



Citizens 2019 Rates

Frequently Asked Questions

1. [Why will most Citizens policyholders see additional rate increases when Florida has weathered only three storms in the past decade?](#)
2. [Are Floridians more at risk of assessments as a result of Citizens increased rate need?](#)
3. [What is Assignment of Benefits \(AOB\) and how is it affecting 2019 rates?](#)
4. [Are water losses and AOB abuses limited to South Florida? Is it spreading to other parts of the state?](#)
5. [What is Citizens doing to address water losses and AOB abuse?](#)
6. [What would happen to rates if the AOB and water litigation problems were resolved?](#)
7. [How can policyholders' actions after a loss affect rates?](#)

1. **Why will most Citizens policyholders see additional rate increases when Florida has weathered only three storms in the past decade?**

Skyrocketing nonweather water losses in Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties have eroded financial progress made following more than a decade without a hurricane. Given the latest data, rates in those counties would have to nearly triple to pay for nonweather related water losses and the litigation expenses that often accompany these claims. Water losses also threaten to increase rates in other regions of the state.

While rates for many policy types and areas have been approaching actuarial soundness over the past few years, this recent surge in claims related to nonweather water losses in South Florida has increased Citizens' net claims payments and litigation expense costs. These losses are significant enough to offset previous progress made toward rate adequacy and the decreased cost of reinsurance and other risk transfer products, resulting in the need for a corresponding rate increase.

Citizens is required by law to recommend actuarially sound rates within the limits of the Legislatively created glide path, which limits rate increases to no more than 10 percent per year. The Office of Insurance Regulation uses these recommendations to set Citizens rates.

[Top ↑](#)

2. Are Floridians more at risk of assessments as a result of Citizens increased rate need?

More affordable reinsurance and the success of Citizens' depopulation efforts over the past several years have allowed Citizens to boost its claims paying ability significantly. For the first time since its creation, Citizens can now handle a 1-in-100 year storm followed by a 1-in-41 year event without having to levy assessments on Florida policyholders.

While Citizens' surplus remains significant, Citizens has a duty to its policyholders and all Floridians to protect them from the increased risk of assessments that will arise from continued unchecked nonweather water losses. This includes enacting policy changes aimed at stemming these losses and raising rates in accordance with the statutorily mandated glide path to cover the increased risk of these losses.

Even with actuarially sound rates and a responsible reinsurance strategy, however, a major storm or series of storms that exhausts Citizens' reinsurance and surplus could make assessments necessary.

[Top ↑](#)

3. What is Assignment of Benefits and how is it affecting 2019 rates?

Assignment of benefits (AOB) is a contract between an insurance policyholder and a third party, such as a roofer or a water remediation vendor. An AOB transfers control of the claim benefits and other policy rights and provisions to a third party. This includes all responsibility for dealing with the insurance company to evaluate damages, file a policyholder's claim, settle the claim and receive payment.

Nonweather water loss claims submitted with an AOB cost on average of three times more than claims without an AOB and are more frequently litigated. AOB claims also are ripe for abuse as Citizens often is not given the opportunity to inspect the damages or approve permanent repairs before they are completed.

Instances of AOB abuse are on the rise, particularly in South Florida, and are one of the major factors driving increased nonweather water losses and Citizens' increased rate need. Homeowners frequently are told during an emergency service call that the only way repairs can begin is by signing an AOB. In these situations, the contractor may begin permanent repairs before notifying Citizens of the loss and may even inflate the severity of the loss, with or without the policyholder's consent.

[Top ↑](#)

4. Are water losses and AOB abuses limited to South Florida? Is it spreading to other parts of the state?

As of June 2017, 83 percent of claims submitted to Citizens that resulted in litigation had legal or AOB representation before the claim was even reported to Citizens. Nearly 94 percent of those cases originate in Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties. Although water losses and AOB abuses remain concentrated in South Florida, the trend

is spreading to other parts of the state, where AOB representation at first notice of loss has nearly tripled.

Claims reported with AOB representation cost more than double than nonrepresented claims to resolve. This cost increases to nearly five times if the case requires litigation.

[Top ↑](#)

5. What is Citizens doing to address water losses and AOB abuse?

Last year, the Florida Office of Insurance Regulation approved a set of focused [policy changes](#) for Citizens regarding loss reporting, including the establishment of a threshold for nonapproved emergency services and the opportunity to inspect the property prior to permanent repairs being completed. Citizens must respond with 48 hours if contacted by a policyholder requesting approval for additional emergency services above the threshold.

Policyholders are required to allow Citizens to inspect the damage within 72 hours of a loss being reported and as often as Citizens reasonably requires. Failure to do so may result in loss of coverage for permanent repairs. If Citizens does not reasonably attempt to conduct an inspection or provide approval within 72 hours the loss being reported, the policyholder can authorize or begin permanent repairs covered under the policy.

Another option for eligible policyholders is the Citizens [Managed Repair Program](#) which includes two voluntary services to help customers recover when their home is damaged from water damage not caused by weather. The Emergency Water Removal Services Program offers **free** water removal and drying services following eligible water losses not caused by weather. Citizens also offers a Managed Repair Contractor Network to connect customers connected with a network of approved contractors who can make permanent repairs for covered damages.

Effective August 1, 2018, if a customer opts to use a contractor outside the Managed Repair Contractor Network, there is a \$10,000 limit on covered damage resulting from water losses not caused by weather. This limit includes up to \$3,000 for emergency water removal services. Customers who do use Citizens' Managed Repair Program would not be subject to the sublimit.

[Top ↑](#)

6. What would happen to rates if the AOB and water litigation problems were resolved?

Resolving the AOB and water litigation problems may contribute to a decrease of litigation rates, which would in turn reduce the statewide rate indication. Citizens expects a litigation rate of nearly 50 percent of all water claims versus previous levels of 12 to 15 percent. If litigation rates returned to the lower, historic levels, many South Florida policyholders would see rate decreases in 2019 and the overall average rate increase would be 1.5 percent.

Citizens' [Managed Repair Program](#) offers valuable services to qualified HO-3 and DP-3 customers whose homes have been damaged. Emergency Water Removal Services

provides water removal services to protect a policyholder's home from further damage caused by a nonweather water loss. The Managed Repair Contractor Network Program provides permanent repair services to return the customer's home to its pre-loss condition following a qualified loss. Permanent repairs include flooring, insulation, drywall, paint, and cabinetry.

Citizens continues to educate its customers about AOB abuse and common scenarios where AOB-related fraud can occur such as offers for repairs for damage you were unaware of, a proposal of "*something for nothing*," such as a free roof or large insurance payouts, or pressure to sign a contract they don't fully understand.

7. How can policyholders' actions after a loss affect rates?

The most important action policyholders can take to remain in the driver's seat on their claim is to [Call Citizens First](#), either by contacting their agent, submitting a claim online through myPolicy or by calling Citizens' 24/7 toll-free claims hotline at **866.411.2742**.

Immediately calling Citizens as soon as they suspect damage to their property will allow Citizens to help policyholders resolve their claim and repair any covered damage in the most efficient and cost effective manner possible.

Citizens also advises our customers to be wary of unsolicited vendors canvassing their neighborhood offering something for nothing, such as a free roof or large insurance payouts. Finally, never sign a contract you don't fully understand.

[Top ↑](#)

ACTION ITEM

A&U Committee Meeting, December 11, 2018
Board of Governors Meeting, December 12, 2018

CONTRACT ID:	Annual Recommended Rate Filings – Effective September 1, 2019
BUDGETED ITEM	N/A
CONTRACT AMOUNT	N/A
PURPOSE / SCOPE	<p>Purpose:</p> <p>As required by statute, Citizens has completed the annual analysis of recommended rates for 9/1/2019 – 8/31/2020. The purpose of this item is to receive approval from the Board to file these recommended rates with the Florida Office of Insurance Regulation.</p> <p>Scope:</p> <p>The presented recommended rate changes include all policy types for manually rated personal and commercial lines of business. These recommended rate changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the requirement in Florida law that Citizens recommend actuarially sound rates • Are not excessive, inadequate or unfairly discriminatory, and meet the requirements of U.S. Actuarial Standards of Practice except where Florida law supersedes such standards • Comply with the statutory “glide path” • Considers the Florida Public Hurricane Model, as required by law • Include an appropriate charge to pass through the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Rapid Cash build-up <p>For personal lines, the overall statewide indicated rate change is 25.9%. After the application of the glide-path capping, the recommended rate impact is 8.2%.</p> <p>For commercial lines, the overall statewide indicated rate change is 54.2%. After the application of the glide-path capping, the recommended rate impact is 9.0%.</p>
CONTRACT TERM(S)	N/A
PROCUREMENT METHOD	N/A
RECOMMENDATION	<p>Citizens’ Actuarial and Underwriting Committee recommends that Citizens’ Board of Governors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Approve and recommend the 2019 Annual Recommended Rate Filings. b) Upon approval, the presented rate changes will be filed with the Office of Insurance Regulation.
CONTACTS	Brian Donovan, FCAS, MAAA - Sr Director, Chief Actuary

Executive Summary

Actuarial & Underwriting Committee Meeting, December 11, 2018

Board of Governors Meeting, December 12, 2018

Annual Recommended 2019 Rate Filings

As required by statute, Citizens has completed the annual analysis of recommended rates for 2019. The Office of Insurance Regulation uses this information as it establishes Citizens rates to be implemented for policy effective dates beginning September 2019. The analysis developed rate indications that:

- Comply with the requirement in Florida law that Citizens recommend actuarially sound rates. The indications developed are designed to generate the premium needed to cover Citizens' projected losses and expenses during the effective period of the rates.
- Are not excessive, inadequate or unfairly discriminatory, and meet the requirements of U.S. Actuarial Standards of Practice except where Florida law supersedes such standards.
- Comply with the statutory "glide path" that limits Citizens annual rate increases to no more than 10% for any single policy issued. This is an exception to the requirement for actuarially sound rates. It applies to non-sinkhole perils, and excludes coverage changes and surcharges.
- Considers the Florida Public Hurricane Model (FPM) results in wind rate recommendations, as required by law. Law changes in 2016 removed the requirement that the FPM results be the "minimum benchmark" for those rates.
- Include an appropriate charge to pass through the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (FHCF) Rapid Cash Build-Up Factor, as required by law.

Major cost factors in the rate analysis include:

- i) Non-catastrophic losses and loss adjustment expenses (LAE)
- ii) Modeled catastrophic hurricane losses and estimated LAE
- iii) Administrative expenses
- iv) Risk transfer costs
- v) Pre-event liquidity costs

The average statewide indicated rate change over all personal lines of business is +25.9%. The premium impact after the application of the glide path cap is 8.2%. Note that each Citizens policyholder pays a premium for an individual policy line that is based on their risk classification; nobody pays exactly the average. The indications vary greatly by account and by product line. See Exhibit 1 for more detail.

Executive Summary

Actuarial & Underwriting Committee Meeting, December 11, 2018

Board of Governors Meeting, December 12, 2018

The average statewide indicated rate change over all commercial lines of business is +54.2%. The premium impact after the application of the glide path cap is +9.0%. These results also vary widely by product line. See Exhibit 1 for more detail.

When underlying costs are rising rapidly, the difference between indicated revenue need and actual premium impact may be significant. Due to the glide path, cost trends may outstrip the ability of Citizens to obtain sound premiums, even if base rates are sound.

Determination of Overall Rate Indications by Line of Business

Water Peril

The peril of water continues to be the primary driver of Citizens' increased rate need. In particular, litigated water claims in South East Florida (Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties) are driving the water indication (see below example for illustration of impact of litigation on current rates). Before consideration of the Managed Repair Program and the \$10K sublimit on water claims, the expectation is that 50% of all water claims in 2019 will end up in litigation. Litigated claims cost almost five times as expensive to settle as non-litigated claims (\$9K versus \$41K for loss and loss expenses). In 2017, South East Florida, while accounting for 57% of HO-3 exposure, accounted for 94% of all litigated claims.

On 8/1/2018, changes to Citizens' policy language became effective that address the costs of this excessive litigation, and the rate increases that they create for policyholders. At the time of a water loss, a policyholder will have the option to enter Citizens' Managed Repair Program. Policyholders who do not use the program will have their water losses subjected to a \$10,000 sublimit. Policyholders who do use Citizens' Managed Repair Program will not be subject to any sublimit. The rate indication explicitly contemplates the effect of this new program. It is expected to reduce litigation, which lowers the water rate need by 30%. Without the new program, the statewide HO3 water indication would be 43.6%. Instead, the proposed rates include an adjusted water indication of 30.5%. This leads to an overall HO3 indication reduction of 19%.

Impact of Litigation on Average HO-3 Premium

As stated above and noted in the past several rate filings, the Multi-Peril HO-3 rate need is primarily driven by the increased litigation rate. In **Table 1** below we compare the HO-3 indication, based on the current litigation rates (50%) versus what the indication would have been had litigation rates remained at the earlier levels (15%). The results in Table 1 are based on statewide results. It is important to note that the change in the areas of the state where litigation is most prevalent have an even more dramatic difference. As shown, statewide, the overall indication decreases from 25.2% to 1.5%. In Miami-Dade, the indication decreases from 26.5% to -2.9%. That is, we would have recommended a decrease instead of an

Executive Summary

Actuarial & Underwriting Committee Meeting, December 11, 2018

Board of Governors Meeting, December 12, 2018

increase. **Table 2** illustrates how that would impact the average premiums in Miami-Dade. For Miami-Dade, the current average premium is \$3,687. Under current market conditions (i.e. current litigation rates), the actuarially sound premium is \$4,664. If litigation rates were at earlier levels, the actuarially sound premium would be \$3,581.

Table 1	Current Indication ¹		Adjusted Indication ²	
	Uncapped Indication	Proposed Change	Uncapped Indication	Proposed Change
Product Line - Personal				
Total Multi-Peril Homeowners	25.2%	8.5%	1.5%	0.2%

1 Current Indication - This is the current indication from Exhibit 1 based on current litigation rates
2 Adjusted Indication - This is what the current indication would be had litigation rates remained steady

Table 2	Current Premium	Actuarially Sound Premium	
		Current Indication ¹	Adjusted Indication ²
Miami-Dade	\$3,687	\$4,664	\$3,581

1 Current Indication - This is the fully indicated uncapped HO-3 average premium based on unadjusted indication. It should be noted that the proposed charge premium is \$4,033 after application of glide-path
2 Adjusted Indication - This is the fully indicated HO-3 average premium had litigation rates remained at historical levels.

Hurricane Peril

Hurricane peril rates drive the overall Citizens premium for many policyholders, particularly in coastal territories. As Florida law requires, projected hurricane losses from accepted scientific simulation models were considered. Citizens used four models accepted by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology: AIR (v16.0.0, Touchstone 5.0.0), RMS (Risklink v17.0), CoreLogic RQE (Florida Hurricane Model v2017a), and the FPM (v6.2). No model results were modified or adjusted. The four distinct models underpinned a range of rate indications for each line of business. These ranges varied by line of business, as models may disagree widely in some territories and products.

When determining the statewide and individual territory wind rate indications, we selected the median of the four models. This is in alignment with the approach that was introduced with last year's rate filing. We view this approach as appropriate because it provides a statistically sound method for recognizing the range of model results in every territory while also

Executive Summary

Actuarial & Underwriting Committee Meeting, December 11, 2018

Board of Governors Meeting, December 12, 2018

minimizing the effect of outliers.

Exhibit 1- Summary of Statewide Rate Indications displays results for each product line. The **Uncapped Indication** is the selected statewide indication adjusted for the FHCF pass-through. The **Proposed Change** columns represent the actual premium impact to consumers after the application of the glide path cap to each single policy. At the policy level, all premium changes are limited to +/- 10% (except for HO-4 which is limited to +10%/-15%, in accordance with previous OIR guidance). After the application of the cap, the impact of the FHCF pass-through is added.

Impact of Private Reinsurance Costs

Due to significant depopulation and continued low “rates-on-line” (unit costs) for private reinsurance, Citizens was, once again, able to transfer the majority of its hurricane risk away from Florida policyholders (including non-Citizens policyholders, who would pay emergency assessments if storms caused significant deficits). For the fourth year in a row, Citizens can sustain a so-called “1-in-100 year” storm, in the Coastal Account without triggering assessments. Because Citizens is only exposing 34% (down from 50% from 2017) of its Coastal surplus to such a storm, it can also sustain a 1-in-41 year storm following a 1-in-100 year event.

Last year, Citizens transferred \$1.33 billion of Coastal Account risk to private reinsurers at a net cost of \$56 million. This year, Citizens transferred \$1.42 billion of Coastal Account risk to the private sector at an estimated net cost of \$55 million. “Net cost” refers to the gross expenditure on risk transfer less the expected hurricane losses that would be subject to the agreements. Last year’s Homeowners indication included a provision of 5.5% for the cost of private reinsurance. This year the provision is 5.7%, meaning that 5.7 cents of the premium dollar is devoted to private reinsurance.

Private reinsurance covers policies in the Coastal account only, but it does lower the probability that policyholders in the Personal Lines Account (PLA) and Commercial Lines Account (CLA) will face a surcharge due to deficits in the Coastal Account. Consequently, a small portion of private reinsurance costs are allocated to the policies in the PLA and CLA. The rate indications allocate 90% of the private reinsurance costs to the Coastal Account and 10% to the PLA/CLA.

Note that public reinsurance from the mandatory participation in the FHCF is divided into a PLA+CLA contract and a separate Coastal contract, the net costs of which are allocated to policies in the respective accounts.

Impact of Pre-Event Liquidity

Pre-event liquidity (debt financing) provides a funding bridge to the point in time and loss

Executive Summary

Actuarial & Underwriting Committee Meeting, December 11, 2018

Board of Governors Meeting, December 12, 2018

levels at which the FHCF begins to pay hurricane reimbursements. It also ensures quick claims-paying capacity for subsequent storms in a season and augments other Citizens claims-paying resources that are not readily available in cash after a storm. This allows for timely payment of claims as well as flexibility in the timing and cost of issuance of post-event debt.

Pre-event debt does impact the cost structure of Citizens, and therefore the rate indications. The impact in Homeowners to the statewide uncapped rate indication is +1.9%.

Impact of Policy Level Capping

Due to the interaction of all actuarial considerations, rate indications vary greatly from policy to policy within Citizens. Large increases as well as large decreases are indicated for various consumers. The glide path established in 2010 requires Citizens to ensure no single policyholder shall be subject to a (non-sinkhole) rate increase greater than 10%. In order to balance the statutory requirements of actuarial soundness and the glide path, it is recommended that all rate increases be capped at +10%, and all rate decreases at -10%, except for HO-4 forms as noted above.

Impact of FHCF Buildup Premium

The FHCF is required by law to include a “rapid cash buildup factor” of 25% in its premium. Citizens, in turn, is required by law to pass this cost to the policyholder, outside the 10% glide path cap. This results in higher rate indications and affects the statewide premium impacts as well, raising some lines slightly above 10%.

Sinkhole Indications

The number of reported sinkhole claims to Citizens has been steadily declining since the end of 2011. In 2011, over 4,500 claims were reported. By 2013 the number was reduced to around 1,200 and has declined further since then, attributable largely to the impact of Senate Bill 408, the major sinkhole claims reform enacted in 2011. While all signs at this point are that SB408 has successfully addressed sinkhole trends, there does remain uncertainty about the final outcome of many pending claims, some litigated. Staff recommends that for a fifth straight year, sinkhole rates remain unchanged. As the ultimate effect of law changes emerges in the claims experience, there is no guarantee that future sinkhole rate increases will not be necessary.

Monroe County

In the rate order issued regarding the personal lines 2018 rates (Order # 211627-17), the OIR held Monroe rates' at the 2017 levels and directed Citizens to complete the following analyses:

Executive Summary

Actuarial & Underwriting Committee Meeting, December 11, 2018

Board of Governors Meeting, December 12, 2018

1. An evaluation and study of appropriate rating territories for Monroe County for wind-only and multi-peril policies

Results

We have investigated the effects of segmenting Monroe into three separate geographical territories: the upper, middle and lower keys. The three of the four models suggest that rates on policies written in the lower keys are not as inadequate as in the middle and upper keys. Due to the 10% glide path, this would have very little effect this year. But eventually, policyholders in the upper and middle keys could pay more premium, which would allow policyholders in the lower keys to pay less.

While staff will continue to monitor this option, we recommend continuing to use only one Monroe rating territory in 2019, for these reasons:

A. Increased uncertainty with more granularity

As required by statute, we calculate the indicated wind premium using modeled hurricane losses from approved models. There is uncertainty in any model results, which is why we consider the results of four models. Segmenting the Monroe territory means asking the models for more granular precision when there is a lack of actual historical hurricane data for this area. This will only increase the uncertainty of the model results.

B. Little Impact to recommended rate changes in 2019

Splitting Monroe into more granular rating territories would have little impact on the recommended rate changes for Monroe policyholders in 2019. This is because every split territory still has an indication that is much greater than 10%. It would be two to three years before Citizens' recommended rate changes would be different for the split territories as compared to the single territory.

C. Not Actuarially Justified

Whether to segment the Monroe into more granular territories is a decision that requires careful deliberation. It would lead to higher uncapped indications for some policyholders, and also creates internal costs to implement the new territories. Additionally, the four models are not in total agreement on which segments of the Keys should be higher or lower. Keeping a single territory for now has little impact on 2019 premiums paid by policyholders, and allows for a more careful decision. In particular, it may allow the models to incorporate the results from Hurricane Irma. Since Irma did impact the Keys, this may be an important data point for calibrating models.

Executive Summary

Actuarial & Underwriting Committee Meeting, December 11, 2018

Board of Governors Meeting, December 12, 2018

2. **Review the study of Applied Research Associates, Inc. which evaluated the effectiveness of Plywood (Class C) shutters, for consideration by Citizens to provide a credit for this wind mitigation feature**

Results

We have conducted a detailed review of the 2003 Applied Research Associate, Inc., (ARA) study referenced by the order. We do not recommend that Citizens provide credit for this wind mitigation feature, for reasons explained below.

- A. Plywood shutters cannot be verified

Because plywood shutters must be manually installed by policyholders as a storm approaches, their use cannot be verified when a policy is written. This makes them unsuitable for a premium credit under actuarial standards of practice.

- B. Practical concerns

Even if an insured purchases plywood shutters, ARA points out that their effectiveness depends upon several factors. For example, they must be new and not warped. As they age, stored plywood shutters can warp, especially if they are deployed at some point, get wet, and are stored again. Also, the nail holes used to install the shutters must be “virgin”. That is, each time shutters are deployed, new nail holes must be used. Finally, ARA found that even under ideal conditions, the plywood shutters were expected to fail at wind speeds over 130. Monroe is rated as a 180 wind zone.

- C. Would need to be offered statewide

To be actuarially fair, the new credit could not be offered only in Monroe County. It would need to be offered statewide. Implementing the new credits would create new costs. Finally, there might be unintended consequences. In particular, making the credit consistent with other mitigation credits offered by Citizens, and with current hurricane models (the ARA study was published in 2003), might require updating all the mitigation credits offered by Citizens.

3. **Collaborate with Monroe County on the completion of its detailed study to evaluate the effect of building code standards in Monroe County and the impact of those standards on wind mitigation credits**

Results

Executive Summary

Actuarial & Underwriting Committee Meeting, December 11, 2018

Board of Governors Meeting, December 12, 2018

Citizens did this. Staff collaborated with FIRM on their study by providing policy data, and by analyzing FIRM's survey results using the AIR hurricane model. That study is now complete

4. **An evaluation and study of the models accepted by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology using the 2017 standards, which includes the requirement that county building codes be reflected in the model results**

Results

Citizens cannot yet complete this task. This is because the standards set in 2017 apply to models that are not approved and available for use until 2019. We cannot use current models instead because, prior to 2017, the standards did not require that county building codes be reflected in the model results.

Rate Analysis Exhibits

Several Exhibits are included with this item. Note that scale differs on some maps, so review the legends carefully when comparing maps. Also, all premium totals are based on policies in-force as of 6/30/2018.

Exhibit 1: Summary of Statewide Indications

- Columns (1) through (3) display the statewide uncapped indication and the proposed capped rate impact for multi-peril lines of business in the Personal Lines Account.
- Columns (4) through (6) display the statewide uncapped indication and the proposed capped rate impact for multi-peril lines of business in the Coastal Account.
- Columns (7) through (9) display the statewide uncapped indication and the proposed capped rate impact for wind-only lines of business (written only in the Coastal Account).
- Columns (10) through (12) display the statewide uncapped indication and the proposed capped rate impact for combined multi-peril and wind-only lines of business.

Exhibit 2 – Multi-Peril HO-3 (Homeowners) County Average Premium Impacts Map

- Displays the average proposed premium impact after capping for each county
- Note that the numbers in this exhibit show the average premium impact for the county

Executive Summary

Actuarial & Underwriting Committee Meeting, December 11, 2018

Board of Governors Meeting, December 12, 2018

- The actual premium impact can vary between -10% and +10% for individual policyholders within each county

Exhibit 3 – Wind-Only HW-2 (Homeowners) County Average Premium Impacts Map

- Displays the average proposed premium impact after capping for each county
- Note that the numbers in this exhibit show the average premium impact for the county
- The actual premium impact can vary between -10% and +10% for individual policyholders within each county

Exhibit 4 – Multi-Peril HO-6 (Condo Unit-Owners) County Average Premium Impacts Map

- Displays the average proposed premium impact after capping for each county
- Note that the numbers in this exhibit show the average premium impact for the county
- The actual premium impact can vary between -10% and +10% for individual policyholders within each county

Exhibit 5 – Wind-Only HW-6 (Condo Unit-Owners) County Average Premium Impacts Map

- Displays the average proposed premium impact after capping for each county
- Note that the numbers in this exhibit show the average premium impact for the county
- The actual premium impact can vary between -10% and +10% for individual policyholders within each county

Exhibit 6 – Multi-Peril DP-1 and DP-3 (Dwelling Fire) County Average Premium Impacts Map

- Displays the average proposed premium impact after capping for each county
- Note that the numbers in this exhibit show the average premium impact for the county
- The actual premium impact can vary between -10% and +10% for individual policyholders within each county

Exhibit 7 – Wind-Only DW-2 (Dwelling Fire) County Average Premium Impacts Map

- Displays the average proposed premium impact after capping for each county
- Note that the numbers in this exhibit show the average premium impact for the county
- The actual premium impact can vary between -10% and +10% for individual policyholders within each county

Executive Summary

Actuarial & Underwriting Committee Meeting, December 11, 2018

Board of Governors Meeting, December 12, 2018

Exhibit 8 – Multi-Peril MHO-3 and MDP-1 (Mobile Homeowners and Dwelling Fire) County Average Premium Impacts Map

- Displays the average proposed premium impact after capping for each county
- Note that the numbers in this exhibit show the average premium impact for the county
- The actual premium impact can vary between -10% and +10% for individual policyholders within each county

Exhibit 9 – Wind-Only MW-2 and MD-1 (Mobile Homeowners and Dwelling Fire) County Average Premium Impacts Map

- Displays the average proposed premium impact after capping for each county
- Note that the numbers in this exhibit show the average premium impact for the county
- The actual premium impact can vary between -10% and +10% for individual policyholders within each county

Exhibit 10 - Multi-Peril Commercial Residential County Average Premium Impacts Map

- Displays the average proposed premium impact after capping for each of the “Group 2” perils territories (some of which cross several counties)
- Note that the numbers in this exhibit show the average premium impact for the territory.
- The actual premium impact can vary between -10% and +10% for individual policyholders within each county

Exhibit 11 - Wind-Only Commercial Residential County Average Premium Impacts Map

- Displays the average proposed premium impact after capping for each county

Exhibit 12 - Multi-Peril Commercial Non-Residential County Average Premium Impacts Map

- Displays the proposed premium impact after capping for each Group 2 territory
- The numbers display the expected premium impact for each policyholder within a territory.

Exhibit 13 - Wind-Only Commercial Non-Residential County Average Premium Impacts Map

- Displays the average proposed premium impact after capping for each county

Executive Summary

Actuarial & Underwriting Committee Meeting, December 11, 2018

Board of Governors Meeting, December 12, 2018

Exhibit 14 - Distribution of Recommended Rate Impacts by Policy in PLA

- Tabulates the proposed capped premium impacts for personal lines into a histogram showing number and proportion of policyholders in each impact range
- Includes all personal lines combined
- Range exceeds +/- 10% slightly, due to the impact of the FHCF pass through

Exhibit 15 - Distribution of Recommended Rate Impacts by Policy in Coastal Account

- Tabulates the proposed capped premium impact for personal lines into a histogram showing number and proportion of policyholders in each impact range
- Includes all personal lines combined
- Range exceeds +/- 10% slightly, due to the impact of the FHCF pass through

Exhibit 16 – Average Premium by County – HO-3

- Current and proposed average premium by county for multi-peril Homeowners policies
- Based on in-force policies as of 6-30-2018

Exhibit 17 – Average Premium by County – HW-2

- Current and proposed average premium by county for wind-only Homeowners policies
- Based on in-force policies as of 6-30-2018

Exhibit 18 – Average Premium by County – HO-6

- Current and proposed average premium by county for multi-peril Condo Unit policies
- Based on in-force policies as of 6-30-2018

Exhibit 19 – Average Premium by County – HW-6

- Current and proposed average premium by county for multi-peril Condo Unit policies
- Based on in-force policies as of 6-30-2018

Exhibit 1 - Summary of Statewide Indications using the OIR Promulgated Contingency Provisions

	(1) Personal Lines Multi-Peril			(4) Coastal Multiperil			(7)	(8) Wind-Only		(9)	(10) Total		
	(1) In-Force Premium	(2) Uncapped Indication	(3) Proposed Change	(4) In-Force Premium	(5) Uncapped Indication	(6) Proposed Change		(8) In-Force Premium	(8) Uncapped Indication		(10) In-Force Premium	(11) Uncapped Indication	(12) Proposed Change
<u>Product Line - Personal</u>													
Homeowners	346,043,344	23.1%	8.3%	76,032,128	34.8%	9.5%	93,665,105	23.8%	8.4%	515,740,577	24.9%	8.5%	
Renters	769,910	-18.8%	-12.3%	745,856	-4.1%	-3.5%	154,398	5.8%	5.6%	1,670,164	-9.9%	-6.7%	
Condo Units	15,541,107	25.3%	8.5%	14,411,170	29.7%	8.2%	11,100,353	38.3%	8.0%	41,052,630	30.4%	8.2%	
Dwelling - DP3	91,879,455	32.9%	8.8%	33,026,253	45.2%	9.2%	23,917,109	28.0%	7.7%	148,822,817	34.8%	8.7%	
Dwelling - DP1	17,928,440	9.8%	5.5%	7,115,830	27.5%	8.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,044,270	14.9%	6.3%	
Mobile Homeowners	23,109,490	1.2%	0.9%	2,867,584	20.2%	5.7%	3,217,390	29.9%	9.7%	29,194,464	6.3%	2.4%	
<u>Dwelling Mobile Home</u>	<u>12,485,120</u>	<u>13.2%</u>	<u>7.8%</u>	<u>1,320,433</u>	<u>41.8%</u>	<u>9.2%</u>	<u>326,189</u>	<u>43.6%</u>	<u>9.5%</u>	<u>14,131,742</u>	<u>16.6%</u>	<u>8.0%</u>	
Total Personal Lines	507,756,866	23.1%	7.9%	135,519,254	36.0%	9.1%	132,380,544	25.9%	8.3%	775,656,664	25.9%	8.2%	

	(1) Multi-Peril			(7)	(8) Wind-Only		(9)	(10) Total				
	(1) In-Force Premium	(2) Uncapped Indication	(3) Proposed Change		(8) In-Force Premium	(8) Uncapped Indication		(10) In-Force Premium	(11) Uncapped Indication	(12) Proposed Change		
<u>Product Line - Commercial</u>												
Commercial Residential	19,350,085	37.4%	5.2%		29,482,000	101.6%	10.5%	48,832,085	76.1%	8.4%		
<u>Commercial Non-Residential</u>	<u>1,874,282</u>	<u>5.0%</u>	<u>5.0%</u>		<u>33,617,032</u>	<u>25.0%</u>	<u>10.0%</u>	<u>35,491,315</u>	<u>24.0%</u>	<u>9.7%</u>		
Total Commercial Lines	21,224,367	34.5%	5.2%		63,099,032	60.8%	10.2%	84,323,399	54.2%	9.0%		

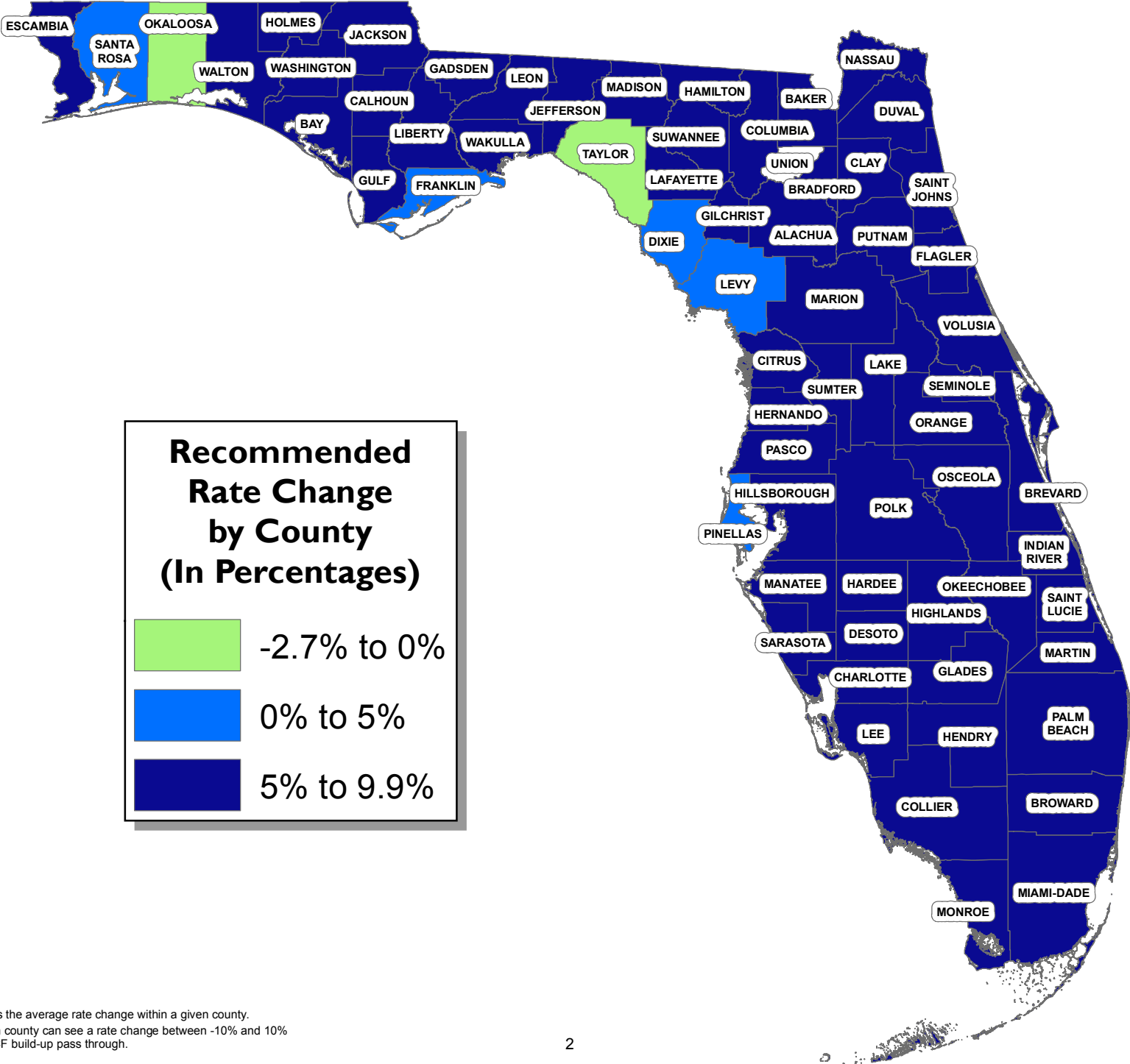
	(1) Multi-Peril			(7)	(8) Wind-Only		(9)	(10) Total				
	(1) In-Force Premium	(2) Uncapped Indication	(3) Proposed Change		(8) In-Force Premium	(8) Uncapped Indication		(10) In-Force Premium	(11) Uncapped Indication	(12) Proposed Change		
<u>Product Line</u>												
Personal	643,276,120	25.9%	8.2%		132,380,544	25.9%	8.3%	775,656,664	25.9%	8.2%		
<u>Commercial</u>	<u>21,224,367</u>	<u>34.5%</u>	<u>5.2%</u>		<u>63,099,032</u>	<u>60.8%</u>	<u>10.2%</u>	<u>84,323,399</u>	<u>54.2%</u>	<u>9.0%</u>		
Total	664,500,487	26.1%	8.1%		195,479,576	37.2%	8.9%	859,980,063	28.6%	8.3%		

Notes:

- (1), (4), (7) In-Force Premium at Current Rate Level
- (2), (5), (8) Uncapped Rate Indications (includes FHCF Build Up Premium).
- (3), (6), (9) Premium Impact after Capping (includes FHCF Build Up Premium).
- (10) = (1) + (4) + (7)
- (11) = [(1)*(2) + (4)*(5) + (7)*(8)] / (10)
- (12) = [(1)*(3) + (4)*(6) + (7)*(9)] / (10)

Exhibit 2 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by County

Multi-Peril HO-3 Policies

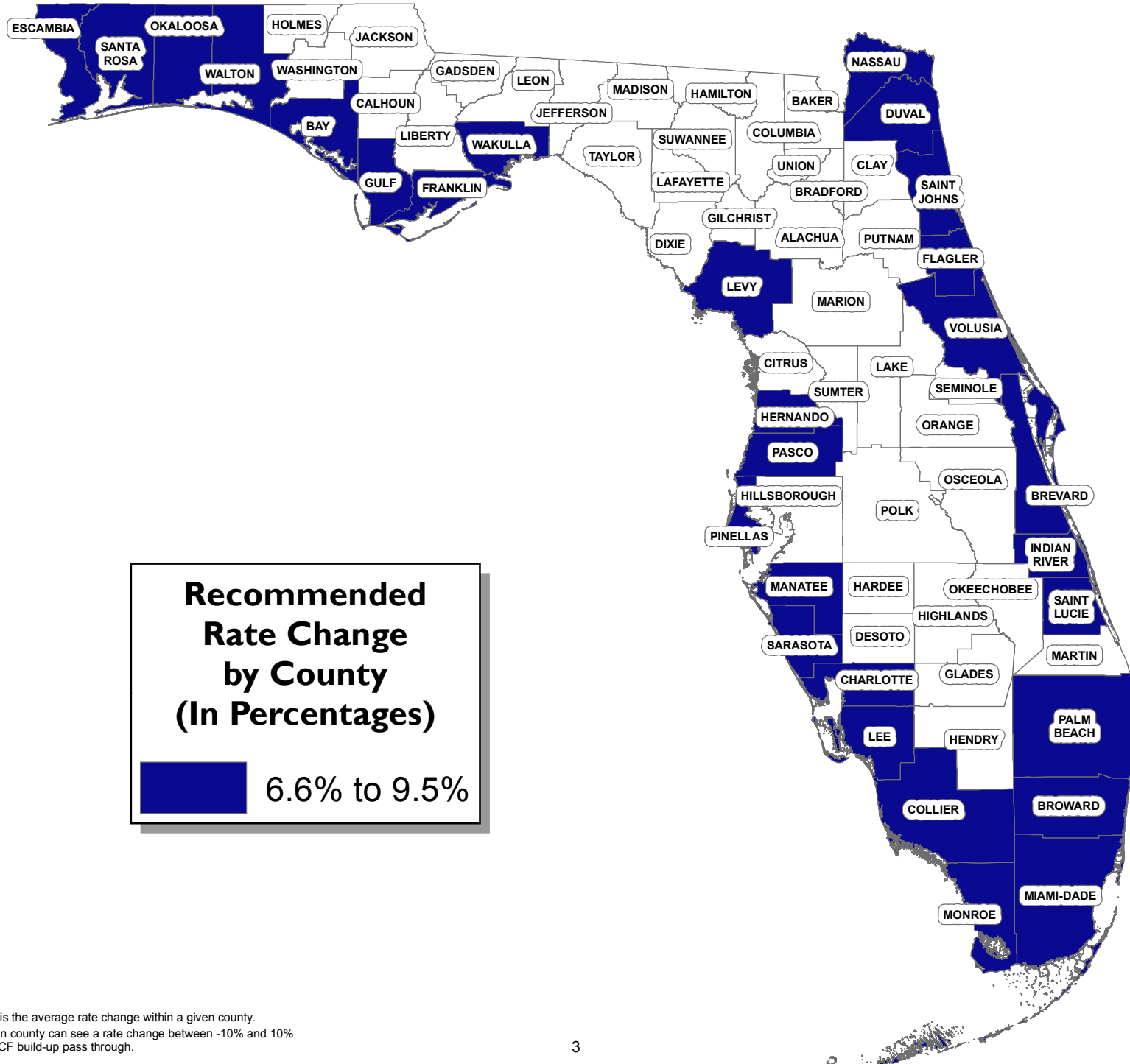


Notes:

1. Percentage of rate change is the average rate change within a given county.
2. Policy holders within a given county can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCf build-up pass through.
3. In-force as of 06/30/2018.
4. Counties with no color have no HO-3 policies as of 06/30/2018.

Exhibit 3 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by County

Wind-Only HW-2 Policies



**Recommended
Rate Change
by County
(In Percentages)**

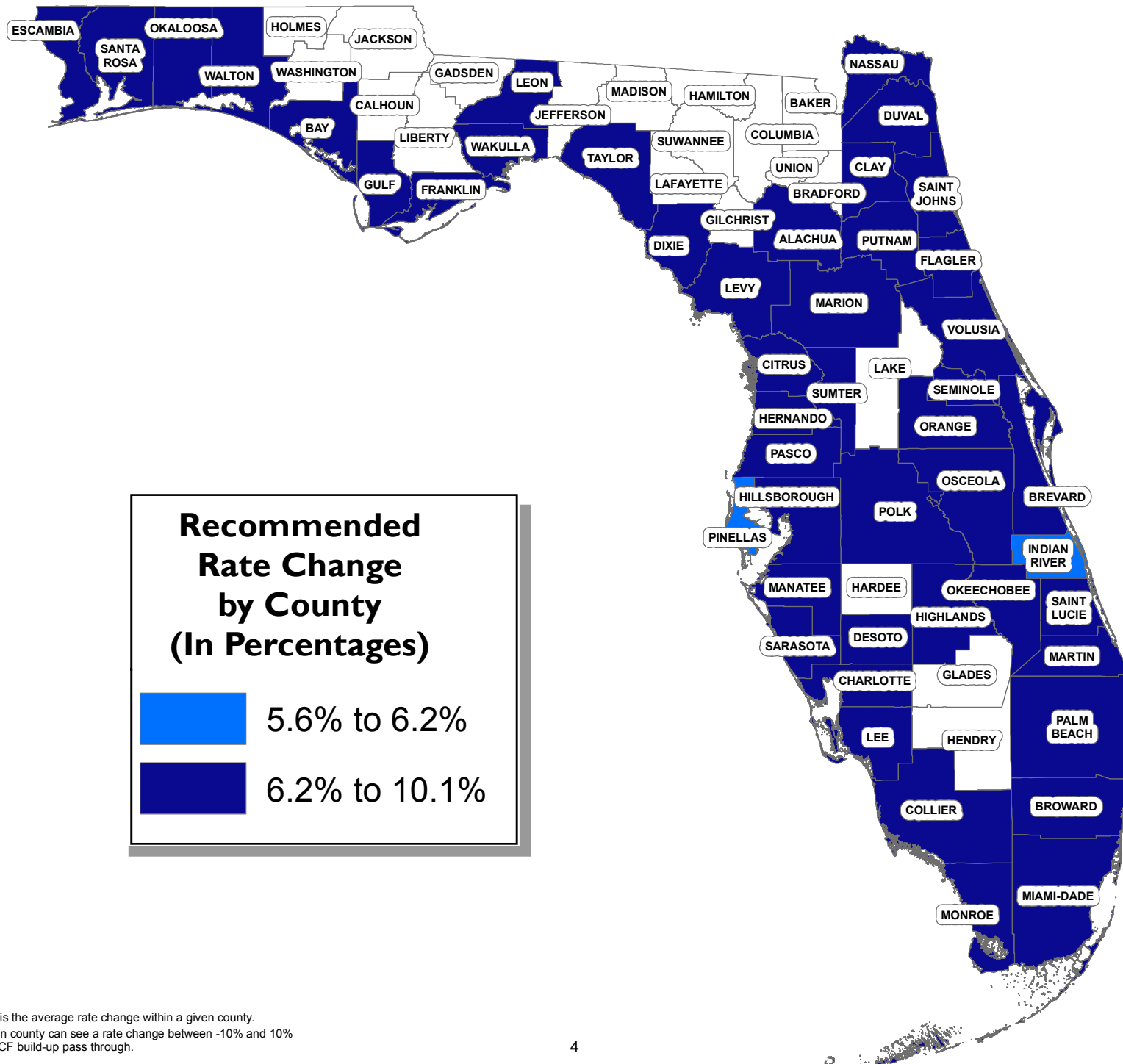
6.6% to 9.5%

Notes:

- 1. Percentage of rate change is the average rate change within a given county.
- 2. Policy holders within a given county can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCf build-up pass through.
- 3. In-force as of 06/30/2018.
- 4. Counties with no color have no HW-2 policies as of 06/30/2018.

Exhibit 4 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by County

Multi-Peril HO-6 Policies

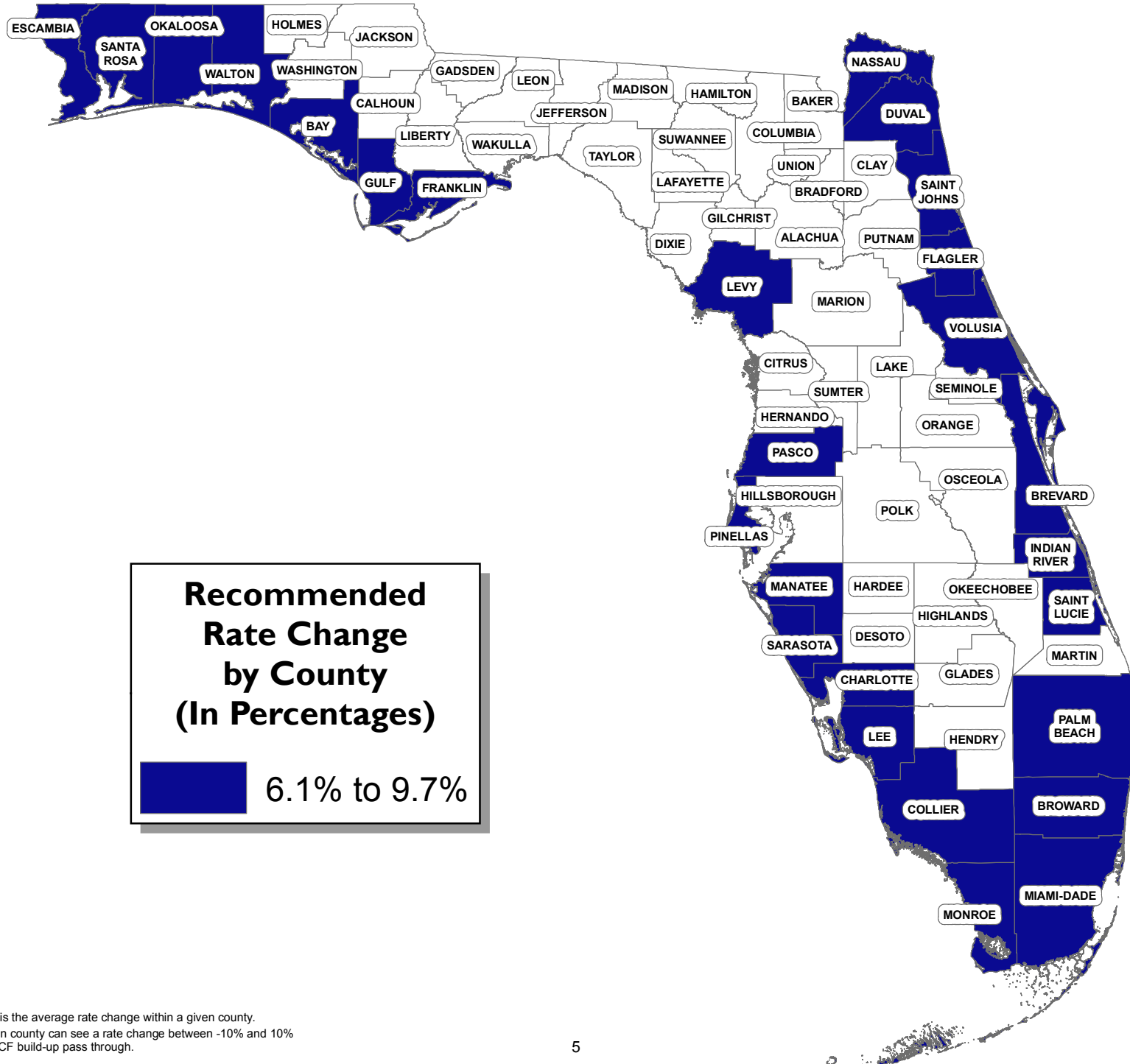


Notes:

1. Percentage of rate change is the average rate change within a given county.
2. Policy holders within a given county can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCf build-up pass through.
3. In-force as of 06/30/2018.
4. Counties with no color have no HO-6 policies as of 06/30/2018.

Exhibit 5 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by County

Wind-Only HW-6 Policies



Recommended Rate Change by County (In Percentages)

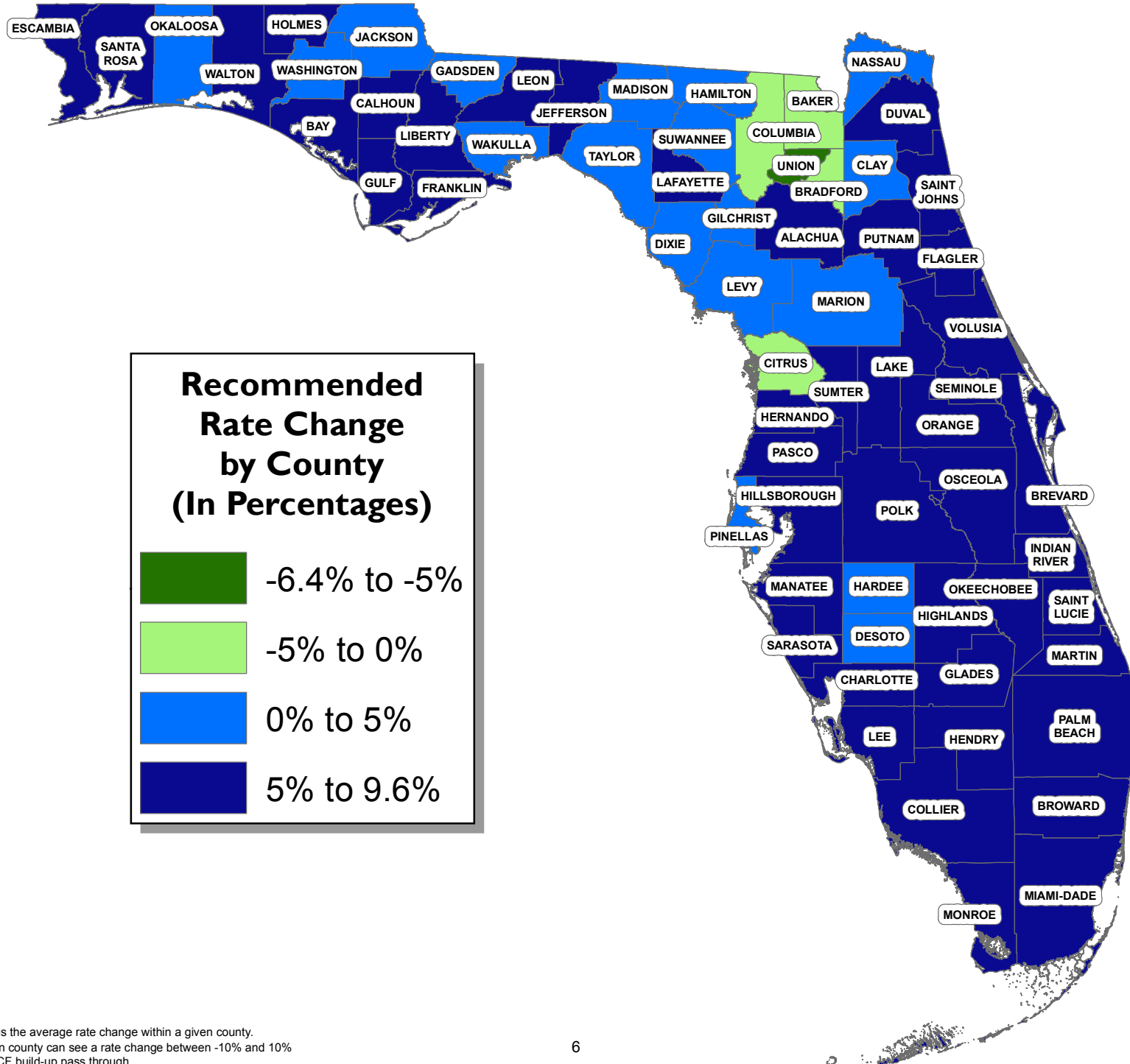
6.1% to 9.7%

Notes:

1. Percentage of rate change is the average rate change within a given county.
2. Policy holders within a given county can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCf build-up pass through.
3. In-force as of 06/30/2018.
4. Counties with no color have no HW-6 policies as of 06/30/2018.

Exhibit 6 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by County

Multi-Peril DP-1 and DP-3 Policies

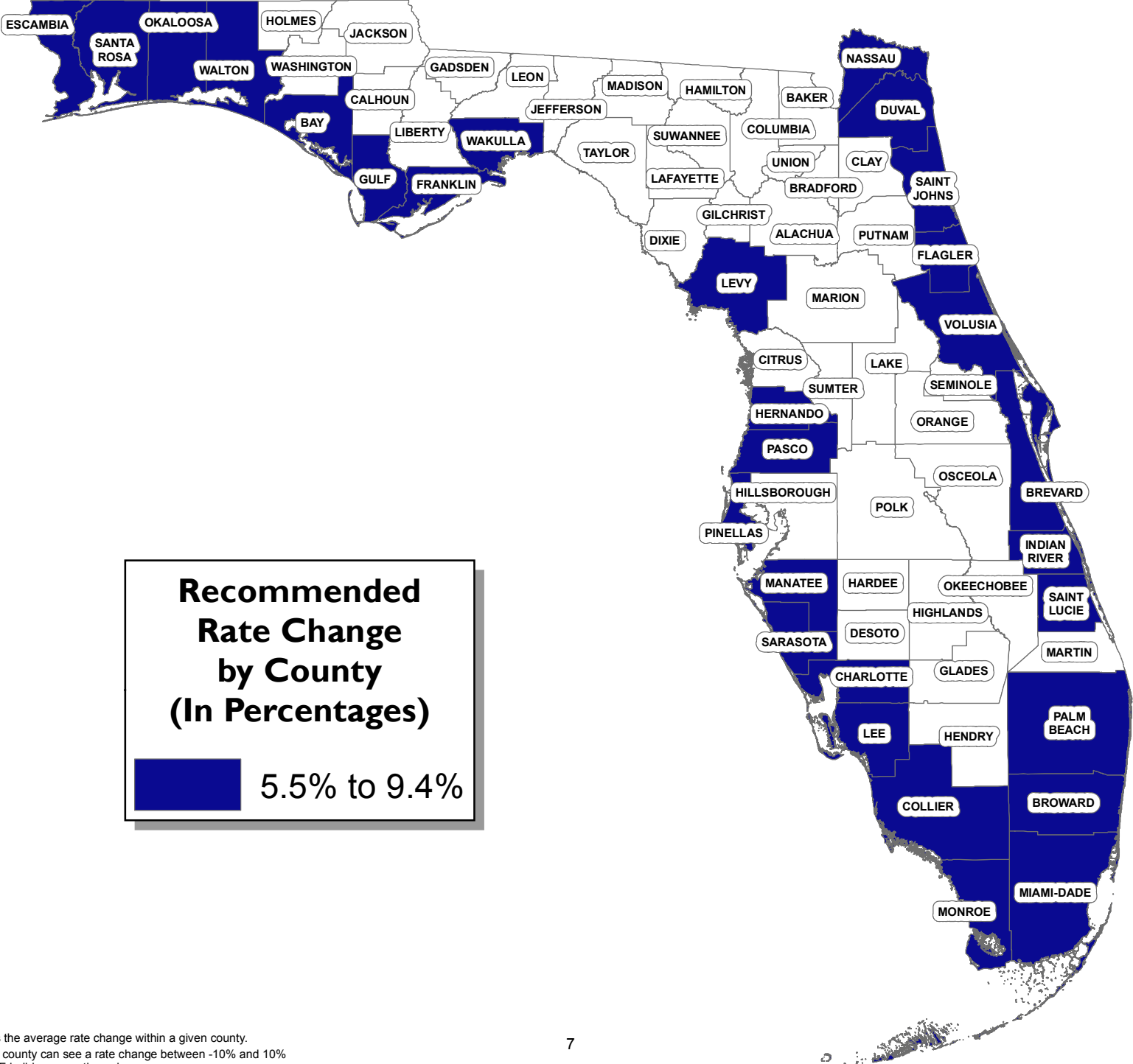


Notes:

1. Percentage of rate change is the average rate change within a given county.
2. Policy holders within a given county can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCF build-up pass through.
3. In-force as of 06/30/2018.

Exhibit 7 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by County

Wind-Only DW-2 Policies



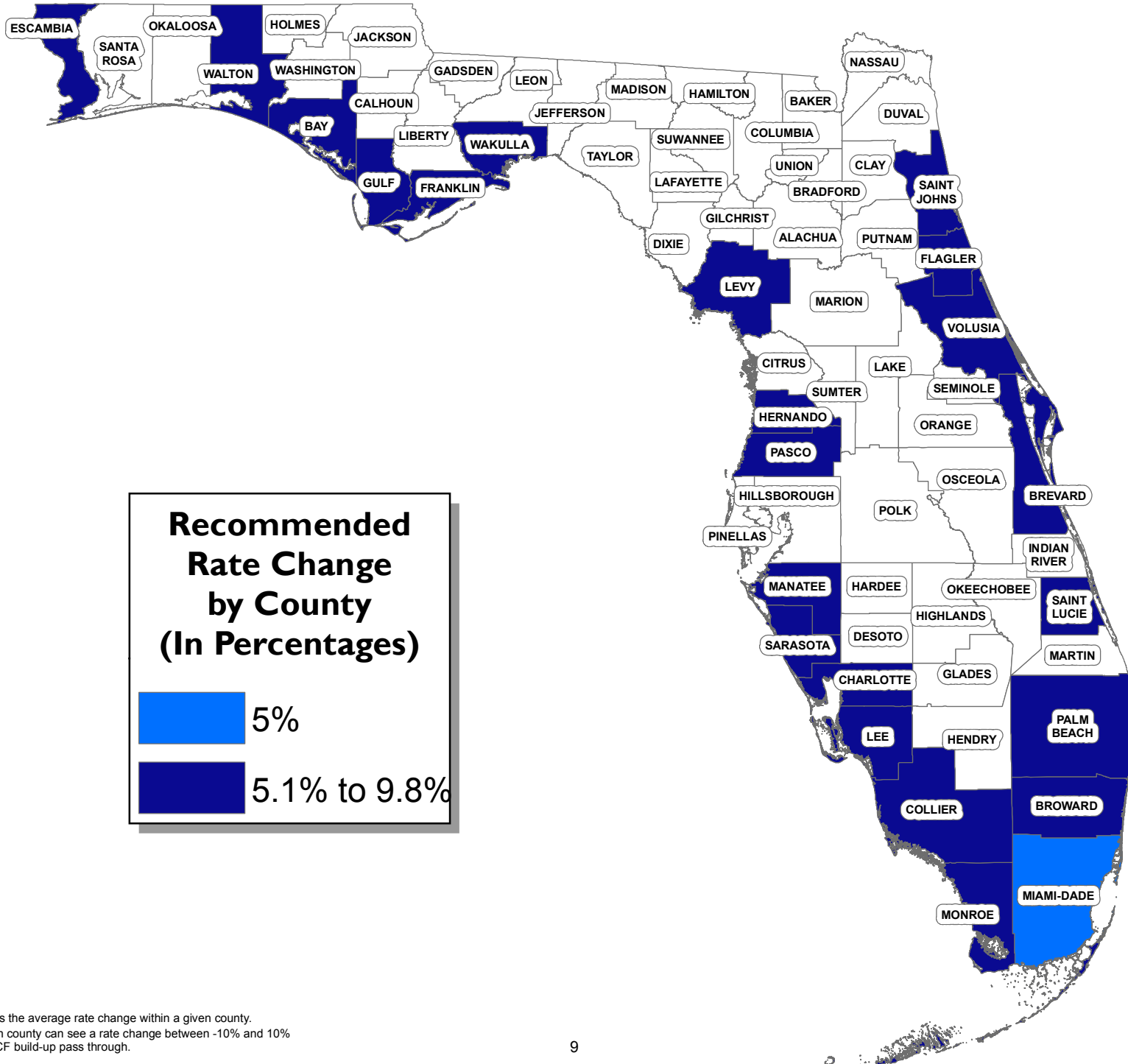
Recommended Rate Change by County (In Percentages)

5.5% to 9.4%

Notes:
 1. Percentage of rate change is the average rate change within a given county.
 2. Policy holders within a given county can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCF build-up pass through.
 3. In-force as of 06/30/2018.

Exhibit 9 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by County

Wind-Only MW-2 and MD-1 Policies

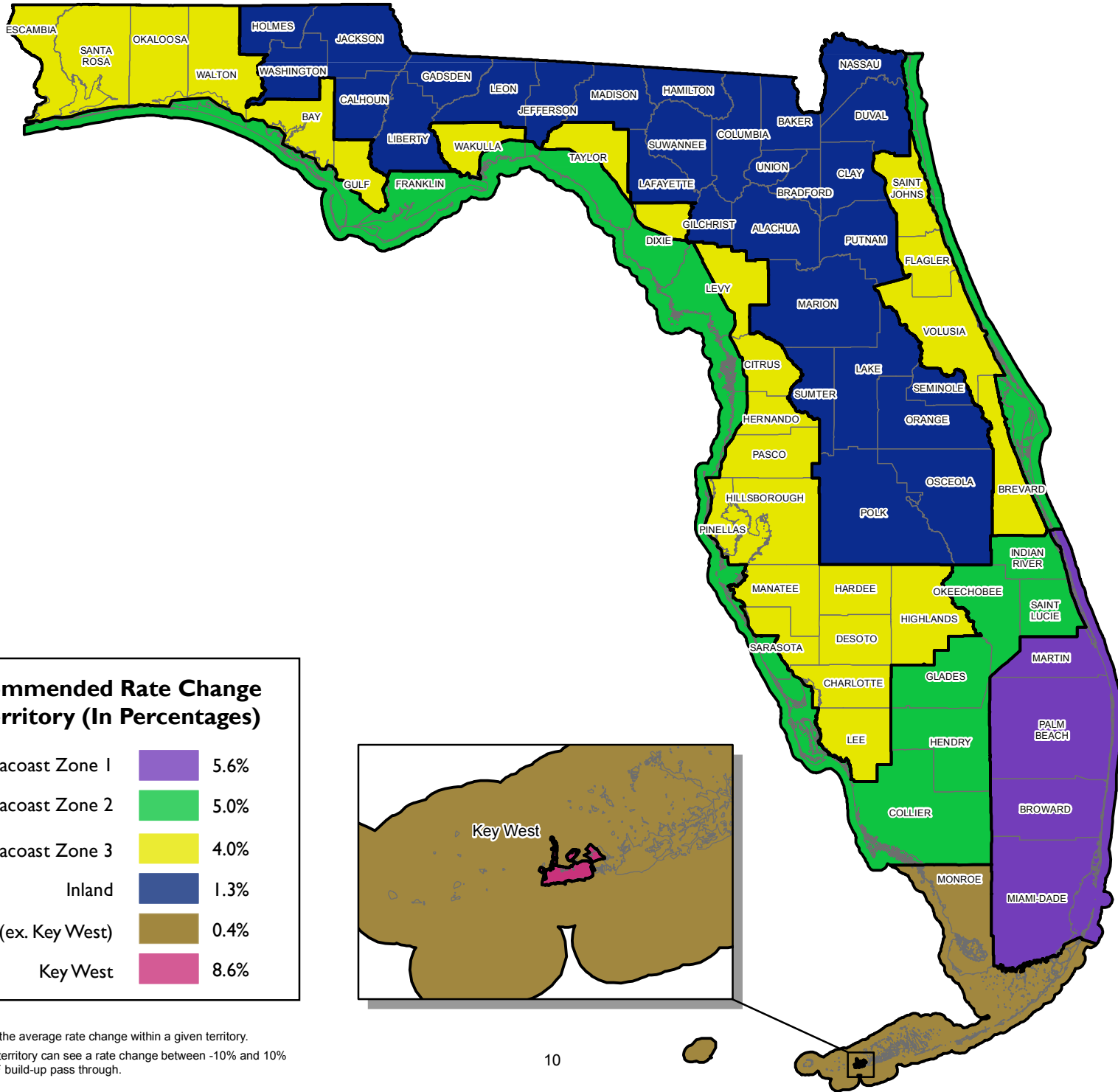


Notes:

1. Percentage of rate change is the average rate change within a given county.
2. Policy holders within a given county can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCF build-up pass through.
3. In-force as of 06/30/2018.
4. Counties with no color have no MW-2 or MD-1 policies as of 06/30/2018.

Exhibit 10 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by Territory

Multi-Peril Commercial Residential Policies



Recommended Rate Change by Territory (In Percentages)

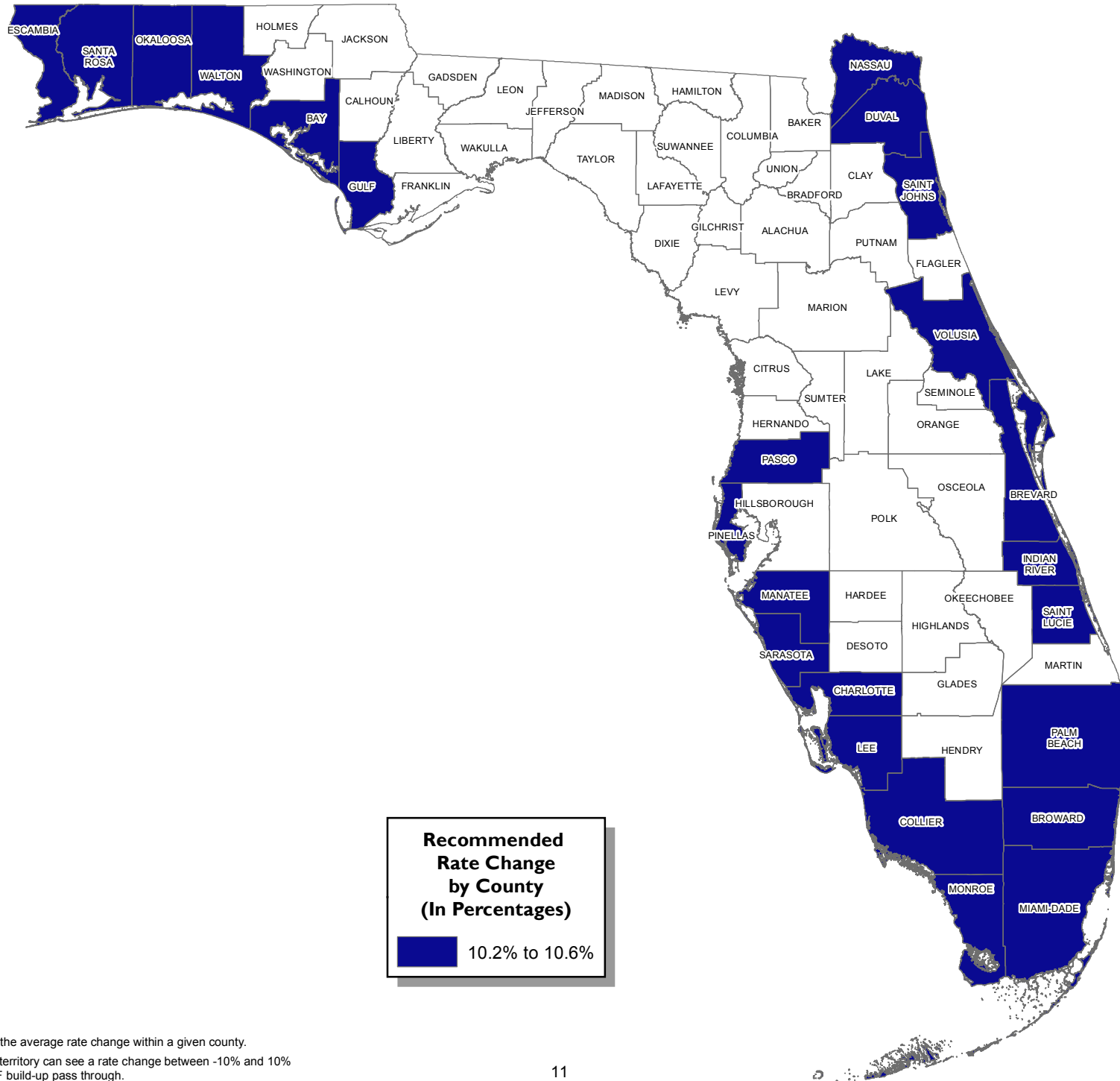
Seacoast Zone 1		5.6%
Seacoast Zone 2		5.0%
Seacoast Zone 3		4.0%
Inland		1.3%
Monroe (ex. Key West)		0.4%
Key West		8.6%

Notes:

1. Percentage of rate change is the average rate change within a given territory.
2. Policy holders within a given territory can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCf build-up pass through.
3. In-force as of 06/30/2018.

Exhibit II - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by County

Wind-Only Commercial Residential Policies



Recommended Rate Change by County (In Percentages)

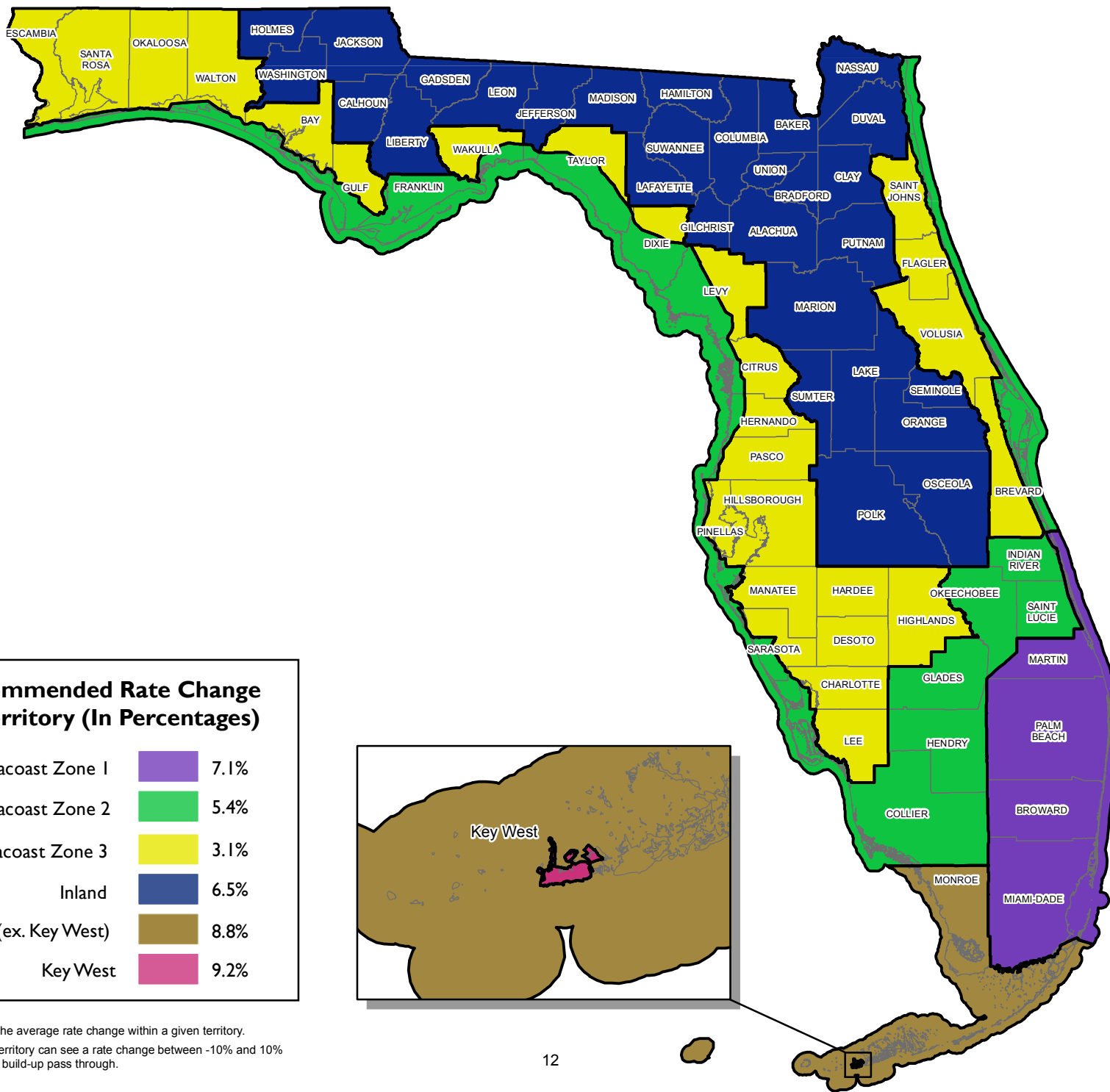
10.2% to 10.6%

Notes:

1. Percentage of rate change is the average rate change within a given county.
2. Policy holders within a given territory can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCF build-up pass through.
3. In-force as of 06/30/2018.
4. Counties with no color have no CR-W policies as of 06/30/2018.

Exhibit 12 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by Territory

Commercial Non-Residential Multi-Peril Policies



Recommended Rate Change by Territory (In Percentages)

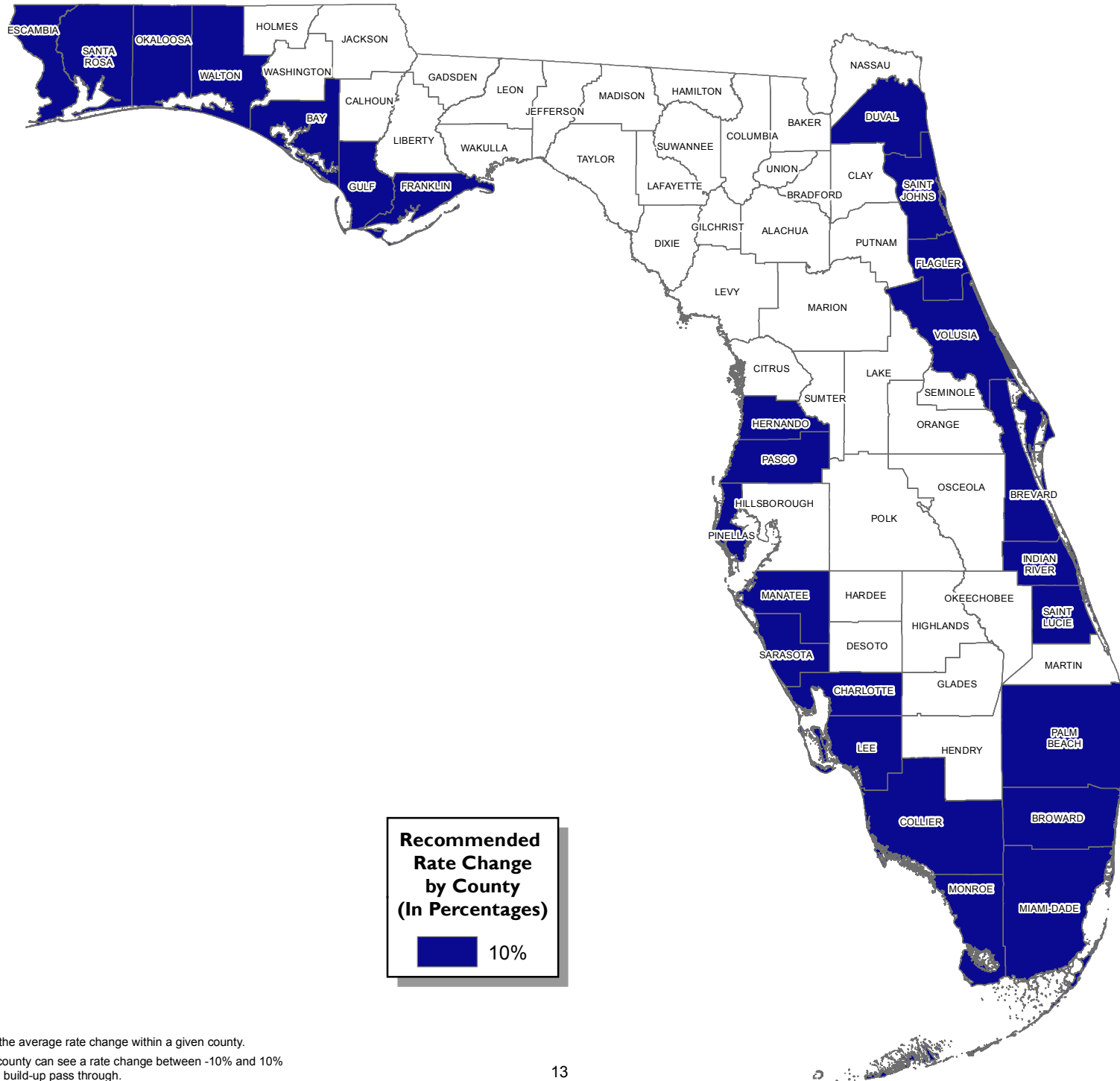
Seacoast Zone 1	7.1%
Seacoast Zone 2	5.4%
Seacoast Zone 3	3.1%
Inland	6.5%
Monroe (ex. Key West)	8.8%
Key West	9.2%

Notes:

1. Percentage of rate change is the average rate change within a given territory.
2. Policy holders within a given territory can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCF build-up pass through.
3. In-force as of 06/30/2018.

Exhibit 13 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by County

Wind-Only Commercial Non-Residential Policies



Notes:

1. Percentage of rate change is the average rate change within a given county.
2. Policy holders within a given county can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCF build-up pass through.
3. In-force as of 06/30/2018.
4. Counties with no color have no CNR-W policies as of 06/30/2018.

Exhibit 14
 Distribution of Recommended Rate Changes by Policy
 for the Personal Lines Account

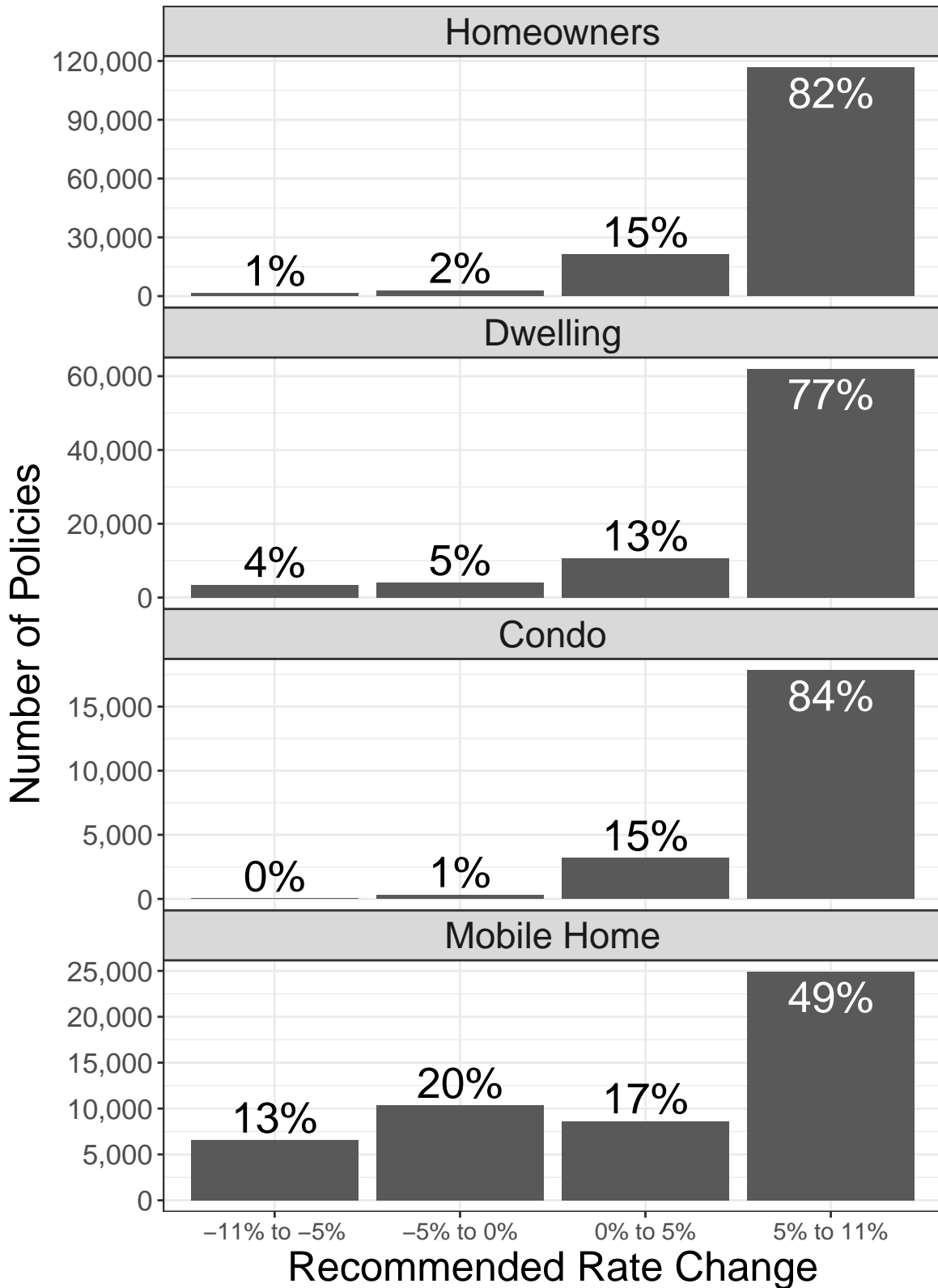


Exhibit 15
Distribution of Recommended Rate Changes by Policy
for the Coastal Account

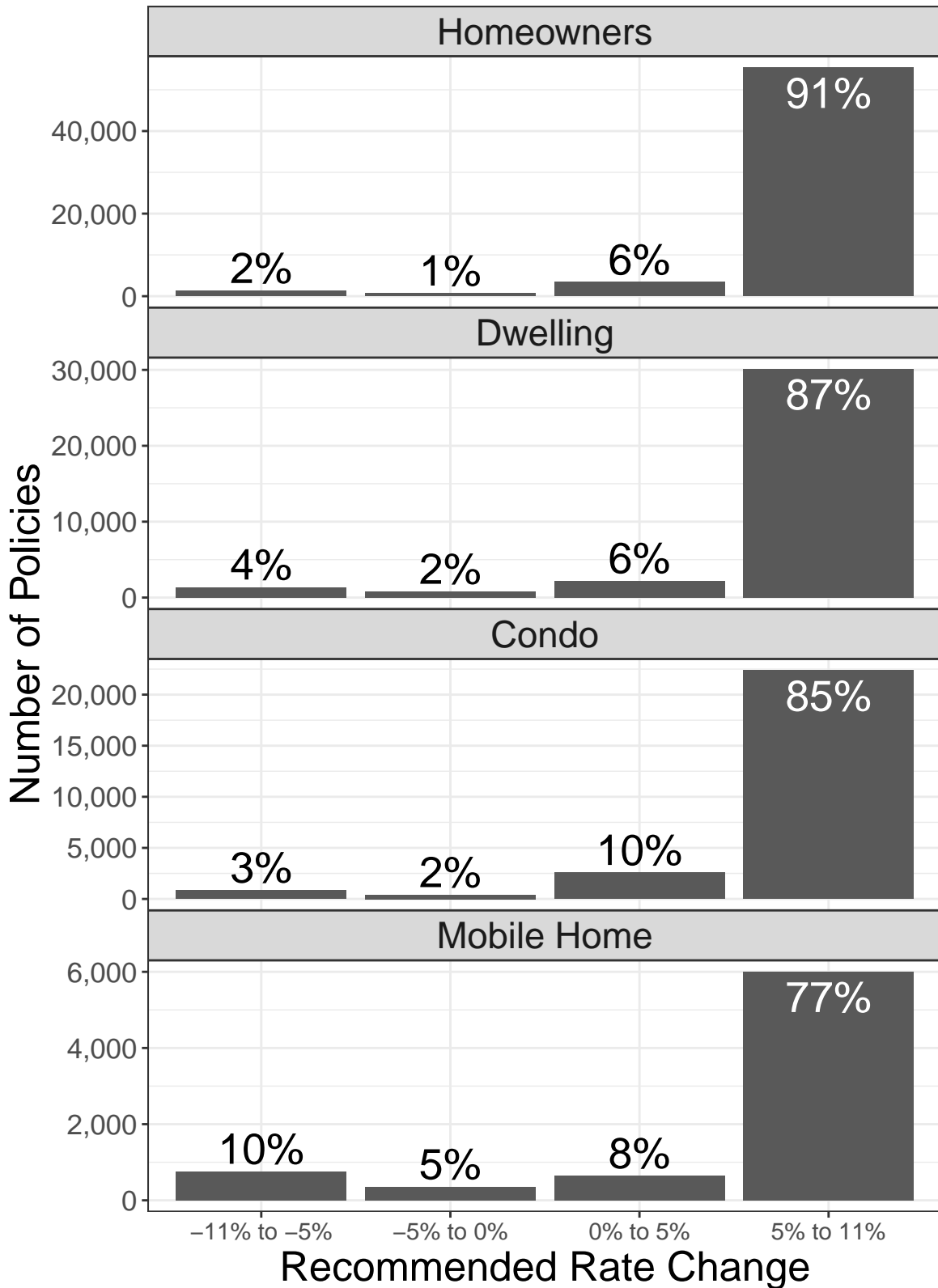


EXHIBIT 16 - MULTIPERIL HO3
Recommended Change by County

County	Number of Policies		Current	Recommended	
	Total	Rate Decreases	Average Premium	Rate Change	Average Premium
Alachua	108	2	1,170	8.9%	1,274
Baker	4	0	1,548	9.4%	1,693
Bay	207	4	1,579	7.5%	1,697
Bradford	6	0	1,412	9.4%	1,544
Brevard	1,986	45	1,844	6.7%	1,968
Broward	29,215	0	3,057	9.9%	3,360
Calhoun	3	0	1,076	9.3%	1,176
Charlotte	932	21	1,484	8.1%	1,605
Citrus	274	3	1,224	6.0%	1,298
Clay	68	0	1,070	9.2%	1,168
Collier	355	0	1,864	9.2%	2,036
Columbia	13	0	1,156	9.6%	1,266
Dade	55,279	1,449	3,687	9.4%	4,033
De Soto	19	0	1,658	7.4%	1,780
Dixie	20	0	1,417	2.5%	1,453
Duval	372	0	1,202	9.3%	1,314
Escambia	328	2	1,891	9.0%	2,060
Flagler	48	0	1,566	9.2%	1,711
Franklin	31	5	1,758	2.0%	1,792
Gadsden	85	4	1,009	7.9%	1,088
Gilchrist	16	0	1,186	9.4%	1,297
Glades	8	0	1,302	6.7%	1,390
Gulf	9	1	3,151	7.1%	3,374
Hamilton	3	0	1,357	9.5%	1,486
Hardee	3	0	946	9.4%	1,034
Hendry	41	0	1,729	9.2%	1,889
Hernando	8,830	5	1,297	6.9%	1,387
Highlands	44	0	1,319	9.4%	1,442
Hillsborough	10,958	0	1,491	8.2%	1,613
Holmes	11	0	1,007	9.2%	1,100
Indian River	221	0	1,896	9.0%	2,067
Jackson	43	1	1,037	8.6%	1,126
Jefferson	9	1	856	8.0%	925
Lafayette	1	0	2,280	9.6%	2,499
Total	164,621	4,494	2,627	8.5%	2,851

County	Number of Policies		Current	Recommended	
	Total	Rate Decreases	Average Premium	Rate Change	Average Premium
Lake	123	0	1,028	9.2%	1,123
Lee	927	23	1,758	8.9%	1,914
Leon	98	1	898	9.0%	979
Levy	51	35	1,478	1.3%	1,497
Liberty	2	0	1,753	9.2%	1,914
Madison	6	0	1,175	9.3%	1,284
Manatee	1,218	16	1,619	8.2%	1,752
Marion	173	0	1,034	9.4%	1,131
Martin	220	0	2,835	7.7%	3,054
Monroe	406	6	3,691	9.7%	4,049
Nassau	71	0	1,511	9.2%	1,650
Okealoosa	127	92	1,859	-2.7%	1,808
Okeechobee	33	1	1,440	9.0%	1,569
Orange	397	0	1,409	9.3%	1,540
Osceola	154	0	1,288	9.4%	1,409
Palm Beach	10,907	181	2,901	7.0%	3,105
Pasco	8,215	3	1,378	7.1%	1,476
Pinellas	27,670	2,444	1,655	4.3%	1,727
Polk	173	2	1,400	9.0%	1,526
Putnam	27	1	1,209	8.7%	1,314
Saint Johns	233	0	1,485	8.5%	1,611
Saint Lucie	598	1	1,817	8.8%	1,978
Santa Rosa	92	53	2,394	1.1%	2,421
Sarasota	1,933	74	1,651	8.6%	1,793
Seminole	166	0	1,295	9.3%	1,415
Sumter	19	0	1,074	9.3%	1,173
Suwannee	6	0	2,559	9.6%	2,804
Taylor	44	14	1,725	-0.2%	1,721
Union	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Volusia	904	2	1,312	9.2%	1,433
Wakulla	22	0	1,422	6.7%	1,517
Walton	47	2	2,431	5.3%	2,560
Washington	9	0	1,470	9.5%	1,610

EXHIBIT 17 - WIND-ONLY HW2
Recommended Change by County

County	Number of Policies		Current	Recommended	
	Total	Rate Decreases	Average Premium	Rate Change	Average Premium
Alachua	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Baker	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Bay	221	0	1,723	9.5%	1,886
Bradford	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Brevard	233	5	2,442	9.3%	2,668
Broward	6,552	199	2,746	9.2%	2,998
Calhoun	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Charlotte	118	0	2,247	9.5%	2,459
Citrus	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Clay	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Collier	612	6	2,789	9.4%	3,050
Columbia	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Dade	7,803	1,119	3,026	7.5%	3,253
De Soto	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Dixie	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Duval	149	6	1,216	9.2%	1,328
Escambia	1,299	2	2,131	9.4%	2,332
Flagler	232	0	1,122	9.4%	1,227
Franklin	116	9	2,386	8.0%	2,577
Gadsden	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Gilchrist	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Glades	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Gulf	74	0	2,332	9.5%	2,552
Hamilton	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hardee	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hendry	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hernando	50	5	1,286	8.1%	1,391
Highlands	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hillsborough	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Holmes	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Indian River	127	1	3,506	9.3%	3,833
Jackson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Lafayette	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Total	38,321	1,799	2,638	8.4%	2,861

County	Number of Policies		Current	Recommended	
	Total	Rate Decreases	Average Premium	Rate Change	Average Premium
Lake	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Lee	1,408	26	2,346	9.3%	2,564
Leon	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Levy	71	1	1,183	9.2%	1,292
Liberty	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Madison	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Manatee	124	4	2,515	9.3%	2,749
Marion	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Martin	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Monroe	6,439	0	3,462	7.6%	3,726
Nassau	77	0	941	9.5%	1,030
Okaloosa	46	0	3,703	9.5%	4,054
Okeechobee	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Orange	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Osceola	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Palm Beach	4,801	32	2,851	9.3%	3,117
Pasco	155	26	1,337	7.6%	1,439
Pinellas	1,424	0	2,473	9.4%	2,706
Polk	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Putnam	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Saint Johns	148	3	1,183	9.3%	1,293
Saint Lucie	50	0	1,733	9.5%	1,897
Santa Rosa	252	0	2,606	9.5%	2,852
Sarasota	4,479	311	1,347	8.8%	1,464
Seminole	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Sumter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Suwannee	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Taylor	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Union	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Volusia	899	42	1,198	9.2%	1,309
Wakulla	44	1	1,252	9.1%	1,366
Walton	318	1	2,121	6.6%	2,261
Washington	0	0	0	N/A	N/A

EXHIBIT 18 - MULTIPERIL HO6
Recommended Change by County

County	Number of Policies		Current	Recommended	
	Total	Rate Decreases	Average Premium	Rate Change	Average Premium
Alachua	73	0	364	10.0%	400
Baker	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Bay	53	0	832	9.8%	913
Bradford	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Brevard	581	14	868	6.8%	927
Broward	11,541	0	839	9.1%	916
Calhoun	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Charlotte	188	0	739	9.1%	807
Citrus	1	0	1,684	9.9%	1,852
Clay	7	0	309	10.0%	339
Collier	361	0	1,223	9.0%	1,333
Columbia	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Dade	8,192	399	961	9.1%	1,048
De Soto	6	0	358	9.7%	393
Dixie	1	0	467	10.0%	514
Duval	47	0	554	10.0%	610
Escambia	97	0	1,217	9.1%	1,328
Flagler	9	0	910	10.0%	1,001
Franklin	4	0	1,185	10.0%	1,304
Gadsden	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Gilchrist	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Glades	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Gulf	1	0	2,076	10.0%	2,283
Hamilton	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hardee	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hendry	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hernando	39	0	865	9.9%	951
Highlands	1	0	456	9.8%	501
Hillsborough	464	0	667	7.5%	717
Holmes	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Indian River	87	0	1,235	5.6%	1,304
Jackson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Lafayette	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Total	34,902	533	870	8.3%	943

County	Number of Policies		Current	Recommended	
	Total	Rate Decreases	Average Premium	Rate Change	Average Premium
Lake	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Lee	539	2	746	7.4%	801
Leon	61	0	297	10.0%	327
Levy	2	0	495	10.0%	545
Liberty	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Madison	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Manatee	332	0	927	8.0%	1,002
Marion	12	0	658	10.0%	724
Martin	159	0	1,047	9.6%	1,147
Monroe	128	9	1,557	7.7%	1,677
Nassau	7	0	1,500	10.1%	1,651
Okaloosa	62	0	772	9.7%	847
Okeechobee	1	0	1,845	9.8%	2,025
Orange	173	0	471	9.5%	516
Osceola	29	0	437	10.0%	481
Palm Beach	6,065	59	976	7.2%	1,046
Pasco	518	0	517	8.6%	562
Pinellas	4,092	49	655	6.1%	695
Polk	15	0	733	9.6%	803
Putnam	1	0	664	10.0%	731
Saint Johns	43	0	806	9.9%	886
Saint Lucie	153	0	1,080	9.4%	1,181
Santa Rosa	14	0	1,009	9.9%	1,109
Sarasota	347	1	1,225	7.1%	1,312
Seminole	38	0	443	10.0%	487
Sumter	1	0	843	10.0%	927
Suwannee	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Taylor	1	0	1,578	9.9%	1,735
Union	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Volusia	331	0	628	7.2%	673
Wakulla	1	0	1,724	10.0%	1,896
Walton	24	0	1,264	9.9%	1,389
Washington	0	0	0	N/A	N/A

EXHIBIT 19 - WIND-ONLY HW6
Recommended Change by County

County	Number of Policies		Current	Recommended	
	Total	Rate Decreases	Average Premium	Rate Change	Average Premium
Alachua	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Baker	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Bay	167	14	570	8.7%	620
Bradford	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Brevard	215	31	773	7.7%	832
Broward	2,109	195	697	7.6%	750
Calhoun	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Charlotte	117	0	925	9.7%	1,014
Citrus	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Clay	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Collier	666	43	946	8.2%	1,024
Columbia	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Dade	1,930	258	1,280	6.6%	1,365
De Soto	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Dixie	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Duval	24	1	497	9.4%	544
Escambia	263	3	786	9.5%	860
Flagler	22	1	478	9.0%	521
Franklin	6	0	364	9.7%	399
Gadsden	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Gilchrist	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Glades	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Gulf	2	0	1,730	9.7%	1,898
Hamilton	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hardee	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hendry	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hernando	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Highlands	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hillsborough	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Holmes	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Indian River	156	22	1,446	7.4%	1,553
Jackson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Lafayette	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Total	12,639	1,061	920	8.0%	994

County	Number of Policies		Current	Recommended	
	Total	Rate Decreases	Average Premium	Rate Change	Average Premium
Lake	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Lee	779	5	927	9.6%	1,017
Leon	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Levy	5	0	209	9.7%	230
Liberty	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Madison	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Manatee	197	0	945	9.7%	1,037
Marion	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Martin	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Monroe	1,258	0	1,046	9.7%	1,147
Nassau	30	7	876	7.7%	943
Okaloosa	163	26	644	7.6%	693
Okeechobee	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Orange	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Osceola	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Palm Beach	2,110	171	920	7.6%	990
Pasco	24	1	375	9.4%	411
Pinellas	574	37	828	8.9%	902
Polk	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Putnam	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Saint Johns	46	8	694	8.4%	752
Saint Lucie	112	0	728	8.3%	788
Santa Rosa	51	4	712	9.3%	778
Sarasota	1,088	137	872	8.5%	946
Seminole	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Sumter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Suwannee	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Taylor	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Union	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Volusia	311	65	532	6.1%	565
Wakulla	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Walton	214	32	847	8.1%	916
Washington	0	0	0	N/A	N/A

EXHIBIT 20 - Range of Policyholder Impacts

2015 Recommended Rate Change

