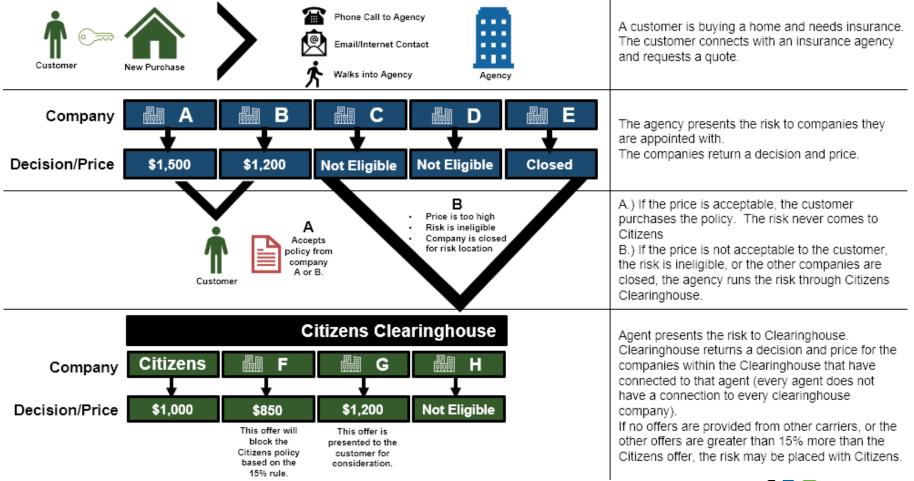
Ultimately, Citizens recommends rate changes to the OIR, who make the final determination to Citizens' rate level. As in prior years, the rate filings submitted to the OIR will include all information regarding the full indicated rates and the actual premium impact after application of the 10% glide path.

Carrier Participation

Policy Type Company	Homeowners (Multiperil)	Homeowners (Wind-Only)	Dwelling	Condo	Mobile Home
American Traditions	Х				
Safe Harbor / Cabrillo	Х		Х	Х	Х
Capitol Preferred	Х				
Edison	Х			Х	
FedNat	Х			Х	
Florida Peninsula	Х			Х	
Heritage	Х				
Monarch	Х				
Southern Oak	Х	X	Х	Х	
UPC	Х				
Weston		X			



Initial Eligibility – Newly Purchased Home

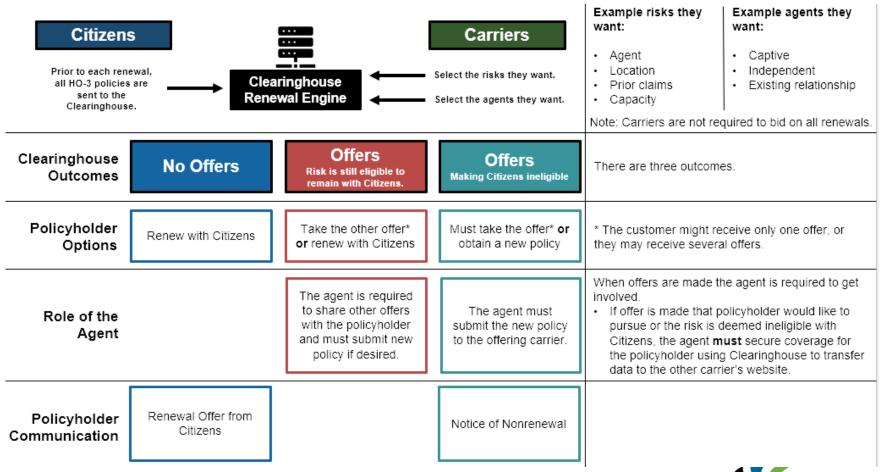


New Business Results

Policy Type	Submissions	Received Offer but eligible for Citizens	% Receiving Offer	Deemed Ineligible for Citizens	Ineligible %	Deemed Uninsurable with Citizens	Uninsurable %	% Eligible For New Policy
HO-3 New Business	250,576	21,359	8.52%	17,259	6.89%	2,754	1.10%	92.01%
Dwelling New Business	55,992	343	0.61%	254	0.45%	618	1.10%	98.44%
HO-6 New Business	39,557	1,811	4.58%	1,703	4.31%	261	0.66%	95.04%
Wind Only New Business	30,702	1,812	5.90%	2,994	9.75%	926	3.02%	87.23%
Mobile Home New Business	10,874	295	2.71%	11	0.10%	176	1.62%	98.28%
Total	387,701	25,620	6.61%	22,221	5.73%	4,735	1.22%	93.05%



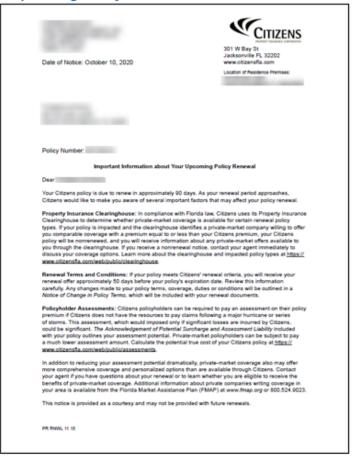
Continuing Eligibility (Renewals)



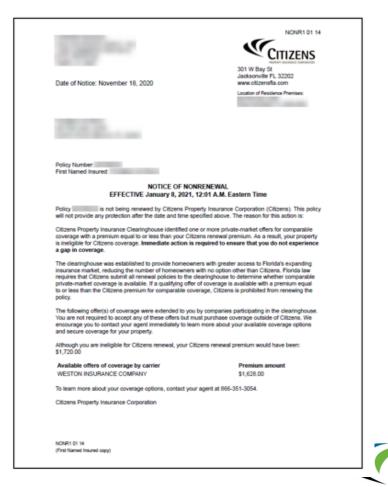


Policyholder Communication

90-Day Notice "Important Information about Your Upcoming Policy Renewal"



51-Day Notice "Notice of Nonrenewal"

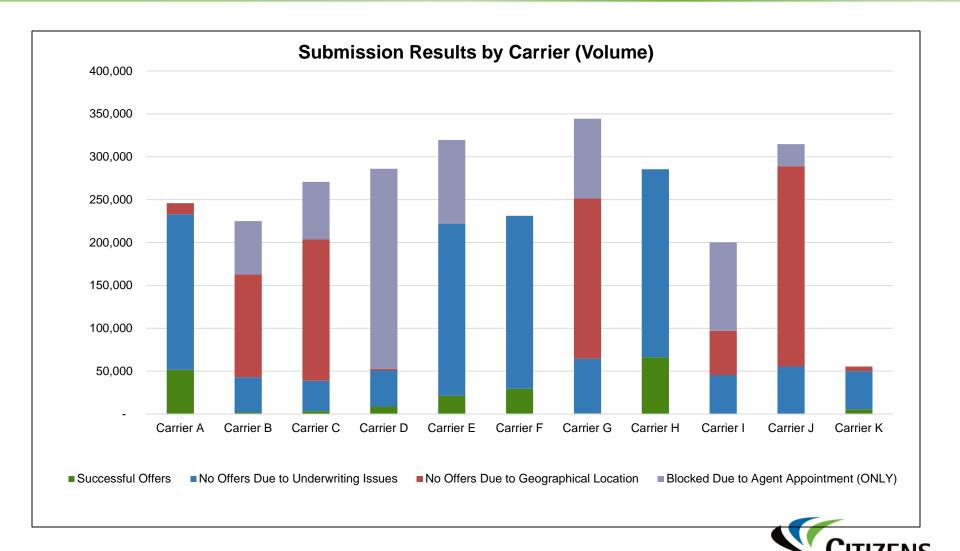


Renewal Results

Policy Type	Submissions	Received Offer but eligible for Citizens	% Receiving Offer	Deemed Ineligible for Citizens	Ineligible %	% Eligible to Remain
HO3 Renewals	130,521	1,195	0.92%	41	0.03%	99.97%
Dwelling Renewals	56,182	44	0.08%	2	0.00%	100.00%
Wind Only Renewals	32,863	769	2.34%	421	1.28%	98.72%
HO6 Renewals	26,416	280	1.06%	13	0.05%	99.95%
Mobile Home Renewals	25,633	0	0.00%	17	0.07%	99.93%
Total	271,615	2,288	0.84%	494	0.18%	99.82%



Clearinghouse Submission and Outcome (Jan - Sept 2020)



Depopulation

Assumption Process Overview



The Takeout carrier expresses interest in being involved in a depopulation and request policy data from Citizens.



Takeout companies will select policies based on their desired risks profile.

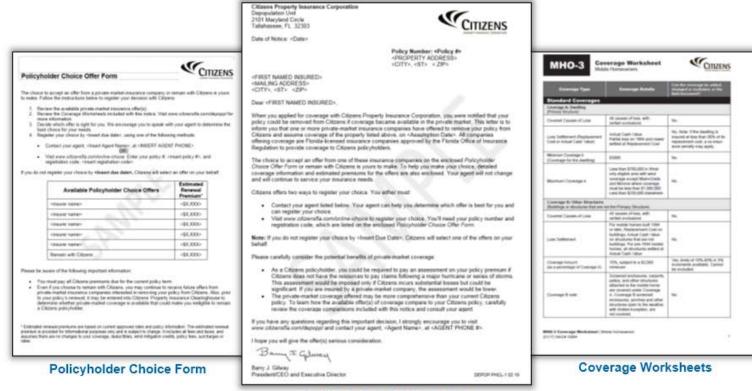




Depopulation

Policyholder Communication

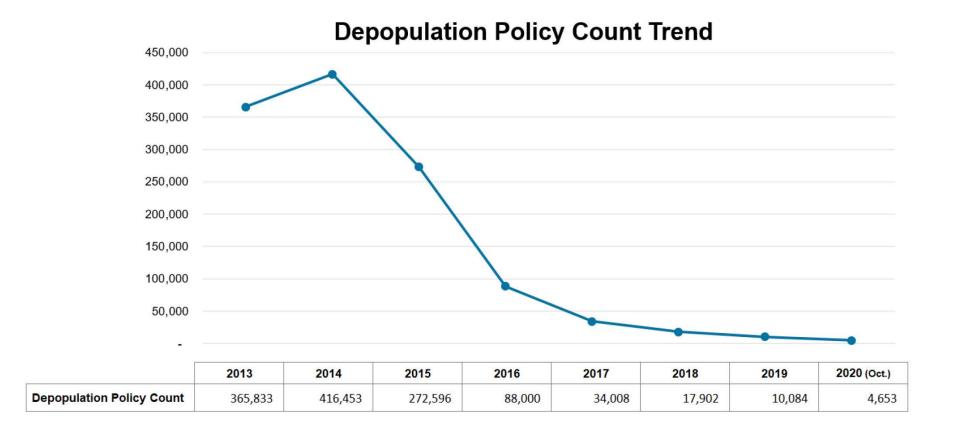
Citizens will mail the Policyholder Choice packet to the policyholder approximately 48-days prior to the assumption.



Policyholder Choice Letter



Depopulation Policy Count Trend





Depopulation

Past Successes

Citizens had more attractive polices (i.e., New Homes, No Claims, No Lapses in coverage, better location)

Reinsurance was available and affordable

Financial position of participants was stronger

Policy premiums between Citizens and participating carriers was closer than today

Current Barriers to Takeout Participation

Due to prior depopulation efforts, majority of Citizens policies are not desirable to private market (i.e., Older homes, multiple prior claims, location)

General financial weakness of prior or potential carrier participants

Due to lack of Citizens rate increases and the glidepath, Citizens premiums tend to be lower than those offered by prior or potential carriers.

Depopulation

Top Ten Prior Depopulation Participants

			S&P G	lobal	Market	Intellig	ence [Data 3Q	2020				
Depopulation 2013 - 2019 Financial Strength Rating			Surplus (\$000)			Direct Premiums Written (\$000)			Net Income (\$000)				
Company Name	Policies Tagged	AM Best	Demotech	Quarter Change	3Q 2020	2Q 2020	YOY Change	YTD 3Q 2020	YTD 3Q 2019	YOY Change	YOY \$ Change	YTD 3Q 2020	YTD 3Q 2019
Heritage P&C Insurance Co.	296,803		А	(21%)	\$115,889	\$146,601	17%	\$466,651	\$399,171	(55%)	(\$15,428)	(\$43,522)	(\$28,094)
Safepoint Insurance Co.	153,327	B-	А	2%	\$45,017	\$44,141	(1%)	\$115,434	\$116,947	189%	\$11,104	\$5,244	(\$5,861)
Homeowners Choice P&C Ins Co.	92,395		Α	(8%)	\$128,095	\$139,580	15%	\$304,650	\$264,476	(307%)	(\$28,759)	(\$19,390)	\$9,369
United P&C Insurance Co.	86,758		Α	(17%)	\$137,131	\$165,986	5%	\$623,588	\$591,938	34%	\$11,130	(\$21,795)	(\$32,925)
Southern Oak Insurance Co.	67,356		Α	(8%)	\$42,296	\$45,826	12%	\$89,922	\$80,158	75%	\$5,164	(\$1,743)	(\$6,907)
Weston Insurance Co.	53,108		Α	(7%)	\$25,049	\$26,860	21%	\$78,588	\$64,835	(2035%)	(\$23,111)	(\$21,975)	\$1,136
Anchor P&C Insurance Co.	50,760			(74%)	\$414	\$1,603	(141%)	(\$21,547)	\$52,705	(22%)	(\$1,259)	(\$7,001)	(\$5,742)
Southern Fidelity Insurance Co	36,406		А	93%	\$60,662	\$31,379	99%	\$280,247	\$140,981	(252%)	(\$47,514)	(\$66,405)	(\$18,891)
Olympus Insurance Co.	31,970		Α	3%	\$37,195	\$36,271	10%	\$157,978	\$143,754	(5%)	(\$141)	\$2,760	\$2,901
First Community Insurance Co.	25,771	B++	А	(9%)	\$25,010	\$27,335	22%	\$113,366	\$92,547	(2080%)	(\$5,652)	(\$5,924)	(\$272)

FSU Study: Exposure Reduction and Depopulation Opportunities

In March 2020, Citizens Board of Governors engaged Florida State University (FSU) to conduct an independent analysis to ensure Citizens is taking advantage of all opportunities to reduce exposure and fulfill its mission as a residual market insurer.

FSU presented the results of the analysis at the December 2020 Board of Governors meeting with recommendations and observations in the following general categories.

Initiatives Already Under Way by Citizens

- Depopulation and Clearinghouse Campaign
- Revise Citizens Mitigation Credits to better reflect exposure reduction
- Increase the use of inspections
- Further promote Citizens Managed Repair Program
- Continue with improved claims settlement practices

Potential Legislative Items (Examples)

- Require Alternative Dispute Resolution/Mediation
- Address Attorney Fee Multipliers
- Consider Changes to the One-Way Attorney Fee Statute
- Modify or eliminate Citizens Glidepath on Rates
- Apply provisions of the Assignment of Benefits law to first-party litigation



FSU Study: Exposure Reduction and Depopulation Opportunities

Recommendations within Citizens Current Statutory Purview

- Host workshops with Insurers, Investors and other stakeholders
- Create New Business Models
- Consider Financial Support for Mitigation
- Consider Policy Form Changes

Items for Referral to Third Parties for Consideration

- Strengthen the Statewide Building Code
- Create a Database for Florida Residential Properties
- Create a Statewide Fraud Database
- Revise Building Criteria in High-Risk Areas
- Create a New Industry Business Model
- Improve Overall Financial Solvency of the Florida Insurance Market
- Create a Statewide Program to Address Affordability of Property Insurance

