



Citizens 2019 Rates

Frequently Asked Questions

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1. Why is Citizens refiling its annual rates for 2019?

Citizens filed rates with the Office of Insurance Regulation in December 2018. However, [House Bill \(HB\) 7065](#) which was enacted during the 2019 Legislative Session, provided that Citizens could not implement rate changes in 2019 for DP-3 and HO-3 policies unless the rate filing reflects projected rate savings from the reforms which relate to the use of assignment of benefits (AOB).

While HB 7065 does not require Citizens to revisit any additional lines of business, we also found savings in HO-6 and MHO-3 rates due to the AOB reforms in the bill. The updated rate filing gives additional policyholder rate decreases for homeowners, condo, dwelling and mobile homes lines.

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2. What is the impact of HB 7065 on Citizens' rate need?

The average uncapped statewide indicated rate need for all personal lines business changed from 25.9 percent to 14.2 percent. The capped rate change was reduced to 4.7 percent from the previous filing of 8.2 percent.

Like the December filing, the revised filing lowers rates for the anticipated savings due to the Managed Repair Program. The revised filing's additional reductions in rate need are based on the estimated impact of HB 7065 as well as recent loss trends which indicate improving litigation trends of nonweather water claims. These combined factors reduced the overall statewide rate need for homeowners multiperil policies from 25.2 to 7.2 percent.

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3. Will any homeowners receive rate decreases?

As a result of the revised annual rate filing, nearly 44,000 more policyholders will receive rate decreases. In total, about 67,000 policyholders will receive rate decreases in this filing.

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4. Why hasn't HB 7065 impacted wind-only rates?

Florida statute requires that hurricane rates, which account for more than 90% of Citizens' wind rates, are not based on a company's actual hurricane losses. Instead Citizens must use hurricane models that have been approved by the state-created Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology. While increased litigation does impact the costs of hurricane claims, the hurricane modelers are still discussing with the Commission about how these extra costs should be included in the model results, and no changes have been made so far. This means that the indicated wind rates have been unaffected by AOB abuse, and do not need to be reduced for the effects of HB 7065.

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5. Why are some areas more heavily impacted by the passage of HB 7065 than others?

Geographic areas of the state that have experienced more widespread AOB abuse and litigation have seen higher rate increases and therefore are seeing more significant impact on rate indications following the passage of HB 7065. Areas of the state with lower levels of AOB abuse and litigation have not experienced the same high rates due to AOB and therefore will see a lesser impact on overall rate need.

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AOB Reform Saves You Money

The 2019 Florida Legislature enacted legislation aimed at bringing more transparency to the assignment of benefits (AOB) process. The new law boosts consumer protections and requires Citizens to refile 2019 annual rates to reflect projected savings from the bill.

Estimated Average Premium With AOB Reform*

County	2019	2020	2021	2022
Broward	\$2,429	\$2,649	\$2,914	\$2,931
Palm Beach	\$2,204	\$2,280	\$2,329	\$2,329
Miami-Dade	\$3,028	\$2,843	\$2,805	\$2,805
Statewide	\$2,149	\$2,152	\$2,215	\$2,215

Estimated Average Premium Without AOB Reform*

County	2019	2020	2021	2022
Broward	\$2,429	\$2,671	\$2,939	\$3,232
Palm Beach	\$2,204	\$2,347	\$2,424	\$2,424
Miami-Dade	\$3,028	\$3,296	\$3,626	\$3,656
Statewide	\$2,149	\$2,331	\$2,564	\$2,613

Data based on typical homeowners multiperil policies in force 06/30/18
 *Average home replacement cost \$100,001 to \$200,000

ACTION ITEM

A&U Committee Meeting, June 18, 2019
Board of Governors Meeting, June 19, 2019

CONTRACT ID:	Annual Recommended Rate Filings – Effective December 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 12/1/2019 – 11/30/2020. 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 • Explicitly account for the projected impact of HB 7065 <p>For personal lines, the overall statewide indicated rate change is 14.2%. After the application of the glide-path capping, the recommended rate impact is 4.7%.</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 8.9%.</p>
CONTRACT TERM(S)	Text
PROCUREMENT METHOD	Text
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

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RECOMMENDED RATE FILING EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ACTUARIAL & UNDERWRITING COMMITTEE, JUNE 18, 2019
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Citizens has completed revising the annual rate filing that was previously approved at the December 2018 Board of Governors meeting, and subsequently filed with the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR). This is to comply with House Bill (HB) 7065, which was passed in the 2019 Florida Legislative Session, and prevents Citizens from raising insurance rates for the HO3 or DP3 lines of business without considering any anticipated future savings from changes made to assignment of benefits (AOB) by the bill. The revised analysis developed rate indications that:

- Comply with HB 7065 by carefully considering the savings created by changes to AOB. Also included is more recent data that was not available when the original filing was prepared. **This results in an estimated additional 43,993 policyholders receiving rate decreases compared to the original filing.**
- 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.

Differences between Original and Revised Filing

HB 7065 explicitly requires that any savings it created be included in Citizens' HO3 and DP3 rate filings. To comply with this new statutory requirement, Citizens has withdrawn and revised all of its rate filings which were approved in the December 2018 Board of Governors Meeting. Changes include:

- Considering savings created by changes to AOB made by HB 7065 for all perils in all lines, including HO3 and DP3. Staff found significant savings in HO3, HO6, DP3 and MHO3 rates due to reduced costs for the peril of water.

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- Considering more recent data on Citizens' losses that were not yet available when the original filings were prepared. This created changes even in some personal lines that were not impacted by HB 7065.
- Reinsurance costs are unchanged from the unrevised filing. Citizens' 2019 private reinsurance purchase was not finalized early enough to be included, and the 2019 FHC rates are still not finalized.

Some of the largest revisions were to the homeowners multi-peril line. The overall uncapped indication changed from +25.2% in the original filing to just +7.2% in the revised filing, and the proposed rate impact changed from +8.5% to +2.3%. Overall, the revised rate filing gives an additional estimated 43,993 policyholders rate decreases compared to the original filing. This is primarily in the homeowners, condo, dwelling and mobile homes lines.

Multi-peril Policies in the PLA and Coastal Account						
	Inforce Policies	# of Decreases		% of Decreases		# of additional Policyholders decreases
		Original	Updated	Original	Updated	
HO3	164,621	4,494	45,392	2.7%	27.6%	40,898
HO6	34,902	533	1,254	1.5%	3.6%	721
DP3	85,663	2,821	4,169	3.3%	4.9%	1,348
<u>MHO3</u>	<u>26,488</u>	<u>15,442</u>	<u>16,468</u>	<u>58.3%</u>	<u>62.2%</u>	<u>1,026</u>
	311,674	23,290	67,283	7.5%	21.6%	43,993

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<u>Product Line - Personal</u>	Personal Lines Mult-Peril			
	Uncapped Indication		Capped Proposed Change	
	<u>Initial Filing</u>	<u>Updated Filing</u>	<u>Initial Filing</u>	<u>Updated Filing</u>
Homeowners	25.2%	7.2%	8.5%	2.3%
Renters	-11.6%	-14.8%	-8.0%	-9.4%
Condo Units	27.4%	26.4%	8.3%	8.1%
Dwelling -DP3	36.9%	24.0%	8.9%	8.6%
Dwelling - DP1	15.0%	16.6%	6.3%	6.8%
Mobile Homeowners	3.3%	2.0%	1.5%	0.6%
<u>Dwelling Mobile Home</u>	<u>15.9%</u>	<u>16.1%</u>	<u>7.9%</u>	<u>8.0%</u>
Total Personal Lines	26.0%	11.6%	8.2%	4.0%

<u>Product Line - Personal</u>	Personal Lines Wind-Only			
	Uncapped Indication		Capped Proposed Change	
	<u>Initial Filing</u>	<u>Updated Filing</u>	<u>Initial Filing</u>	<u>Updated Filing</u>
Homeowners	23.8%	23.6%	8.4%	8.2%
Renters	5.8%	5.8%	5.6%	5.5%
Condo Units	38.3%	38.5%	8.0%	8.0%
Dwelling -DP3	28.0%	28.0%	7.7%	7.4%
Dwelling - DP1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mobile Homeowners	29.9%	29.9%	9.7%	9.7%
<u>Dwelling Mobile Home</u>	<u>43.6%</u>	<u>43.8%</u>	<u>9.5%</u>	<u>9.5%</u>
Total Personal Lines	25.9%	25.9%	8.3%	8.1%

<u>Product Line - Personal</u>	Total Personal Lines			
	Uncapped Indication		Capped Proposed Change	
	<u>Initial Filing</u>	<u>Updated Filing</u>	<u>Initial Filing</u>	<u>Updated Filing</u>
Homeowners	24.9%	10.3%	8.5%	3.4%
Renters	-9.9%	-12.8%	-6.7%	-8.0%
Condo Units	30.4%	29.7%	8.2%	8.1%
Dwelling -DP3	34.8%	24.7%	8.7%	8.4%
Dwelling - DP1	14.9%	16.6%	6.3%	6.8%
Mobile Homeowners	6.3%	5.1%	2.4%	1.6%
<u>Dwelling Mobile Home</u>	<u>16.6%</u>	<u>16.7%</u>	<u>8.0%</u>	<u>8.0%</u>
Total Personal Lines	25.9%	14.2%	8.2%	4.7%

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Summary of Revised Indicated Rate Change

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

For this updated indication, the average statewide indicated rate change over all personal lines of business is +14.2%, decreased from +25.9% in the unrevised filing. The premium impact after the application of the glide path cap is 4.7%, down from +8.2% in the original filing. 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.

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 +8.9%. 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

As described above, the indications initially filed after the December 2019 board meeting were withdrawn due to the passing of HB 7065. The withdrawn indications were then updated to reflect the anticipated savings of HB 7065 as well as two additional quarters of loss trend and development. All other provisions remain the same. The historical periods used in the indication, the hurricane model results, overhead expense provisions and reinsurance costs remain unchanged with this updated indication.

Updated Indications

HB 7065 specifically directed Citizens to evaluate the rate indications for the HO3 and DP3 policy forms for potential savings due to this bill. In addition to evaluating these two mandated lines, we did look at all policy forms to determine if there could be savings elsewhere. After examining all forms, both commercial and personal lines, we identified four that HB 7065 could impact: Homeowners-HO3, Dwelling-DP3, Condo-HO6, and Mobile Homeowners-MHO. Also we examined potential impact to all perils, not just the

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peril of non-weather water. Our conclusion was that non-weather water is the only peril that would see potential material savings. So with this updated indication, we adjusted the non-weather water losses for HO3, DP3, HO6, and MHO.

In addition to evaluating the impact of HB 7065, we examined updated loss trends. In particular, the litigation rate was adjusted. In the prior filing, the projected HO3 statewide litigation rate for non-weather water claims, after adjusting for the impact of the Managed Repair Program (MRP) was 41%. After incorporating the most recent loss trend information and adjusting for MRP, the updated litigation rate is 29%. The combined impact of incorporating HB 7065 savings, a projected lower litigation rate, and the projected savings due to MRP lowered the HO3 water-only indication from 43.6% to .3%. This in turned lowered the HO3 indication to 7.2%. The impact of those adjusted lines is summarized below.

Product Line - Personal	Personal Lines Mult-Peril			
	Uncapped Indication		Capped Proposed Change	
	Initial Filing	Updated Filing	Initial Filing	Updated Filing
Homeowners	25.2%	7.2%	8.5%	2.3%
Dwelling -DP3	36.9%	24.0%	8.9%	8.6%
Condo Units	27.4%	26.4%	8.3%	8.1%
Mobile Homeowners	3.3%	2.0%	1.5%	0.6%

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 minimizing the effect of outliers.

There was no adjustment made to the hurricane portion of the indication due to HB 7065.

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By law, Florida insurers are required use the unadjusted model results. Additionally, given that the AOB abuse is relatively recent (as compared to the data the hurricane models are based upon), in all likelihood, the costs that HB 7065 is aimed at curtailing are already not reflected in the modeled results.

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

The reinsurance costs reflected in the indication are identical to the costs in the withdrawn filing. Updated reinsurance costs for the 2019 hurricane season have not been completely finalized. The FHCF Board of Trustees will meet on July 21st to finalize the potential impact of HB 301 on their 2019 rates. Additionally, the private reinsurance that Citizens purchased was not finalized in time for incorporation into this updated indication. The comments that follow are identical to the comments from the rate filings that were recently withdrawn. They describe the reinsurance purchased for the 2018 hurricane season. The 2018 hurricane season reinsurance cost are included in this updated indication.

Due to significant depopulation and continued low “rates-on-line” (unit costs) for private reinsurance, Citizens was, for 2018, 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.

In 2017, Citizens transferred \$1.33 billion of Coastal Account risk to private reinsurers at a net cost of \$56 million. For 2018, 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

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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 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

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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:

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:

1. 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.
2. 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

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changes would be different for the split territories as compared to the single territory.

3. 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.

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.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Would need to be offered statewide

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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

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.

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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
- 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

ACTUARIAL & UNDERWRITING COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDED RATE FILING EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ACTUARIAL & UNDERWRITING COMMITTEE, JUNE 18, 2019
BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING, JUNE 19, 2019

- 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

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

ACTUARIAL & UNDERWRITING COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDED RATE FILING EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ACTUARIAL & UNDERWRITING COMMITTEE, JUNE 18, 2019
BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING, JUNE 19, 2019

- 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

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

ACTUARIAL & UNDERWRITING COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDED RATE FILING EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ACTUARIAL & UNDERWRITING COMMITTEE, JUNE 18, 2019
BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING, JUNE 19, 2019

- Range exceeds +/- 10% slightly, due to the impact of the FHCF pass through

Exhibit 15A - Distribution of HO3 Rate Impacts by Region

- Tabulates the proposed capped premium impact for HO3 Multi-peril into a histogram showing number and proportion of policyholders in each impact range by region of the state
- Includes all HO3 multi-peril policies in both the PLA and Coastal account
- 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 06-30-2018

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 06-30-2018

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 06-30-2018

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 06-30-2018

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

	(1) Personal Lines Multi-Peril			(4) Coastal Multi-peril			(7)	(8) Wind-Only			(10)	(11) Total		
	In-Force	Uncapped	Proposed	In-Force	Uncapped	Proposed		In-Force	Uncapped	Proposed		In-Force	Uncapped	Proposed
	<u>Premium</u>	<u>Indication</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Premium</u>	<u>Indication</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>Premium</u>	<u>Indication</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>Premium</u>	<u>Indication</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Product Line - Personal</u>														
Homeowners	346,043,344	5.0%	1.6%	76,032,128	17.1%	5.3%	93,665,105	23.6%	8.2%	515,740,577	10.3%	3.4%		
Renters	769,910	-22.5%	-13.4%	745,856	-6.7%	-5.2%	154,398	5.8%	5.5%	1,670,164	-12.8%	-8.0%		
Condo Units	15,541,107	24.2%	8.3%	14,411,170	28.7%	7.9%	11,100,353	38.5%	8.0%	41,052,630	29.7%	8.1%		
Dwelling - DP3	91,879,455	20.0%	8.5%	33,026,253	35.2%	8.8%	23,917,109	28.0%	7.4%	148,822,817	24.7%	8.4%		
Dwelling - DP1	17,928,440	11.7%	6.0%	7,115,830	28.9%	8.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,044,270	16.6%	6.8%		
Mobile Homeowners	23,109,490	-0.1%	0.0%	2,867,584	19.1%	5.2%	3,217,390	29.9%	9.7%	29,194,464	5.1%	1.6%		
<u>Dwelling Mobile Home</u>	<u>12,485,120</u>	<u>13.3%</u>	<u>7.8%</u>	<u>1,320,433</u>	<u>42.1%</u>	<u>9.2%</u>	<u>326,189</u>	<u>43.8%</u>	<u>9.5%</u>	<u>14,131,742</u>	<u>16.7%</u>	<u>8.0%</u>		
Total Personal Lines	507,756,866	8.4%	3.3%	135,519,254	23.5%	6.6%	132,380,544	25.9%	8.1%	775,656,664	14.2%	4.7%		
	(1)	(2)	(3)				(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
	In-Force	Multi-Peril	Proposed				In-Force	Wind-Only	Proposed	In-Force	Total	Proposed		
<u>Product Line - Commercial</u>	<u>Premium</u>	<u>Indication</u>	<u>Change</u>				<u>Premium</u>	<u>Indication</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Premium</u>	<u>Indication</u>	<u>Change</u>		
Commercial Residential	19,350,085	37.4%	5.2%				29,482,000	101.6%	10.3%	48,832,085	76.1%	8.3%		
<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%	8.9%		
	(1)	(2)	(3)				(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
	In-Force	Multi-Peril	Proposed				In-Force	Wind-Only	Proposed	In-Force	Total	Proposed		
<u>Product Line</u>	<u>Premium</u>	<u>Indication</u>	<u>Change</u>				<u>Premium</u>	<u>Indication</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Premium</u>	<u>Indication</u>	<u>Change</u>		
Personal	643,276,120	11.6%	4.0%				132,380,544	25.9%	8.1%	775,656,664	14.2%	4.7%		
<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>8.9%</u>		
Total	664,500,487	12.4%	4.0%				195,479,576	37.1%	8.7%	859,980,063	18.1%	5.1%		

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).

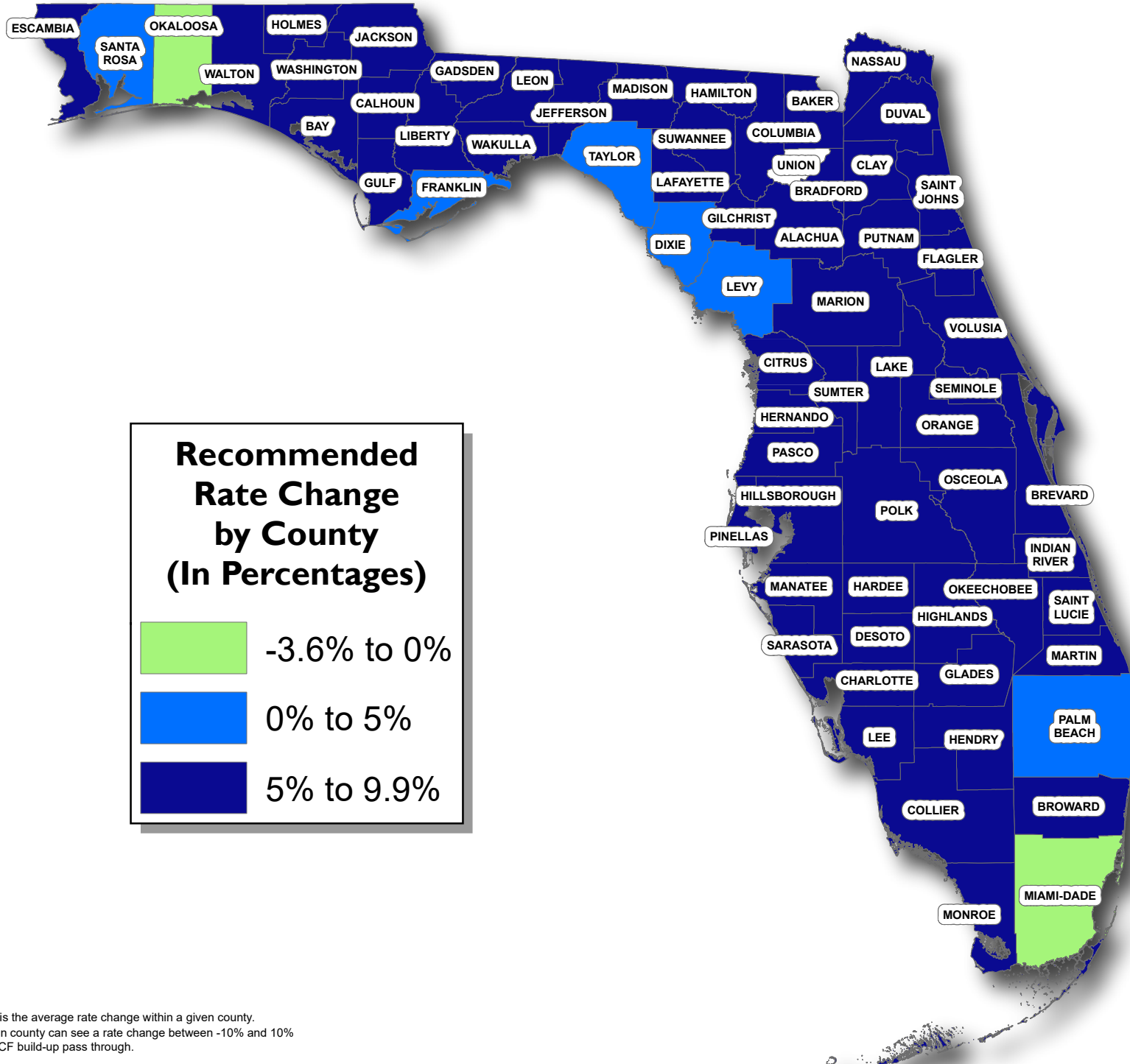
$$(10) = (1) + (4) + (7)$$

$$(11) = [(1)*(2) + (4)*(5) + (7)*(8)] / (10)$$

$$(12) = [(1)*(3) + (4)*(6) + (7)*(9)] / (10)$$

Exhibit 2 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by County

Multi-Peril HO-3 Policies

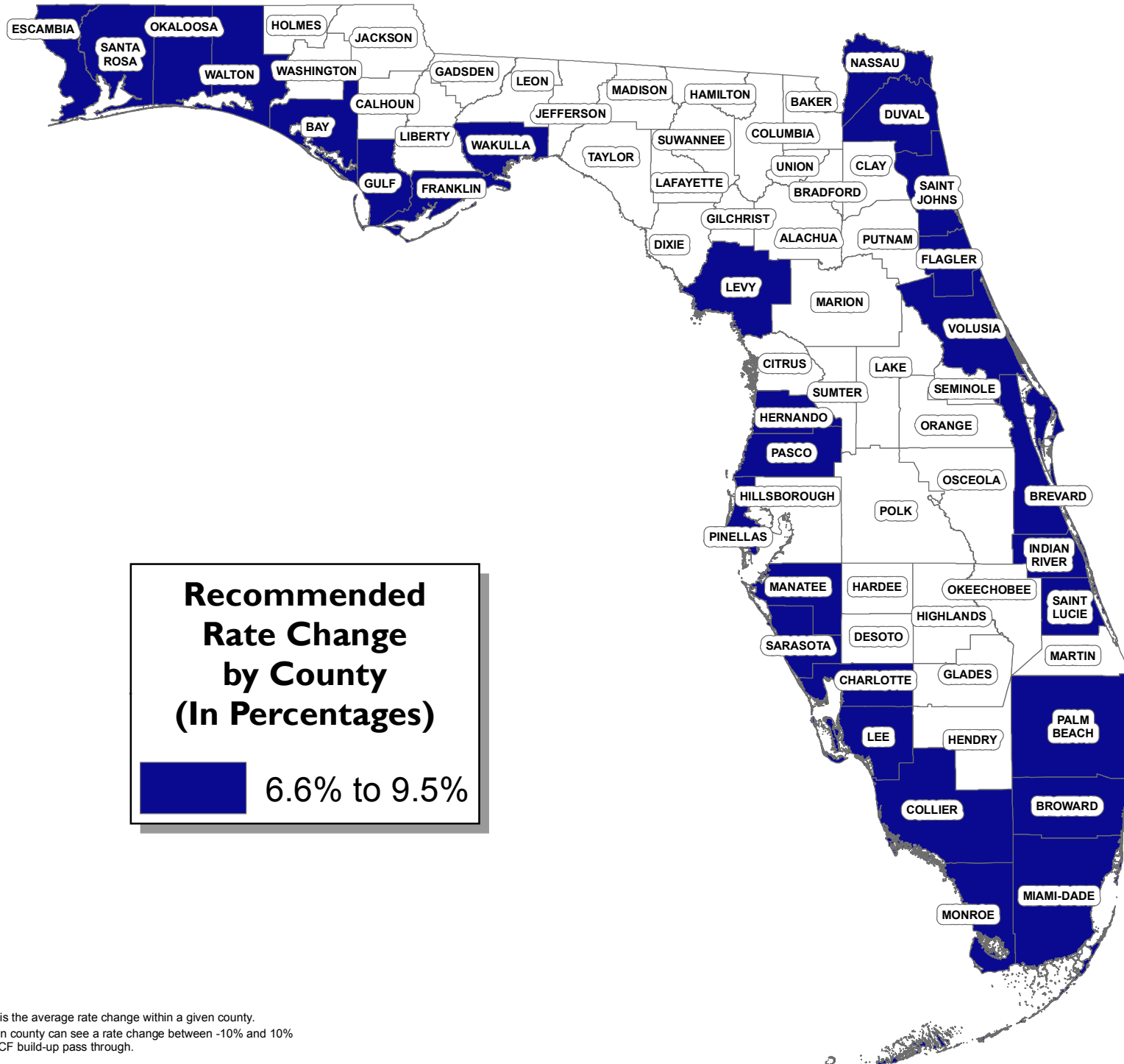


Notes:

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

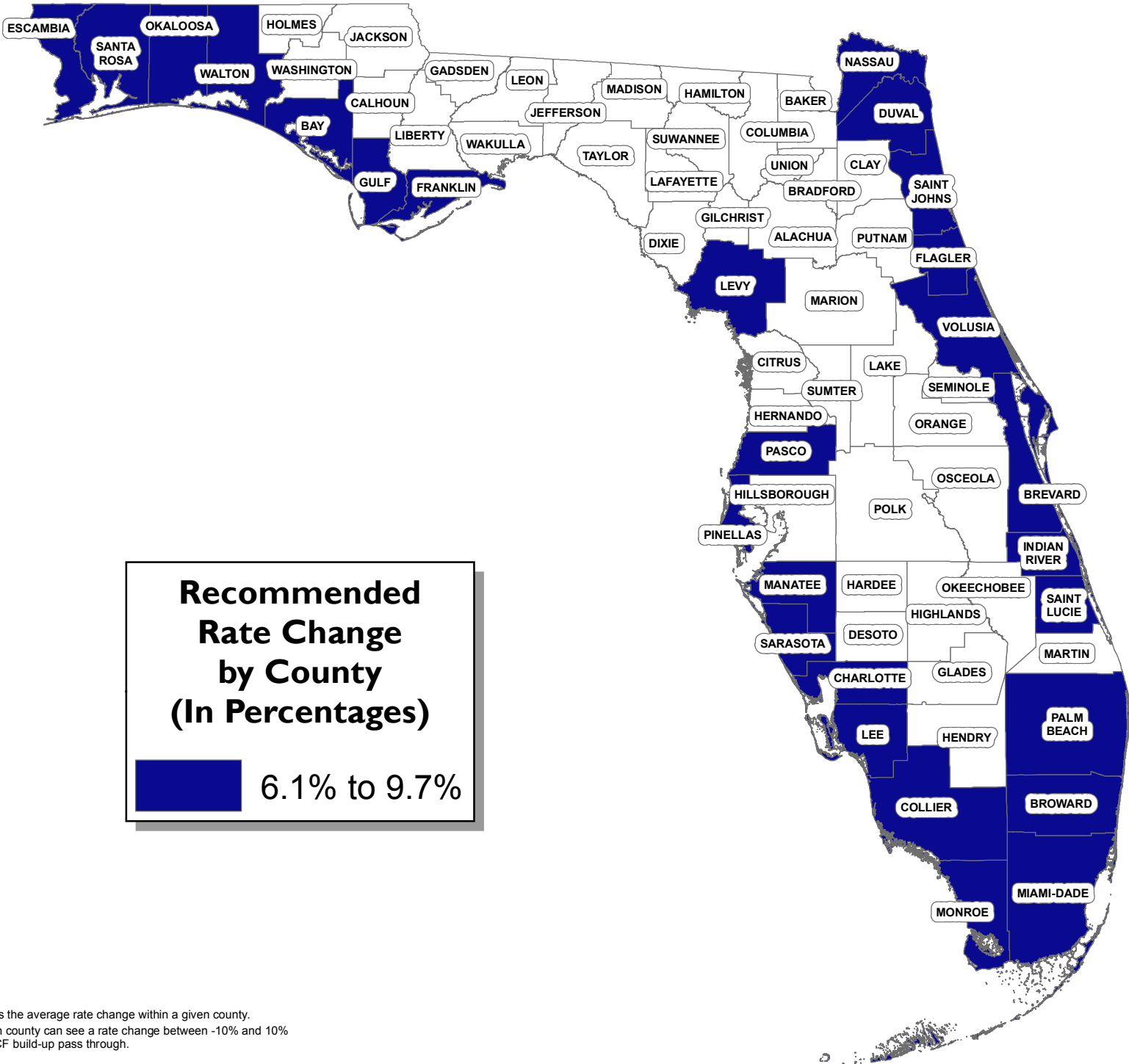


Notes:

- 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 5 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by County

Wind-Only HW-6 Policies



Recommended Rate Change by County (In Percentages)

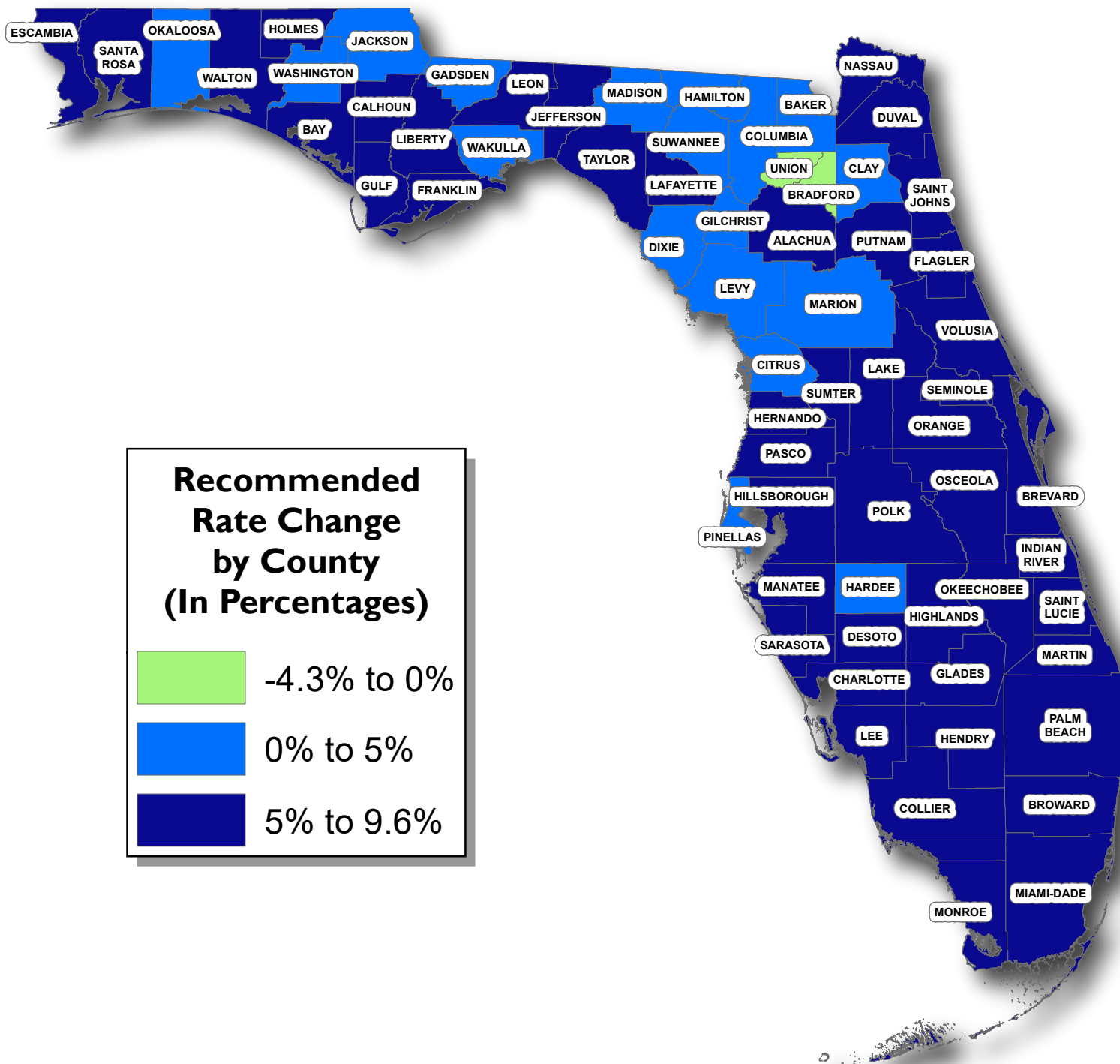
6.1% to 9.7%

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

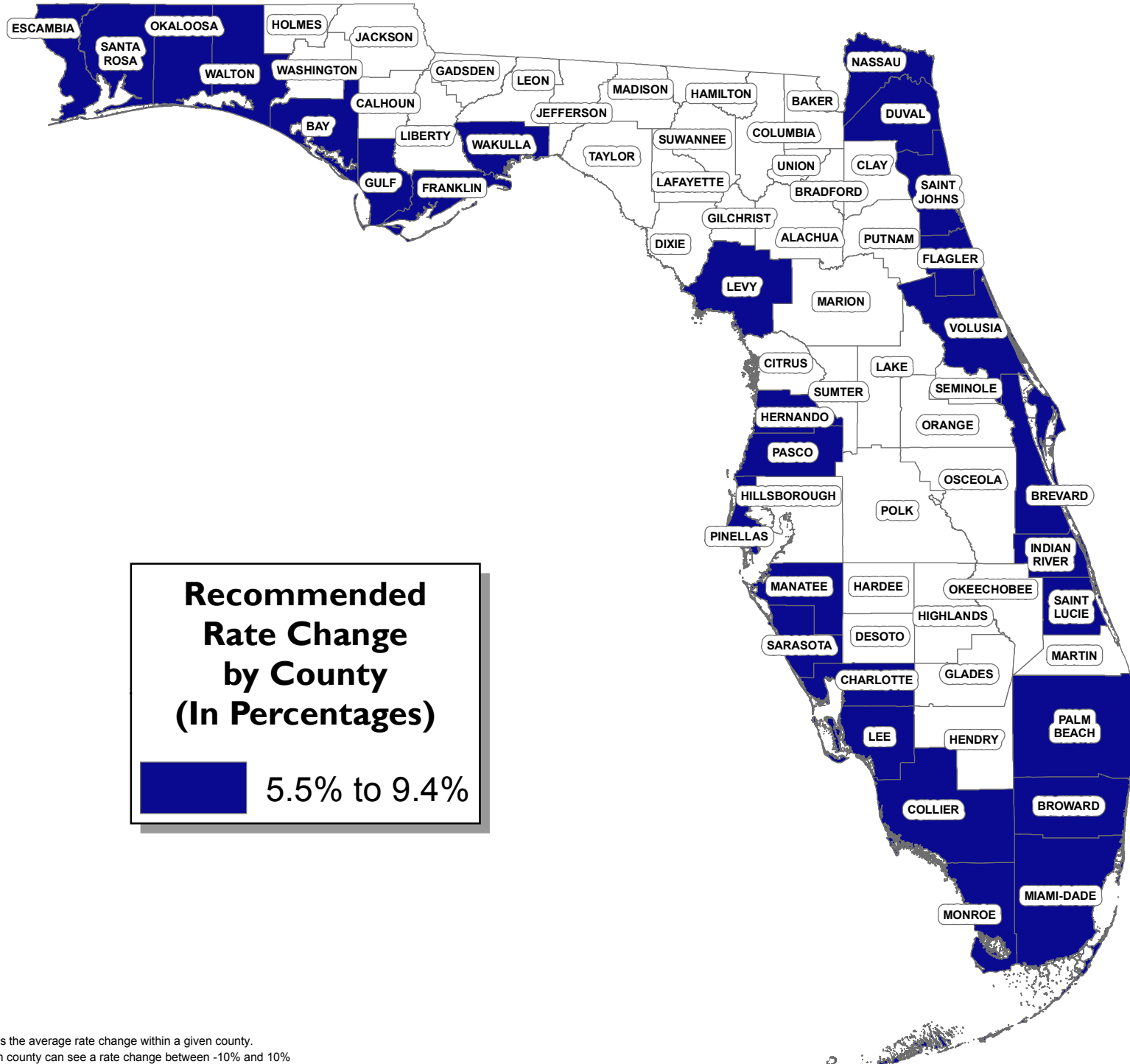


Notes:

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)**

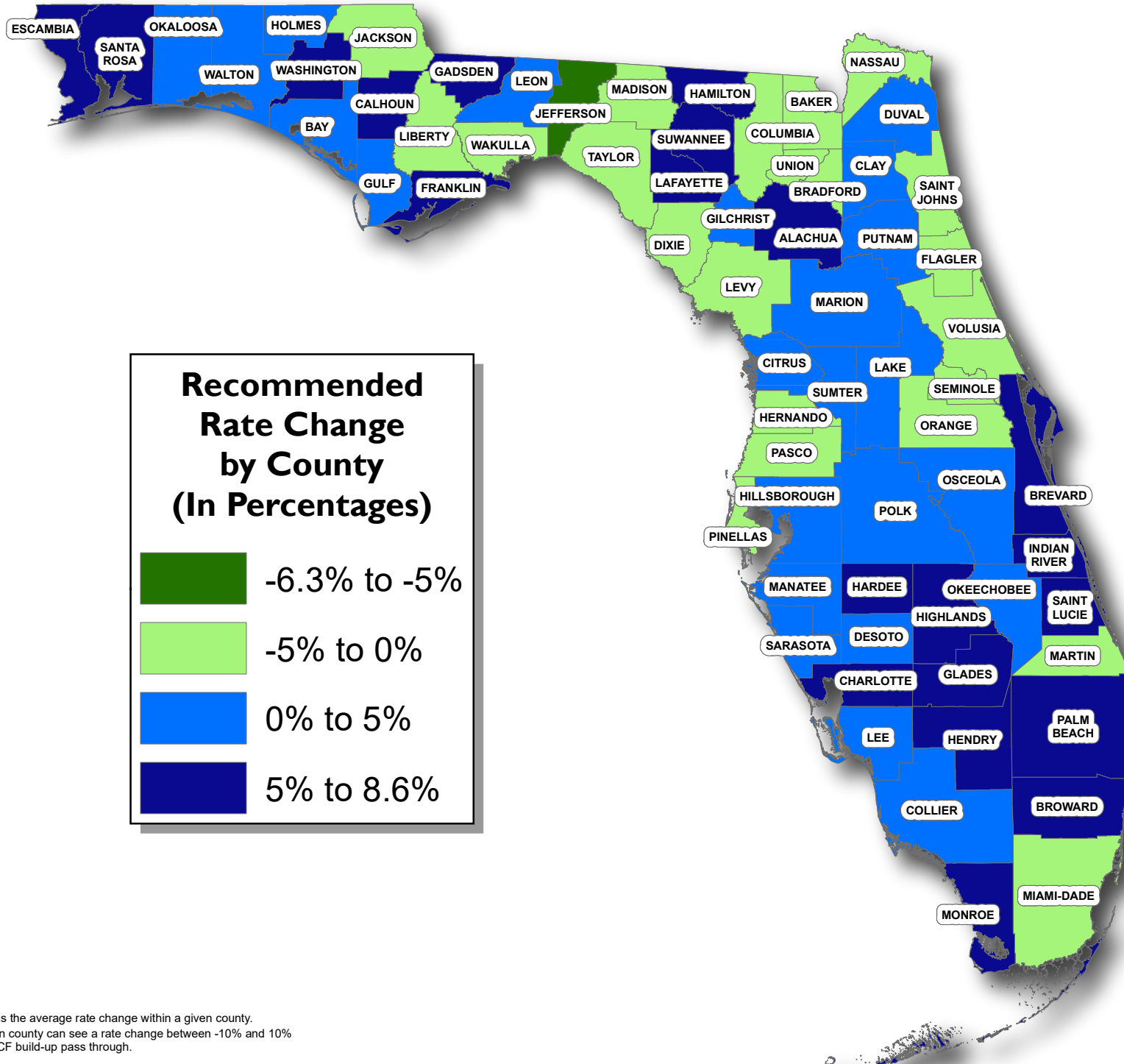
■ 5.5% to 9.4%

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.
- 4. Counties with no color have no DW-2 policies as of 06/30/2018.

Exhibit 8 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by County

Multi-Peril MHO-3 and MDP-I Policies

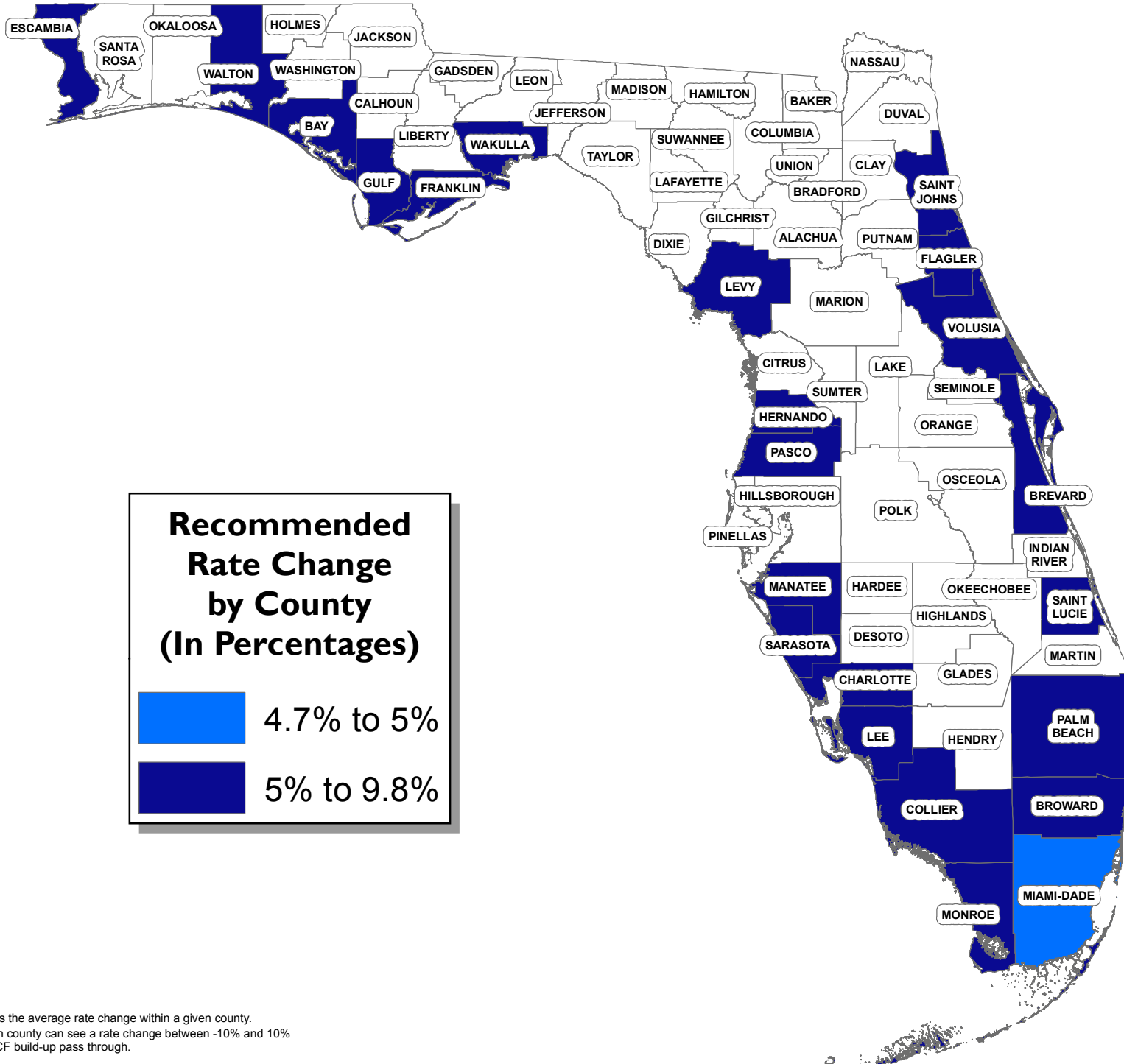


Notes:

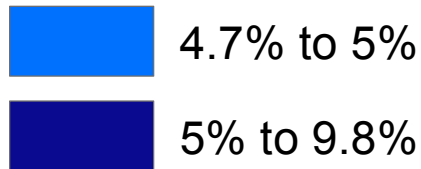
1. Percentage of rate change is the average rate change within a given county.
2. Policy holders within a given county can see a rate change between -10% and 10% excluding effects of the FHCF build-up pass through.
3. In-force as of 06/30/2018.

Exhibit 9 - Percent of 2019 Recommended Rate Change by County

Wind-Only MW-2 and MD-1 Policies



Recommended Rate Change by County (In Percentages)

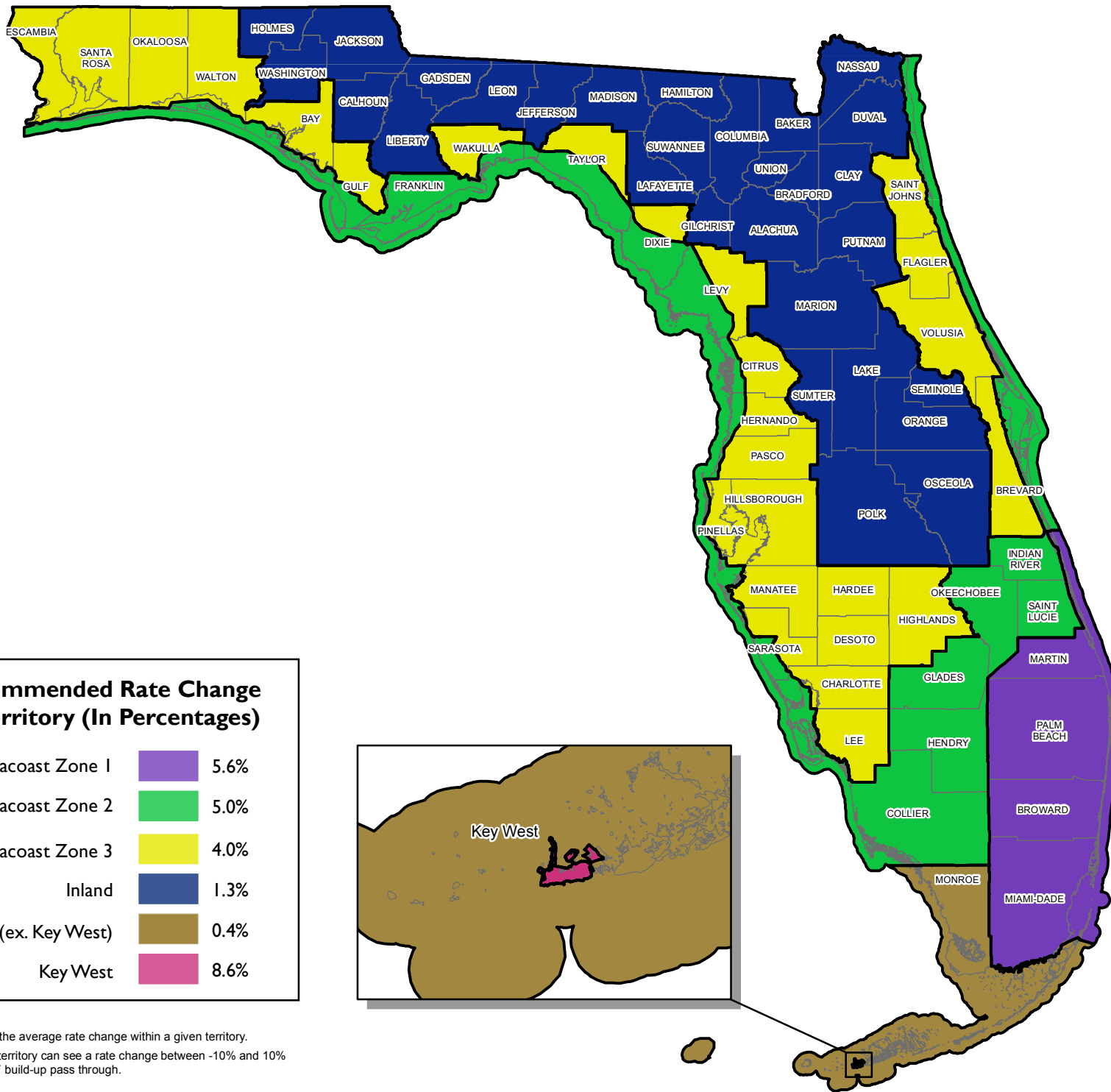








Notes:

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



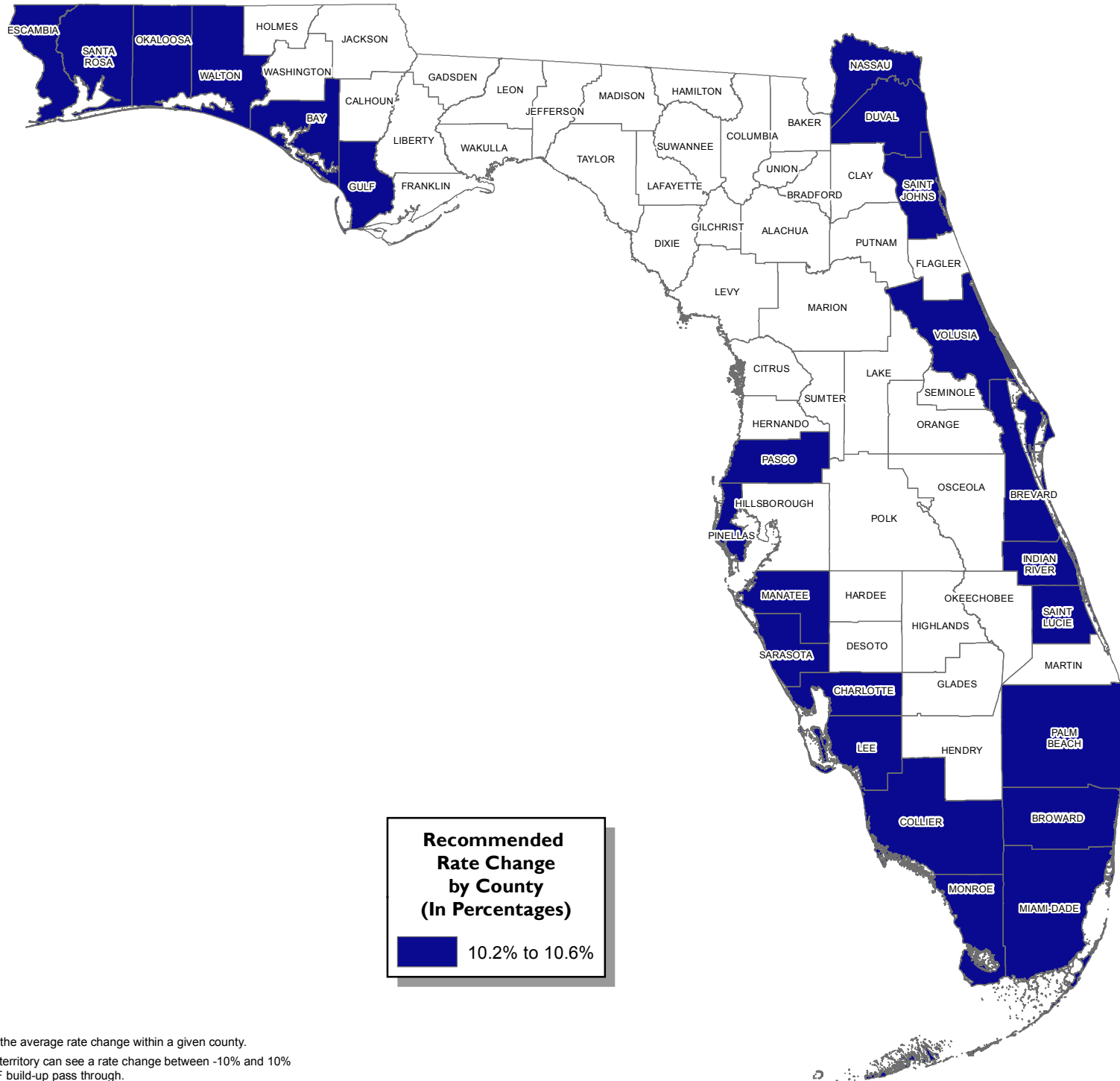
Seacoast Zone 1		5.6%
Seacoast Zone 2		5.0%
Seacoast Zone 3		4.0%
Inland		1.3%
Monroe (ex. Key West)		0.4%
Key West		8.6%

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 FHCFC 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)

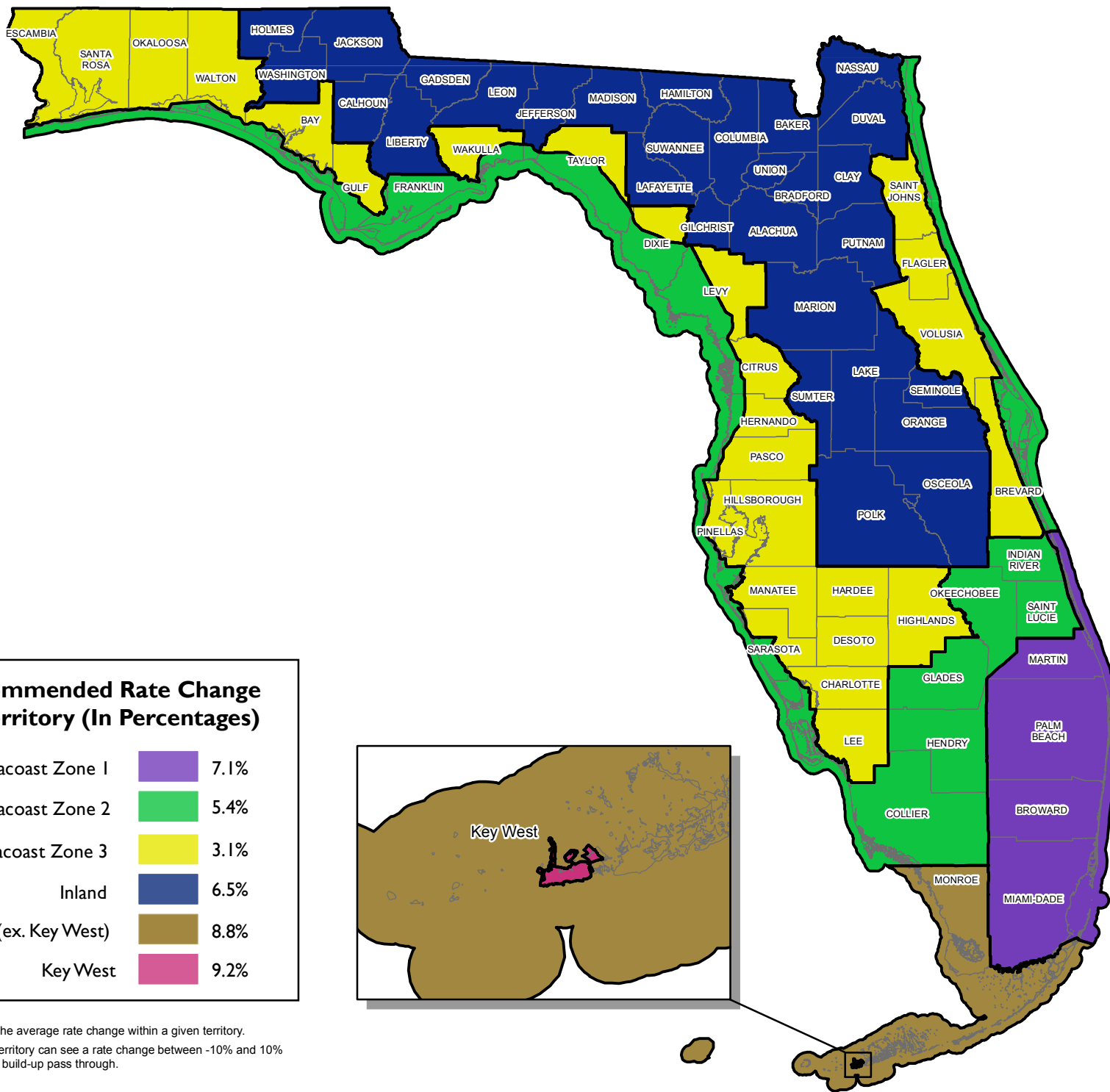
10.2% to 10.6%

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

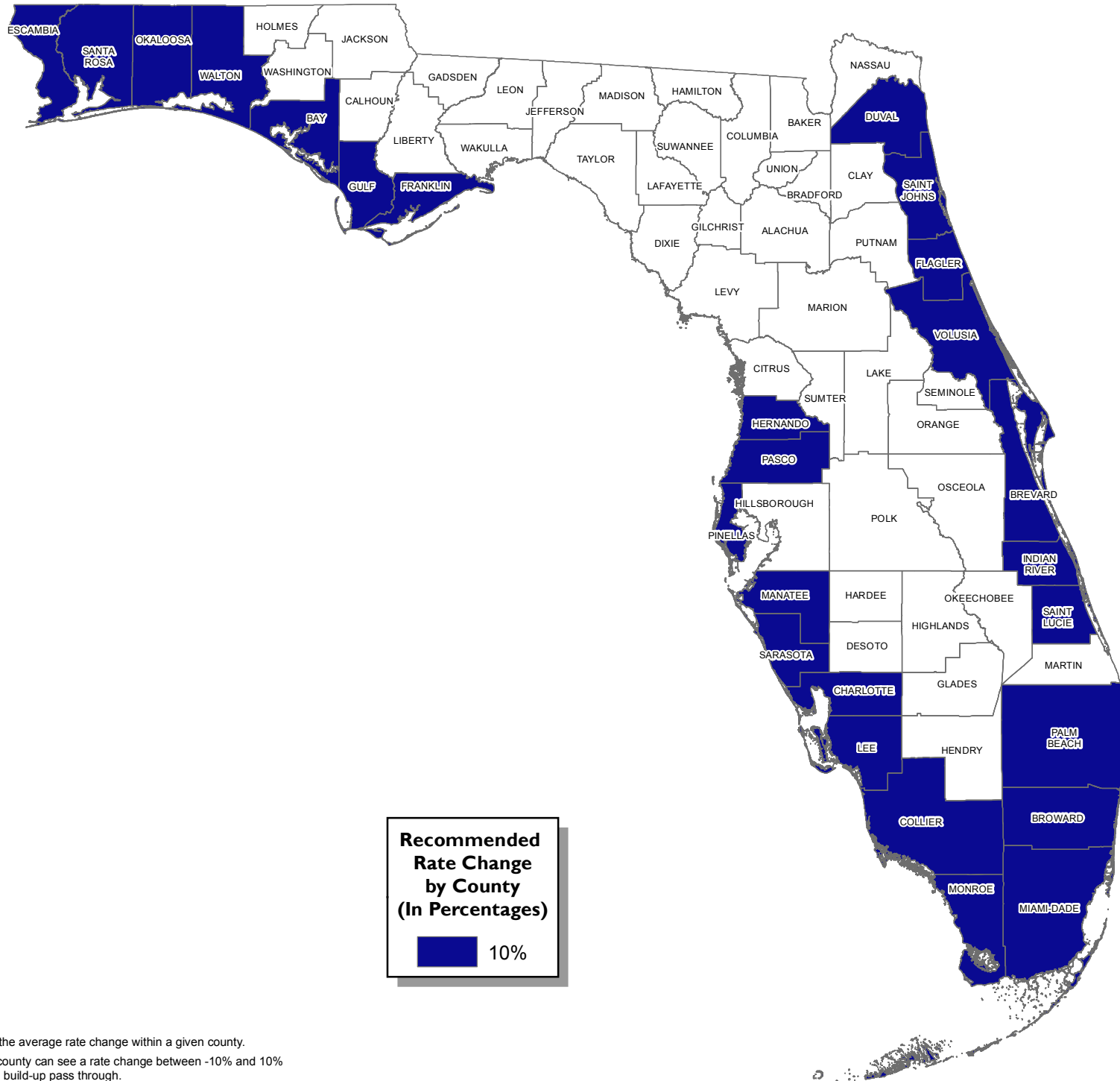


Notes:

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

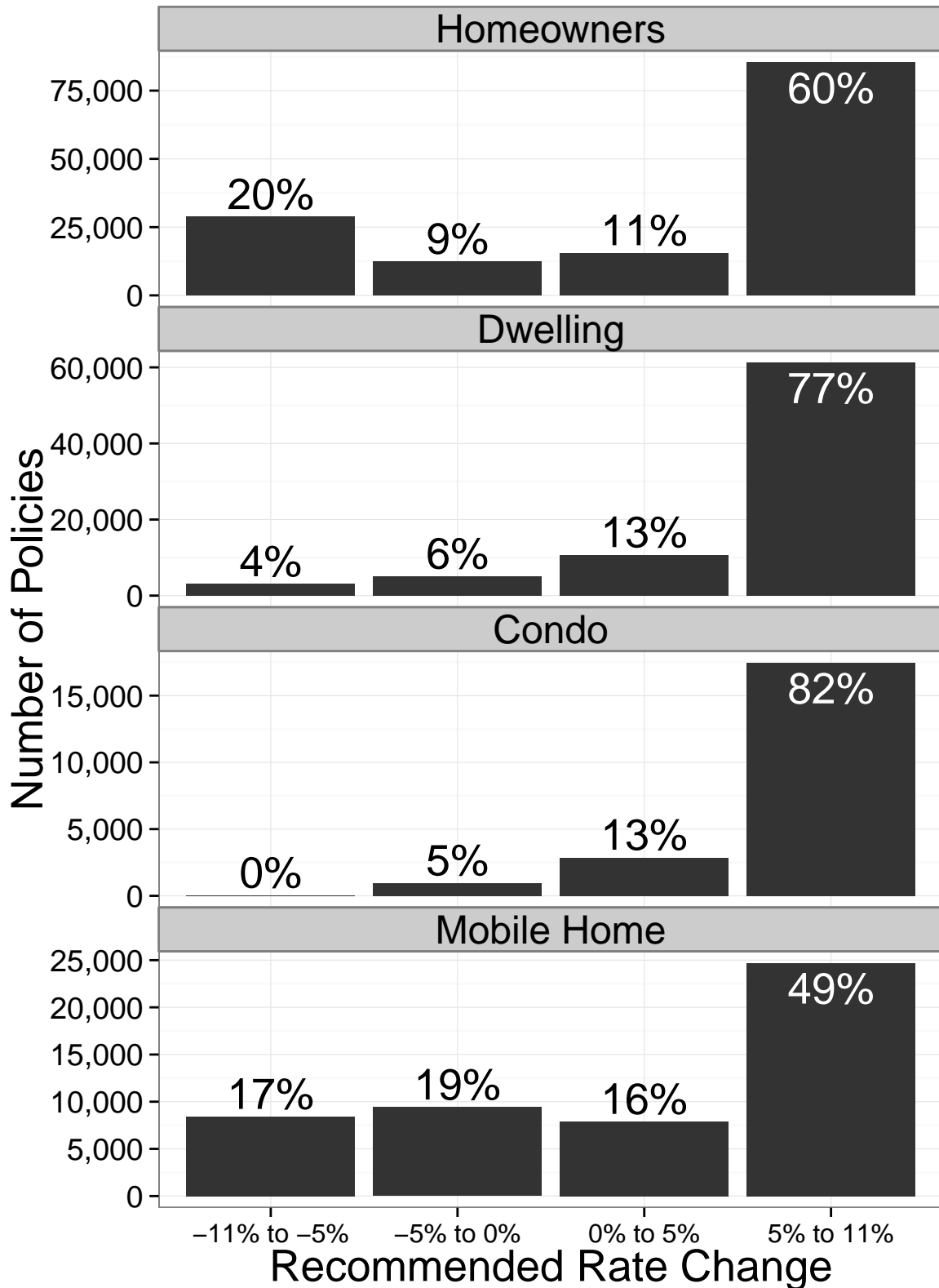


Exhibit 15
Distribution of Recommended Rate Changes by Policy
for the Coastal Account

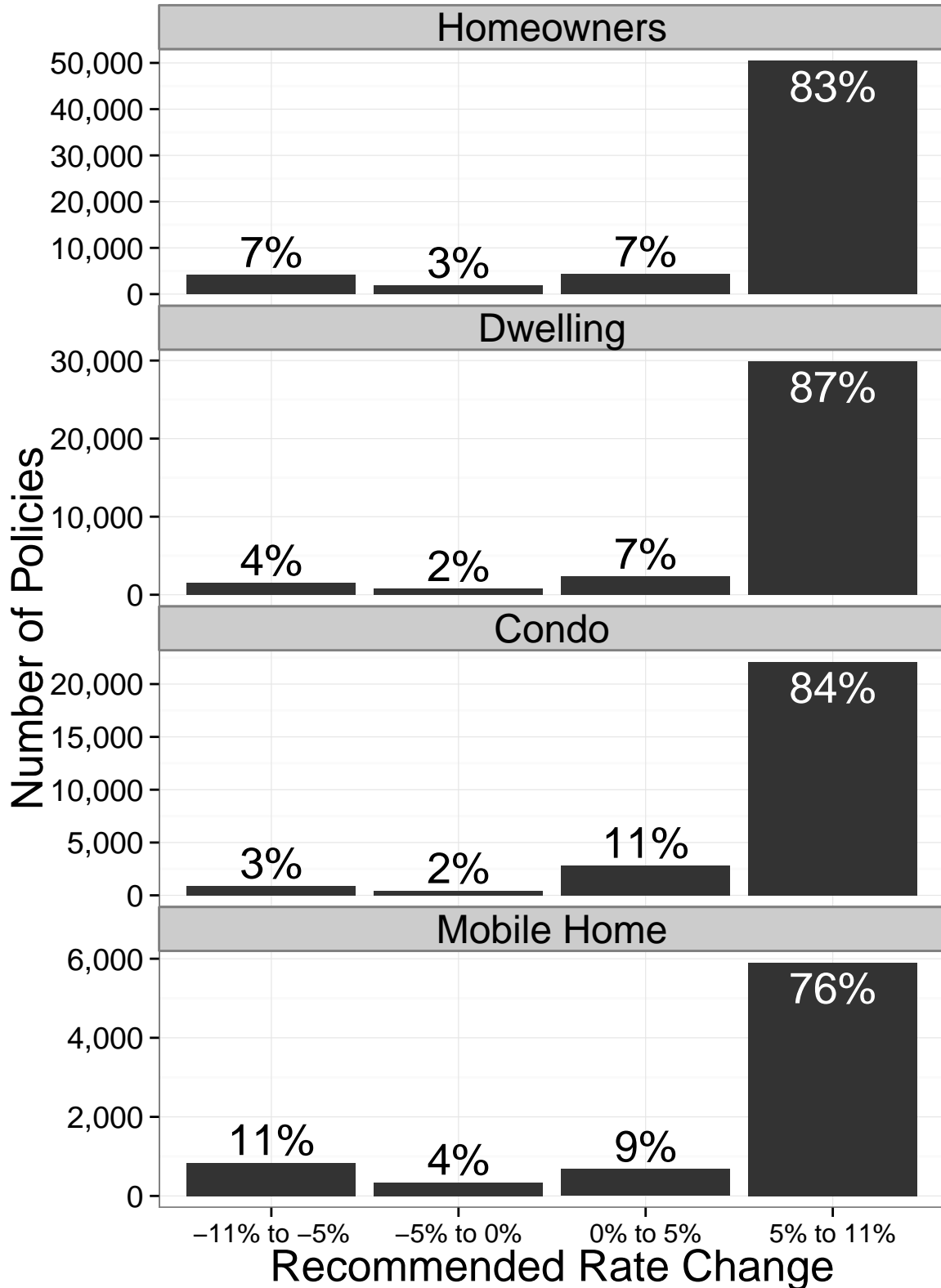
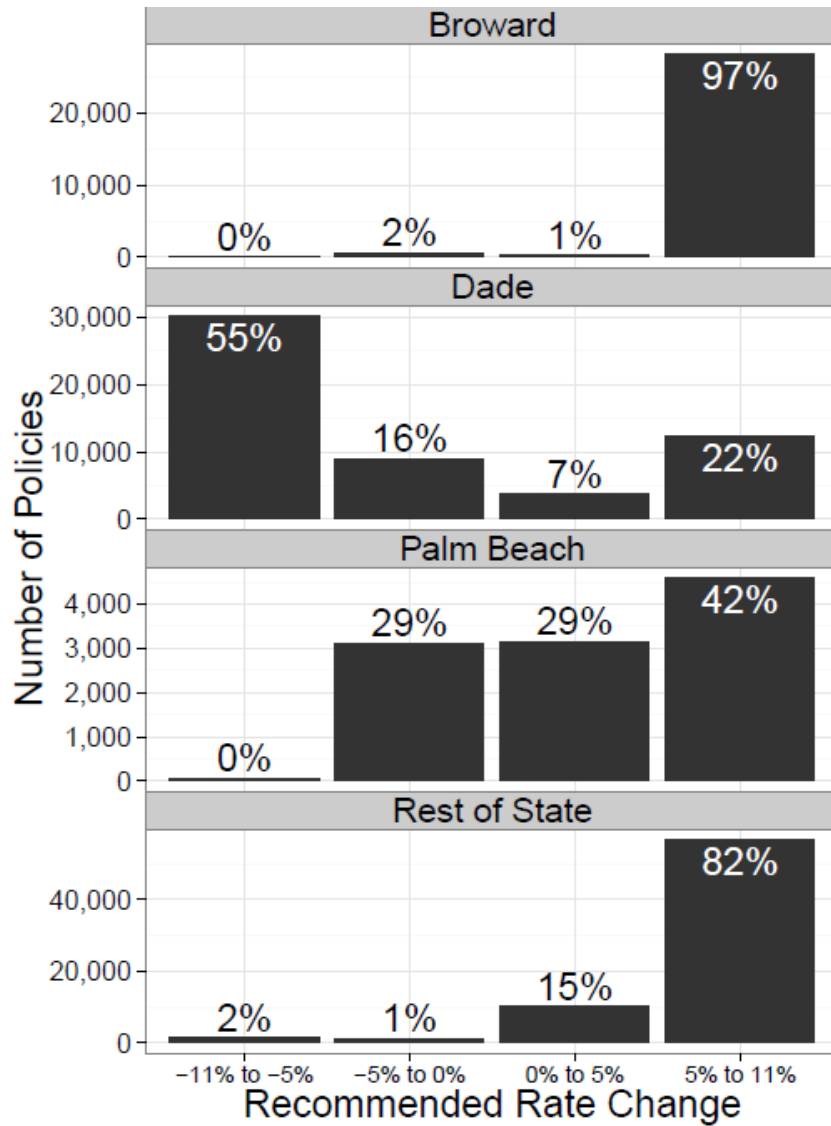


Exhibit 15A
Distribution of Recommended Rate Changes by Policy
for Homeowners Multi-Peril



County	Current Average Premium	Recommended Average Premium
Broward	3,057	3,351
Dade	3,687	3,557
Palm Beach	2,901	3,016
Rest of State	1,556	1,660
Statewide	2,627	2,687

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%	1,692
Bay	207	4	1,579	8.1%	1,707
Bradford	6	0	1,412	9.3%	1,543
Brevard	1,986	5	1,844	7.3%	1,979
Broward	29,215	649	3,057	9.6%	3,351
Calhoun	3	0	1,076	9.2%	1,175
Charlotte	932	15	1,484	8.2%	1,606
Citrus	274	3	1,224	7.0%	1,310
Clay	68	0	1,070	9.1%	1,168
Collier	355	0	1,864	9.0%	2,032
Columbia	13	0	1,156	9.5%	1,265
Dade	55,279	39,231	3,687	-3.5%	3,557
De Soto	19	0	1,658	7.4%	1,780
Dixie	20	0	1,417	4.3%	1,479
Duval	372	0	1,202	9.2%	1,312
Escambia	328	2	1,891	8.9%	2,060
Flagler	48	0	1,566	9.1%	1,708
Franklin	31	4	1,758	3.0%	1,811
Gadsden	85	4	1,009	7.8%	1,088
Gilchrist	16	0	1,186	9.3%	1,297
Glades	8	0	1,302	6.9%	1,392
Gulf	9	1	3,151	7.4%	3,383
Hamilton	3	0	1,357	9.5%	1,486
Hardee	3	0	946	9.3%	1,033
Hendry	41	0	1,729	9.1%	1,886
Hernando	8,830	4	1,297	7.0%	1,388
Highlands	44	0	1,319	9.2%	1,441
Hillsborough	10,958	0	1,491	8.0%	1,610
Holmes	11	0	1,007	9.1%	1,098
Indian River	221	0	1,896	8.9%	2,064
Jackson	43	1	1,037	8.7%	1,127
Jefferson	9	1	856	8.0%	925
Lafayette	1	0	2,280	9.6%	2,498
Total	164,621	45,392	2,627	2.3%	2,687

County	Number of Policies		Current	Recommended	
	Total	Rate Decreases	Average Premium	Rate Change	Average Premium
Lake	123	0	1,028	9.1%	1,122
Lee	927	22	1,758	8.7%	1,912
Leon	98	1	898	8.9%	978
Levy	51	33	1,478	2.0%	1,508
Liberty	2	0	1,753	9.0%	1,911
Madison	6	0	1,175	9.2%	1,283
Manatee	1,218	15	1,619	8.4%	1,755
Marion	173	0	1,034	9.4%	1,131
Martin	220	0	2,835	7.9%	3,060
Monroe	406	6	3,691	9.4%	4,039
Nassau	71	0	1,511	9.1%	1,648
Okaloosa	127	88	1,859	-2.3%	1,816
Okeechobee	33	1	1,440	8.9%	1,568
Orange	397	0	1,409	9.2%	1,538
Osceola	154	0	1,288	9.2%	1,407
Palm Beach	10,907	3,168	2,901	4.0%	3,016
Pasco	8,215	2	1,378	7.5%	1,481
Pinellas	27,670	2,051	1,655	5.2%	1,742
Polk	173	2	1,400	9.0%	1,526
Putnam	27	1	1,209	8.6%	1,313
Saint Johns	233	0	1,485	8.6%	1,613
Saint Lucie	598	0	1,817	8.6%	1,974
Santa Rosa	92	49	2,394	1.4%	2,428
Sarasota	1,933	22	1,651	8.5%	1,791
Seminole	166	0	1,295	9.1%	1,414
Sumter	19	0	1,074	9.2%	1,172
Suwannee	6	0	2,559	9.5%	2,803
Taylor	44	2	1,725	0.9%	1,740
Union	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Volusia	904	2	1,312	9.0%	1,431
Wakulla	22	0	1,422	7.6%	1,530
Walton	47	1	2,431	5.7%	2,569
Washington	9	0	1,470	9.4%	1,608

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	9.2%	1,882
Bradford	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Brevard	233	5	2,442	9.0%	2,662
Broward	6,552	210	2,746	8.9%	2,991
Calhoun	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Charlotte	118	0	2,247	9.2%	2,453
Citrus	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Clay	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Collier	612	6	2,789	9.1%	3,043
Columbia	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Dade	7,803	1,143	3,026	7.2%	3,244
De Soto	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Dixie	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Duval	149	6	1,216	8.9%	1,324
Escambia	1,299	2	2,131	9.2%	2,326
Flagler	232	0	1,122	9.1%	1,224
Franklin	116	10	2,386	7.8%	2,571
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	9.2%	2,546
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	6	1,286	7.9%	1,388
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	9.1%	3,824
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	1,882	2,638	8.2%	2,854

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	9.1%	2,558
Leon	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Levy	71	1	1,183	9.0%	1,289
Liberty	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Madison	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Manatee	124	4	2,515	9.0%	2,742
Marion	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Martin	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Monroe	6,439	0	3,462	7.3%	3,716
Nassau	77	0	941	9.2%	1,028
Okaloosa	46	0	3,703	9.2%	4,044
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	9.1%	3,109
Pasco	155	26	1,337	7.3%	1,435
Pinellas	1,424	0	2,473	9.2%	2,699
Polk	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Putnam	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Saint Johns	148	3	1,183	9.1%	1,290
Saint Lucie	50	0	1,733	9.2%	1,892
Santa Rosa	252	0	2,606	9.2%	2,846
Sarasota	4,479	316	1,347	8.5%	1,461
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	48	1,198	9.0%	1,306
Wakulla	44	1	1,252	8.8%	1,363
Walton	318	36	2,121	6.2%	2,252
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	9.3%	910
Bradford	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Brevard	581	24	868	6.5%	924
Broward	11,541	0	839	9.0%	915
Calhoun	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Charlotte	188	0	739	9.0%	806
Citrus	1	0	1,684	10.0%	1,852
Clay	7	0	309	10.0%	339
Collier	361	0	1,223	8.8%	1,331
Columbia	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Dade	8,192	437	961	9.0%	1,048
De Soto	6	0	358	9.6%	393
Dixie	1	0	467	10.0%	514
Duval	47	0	554	10.0%	610
Escambia	97	0	1,217	8.9%	1,325
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	10.0%	951
Highlands	1	0	456	9.9%	501
Hillsborough	464	0	667	7.0%	714
Holmes	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Indian River	87	0	1,235	5.2%	1,299
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	1,254	870	8.1%	941

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	4	746	7.1%	799
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	3	927	7.8%	999
Marion	12	0	658	10.0%	724
Martin	159	0	1,047	9.5%	1,147
Monroe	128	9	1,557	7.4%	1,672
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	9.3%	515
Osceola	29	0	437	9.9%	480
Palm Beach	6,065	86	976	6.9%	1,043
Pasco	518	0	517	8.3%	560
Pinellas	4,092	688	655	5.7%	693
Polk	15	0	733	9.5%	803
Putnam	1	0	664	10.0%	731
Saint Johns	43	0	806	9.8%	885
Saint Lucie	153	0	1,080	9.2%	1,179
Santa Rosa	14	0	1,009	9.9%	1,109
Sarasota	347	3	1,225	6.7%	1,307
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	6.8%	670
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	194	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	8.3%	1,024
Columbia	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Dade	1,930	257	1,280	6.7%	1,366
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	18	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	1,046	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%	1,016
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	7.6%	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	166	920	7.6%	990
Pasco	24	1	375	9.4%	411
Pinellas	574	36	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	134	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	6.3%	566
Wakulla	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Walton	214	32	847	8.1%	916
Washington	0	0	0	N/A	N/A