

Scenario Planning Analyses

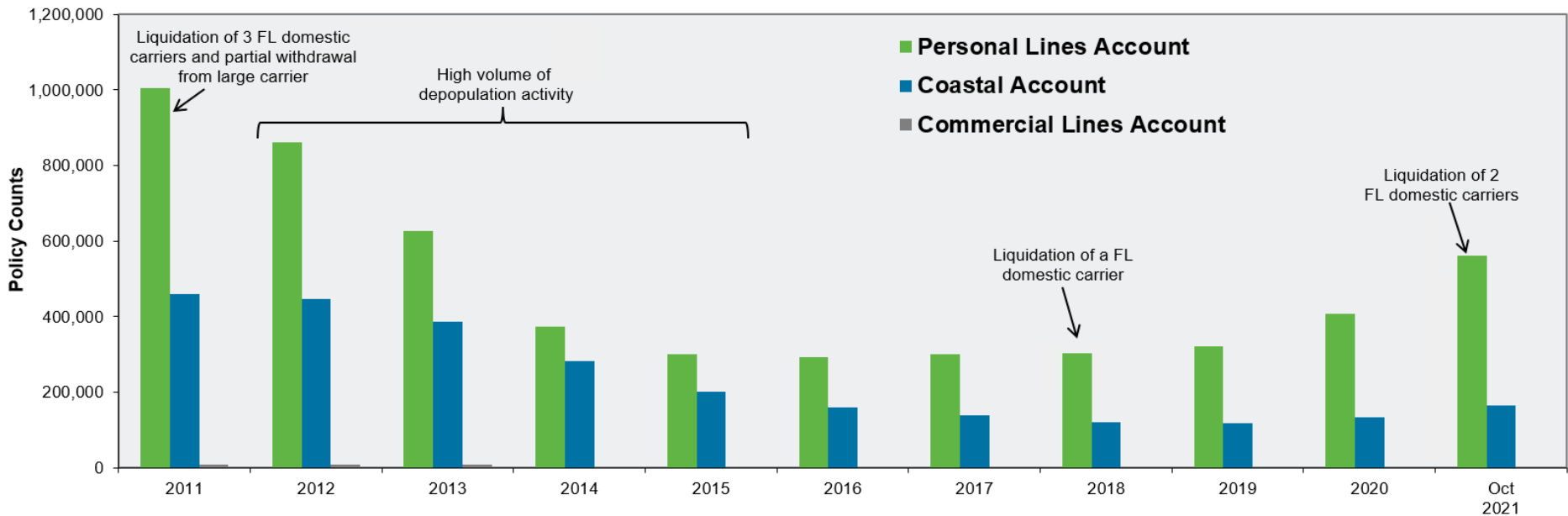
Board of Governors Meeting

December 15, 2021



Fragile and Volatile Property Insurance Market Impacts Citizens

Policy Counts by Account



| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Oct 2021 |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Personal Lines Account | 1,003,856 | 860,502 | 627,391 | 373,617 | 299,902 | 293,118 | 300,507 | 304,507 | 322,792 | 407,325 | 560,569 |
| Coastal Account | 460,161 | 446,163 | 386,688 | 282,863 | 200,842 | 160,834 | 138,591 | 121,971 | 118,673 | 134,687 | 164,661 |
| Commercial Lines Account | 8,374 | 8,146 | 7,615 | 4,681 | 3,121 | 1,891 | 1,308 | 919 | 738 | 727 | 712 |
| Total | 1,472,391 | 1,314,811 | 1,021,694 | 661,161 | 503,865 | 455,843 | 440,406 | 427,397 | 442,203 | 542,739 | 725,942 |

Strategic Evaluation Group Risk Assessment Results

- Citizens' top strategic risk for 2021 is the instability of property insurance market.
- Enterprise Risk partnered with the Strategic Evaluation Group (SEG) to perform a scenario risk assessment to identify cross-functional key risks that may impact:
 - Operations and size as a result of market changes and
 - Uncertainty related to timing and quantity of policy fluctuations
- Risk assessment participants included a cross-functional subset of the SEG with representatives from Financial Services, Agency and Market Services, Claims, Consumer & Policy Services and Underwriting departments.
- 15 risks were identified and assessed which provided insights and actions for consideration to addresses such impacts across the organization.
- Risk assessment ratings were estimated using the potential impact or severity level and likelihood of a risk event. Top risks included:
 1. Financial impacts to risk and surplus
 2. Internal and external resource impacts during rapid rates of change

Scenario Planning Process

Ensure Operational Resiliency through Scalability and Flexibility to Optimally Serve Customers

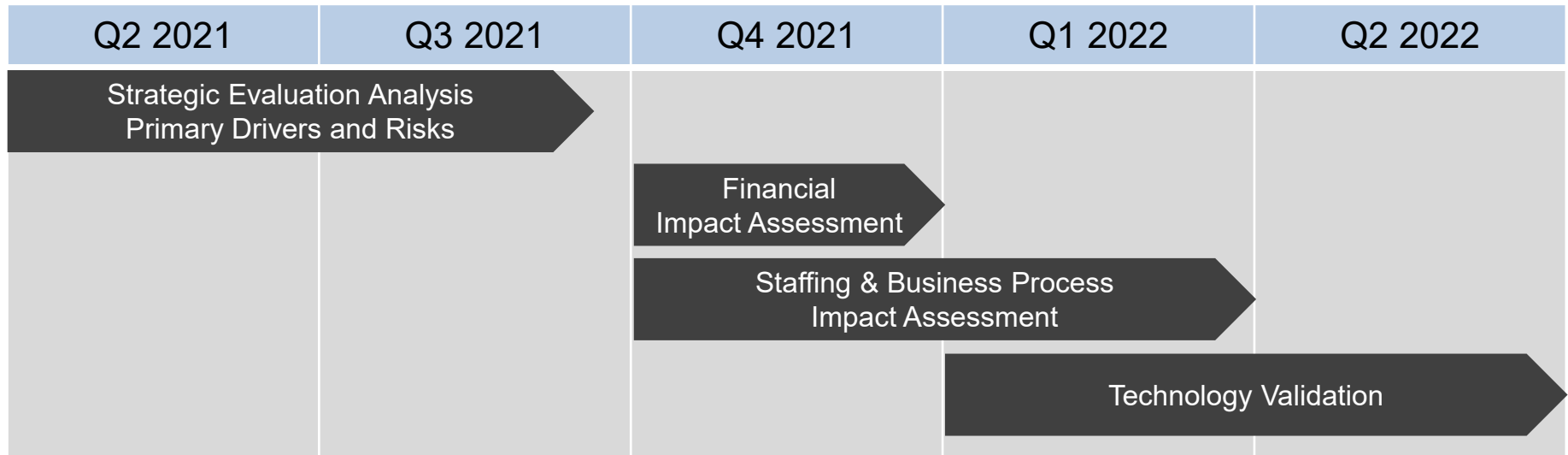


This approach enables Citizens to continue normal business operations while mitigating financial and operational impacts related to policy volume fluctuation.

Scenario-based planning prepares Citizens to be ready to respond financially and operationally for all its stakeholders and the citizens of Florida.

Operational Resiliency Activities and Timeline

- Completed Staffing Model based on 2022 budgeted scenario.
- The Operational Resiliency plan includes 4 scenarios based on varying levels of policies in force for 2022 and 2023 is in progress and will identify:
 1. Impacts to staffing, business processes, and technology for all Divisions.
 2. Risks and develop mitigation plans.
 3. Action plans to address impacts, as appropriate.
- Work is underway to assess the various scenarios' impact to financials, staffing, business processes, and technology.



Scenario Assumptions

Four scenarios are provided that include the following assumptions

1. **1M policies** or 13% market share at 12/31/22
 - Budgeted best estimate of forecast based on current conditions
 - No insurer insolvency or downgrades
2. **1.3M policies** or 16% market share at 8/31/23
 - Budgeted best estimate of forecast based on current conditions
 - No insurer insolvency or downgrades
3. **2M policies** or 25% market share at 12/31/23
 - Based on upper limit of forecast
 - Insurer insolvencies and downgrade(s) with BIPIP of 300K policies
4. **500K policies** or 6% market share at 12/31/23
 - Legislative changes and high volume of depopulation

Each of the above scenarios considers

1. A single event CAT 4 hurricane
2. Multiple events with two CAT 4 hurricanes

Category 4 Hurricanes Estimated Claim Counts

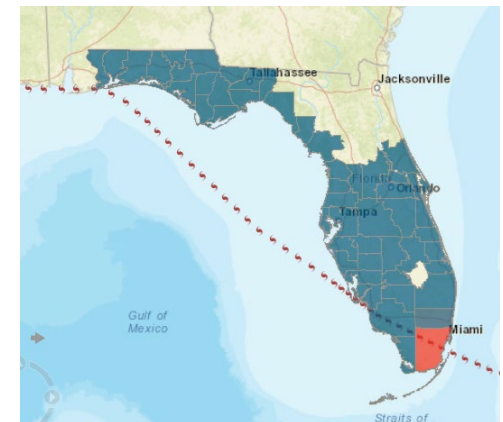
1st Storm: Hurricane Irma Pre-Landfall Potential Path

| | Scenario 1 1M Policies | Scenario 2 1.3M Policies | Scenario 3 2M Policies | Scenario 4 500K Policies |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| PLA | 417,347 | 510,437 | 785,883 | 141,460 |
| CLA | 1,318 | 1,363 | 1,752 | 1,052 |
| Coastal | 171,568 | 211,371 | 330,441 | 136,692 |
| Combined Total | 590,234 | 723,172 | 1,118,075 | 279,203 |



2nd Storm: Great Miami Hurricane of 1929

| | Scenario 1 1M Policies | Scenario 2 1.3M Policies | Scenario 3 2M Policies | Scenario 4 500K Policies |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| PLA | 349,907 | 427,985 | 658,955 | 118,030 |
| CLA | 1,149 | 1,188 | 1,527 | 912 |
| Coastal | 147,008 | 181,126 | 283,166 | 116,561 |
| Combined Total | 498,064 | 610,299 | 943,647 | 235,503 |



Scenario 1

1M Policies with 13% market share
at 12/31/22

\$18.9B Potential Assessments Resulting from Two Category 4 Storms

(\$ in millions)

| | Coastal | CLA | PLA | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Policy Count | 247,590 | 698 | 815,931 | 1,064,220 |
| Surplus | \$2,933 | \$1,904 | \$1,654 | \$6,492 |
| Additional Claims Paying Resources | \$4,370 | \$46 | \$4,218 | \$8,633 |

1st Storm: Pre-Landfall Potential Path for Irma (Estimated Loss \$19.34 B)

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Surplus Remaining | \$0 | \$1,728 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Surplus Exposed | 100% | 9% | 100% | N/A |
| Assessment | \$4,495 | \$0 | \$1,453 | \$5,947 |



2nd Storm: Actual Path Great Miami Hurricane of 1929 (Estimated Loss \$13.09 B)

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Surplus Remaining | \$0 | \$1,566 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Surplus Exposed | 100% | 9% | 100% | N/A |
| Assessment | \$7,322 | \$0 | \$5,606 | \$12,929 |



1M Policies In Force

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Direct Written Premium | \$ 3,001,818,384 |
| Administrative Expenses | \$ 158,588,016 |
| Underwriting Expenses | \$ 283,642,470 |
| Loss/Loss Adjustment Ratio | 53.6% |
| Expense Ratio | 14.7% |

Scenario 2

1.3M Policies with 16% market share
at 8/31/23

\$24.2B Potential Assessments Resulting from Two Category 4 Storms

(\$ in millions)

| | Coastal | CLA | PLA | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Policy Count | 303,062 | 691 | 1,002,072 | 1,305,825 |
| Surplus | \$2,933 | \$1,904 | \$1,654 | \$6,492 |
| Additional Claims Paying Resources | \$5,349 | \$45 | \$5,180 | \$10,574 |

1st Storm: Pre-Landfall Potential Path for Irma

(Estimated Loss \$23.66 B)

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Surplus Remaining | \$0 | \$1,730 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Surplus Exposed | 100% | 9% | 100% | N/A |
| Assessment | \$6,159 | \$0 | \$2,162 | \$8,321 |



2nd Storm: Actual Path Great Miami Hurricane of 1929

(Estimated Loss \$16.01 B)

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Surplus Remaining | \$0 | \$1,569 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Surplus Exposed | 100% | 9% | 100% | N/A |
| Assessment | \$8,963 | \$0 | \$6,885 | \$15,848 |



1.3 M Policies In Force

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Direct Written Premium | \$ 3,656,801,107 |
| Administrative Expenses | \$ 179,081,770 |
| Underwriting Expenses | \$ 345,531,930 |
| Loss/Loss Adjustment Ratio | 53.6% |
| Expense Ratio | 14.3% |

Scenario 3

2M Policies with 25% market share
at 12/31/23

\$39.9B Potential Assessments Resulting from Two Category 4 Storms

(\$ in millions)

| | Coastal | CLA | PLA | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Policy Count | 468,127 | 828 | 1,552,740 | 2,021,695 |
| Surplus | \$2,933 | \$1,904 | \$1,654 | \$6,492 |
| Additional Claims Paying Resources | \$8,262 | \$54 | \$8,027 | \$16,343 |

1st Storm: Pre-Landfall Potential Path for Irma (Estimated Loss \$36.51 B)

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Surplus Remaining | \$0 | \$1,695 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Surplus Exposed | 100% | 11% | 100% | N/A |
| Assessment | \$11,111 | \$0 | \$4,259 | \$15,369 |



2nd Storm: Actual Path Great Miami Hurricane of 1929 (Estimated Loss \$24.71 B)

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| Surplus Remaining | \$0 | \$1,503 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Surplus Exposed | 100% | 11% | 100% | N/A |
| Assessment | \$13,844 | \$0 | \$10,669 | \$24,513 |



2 M Policies In Force

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Direct Written Premium | \$ 6,110,809,306 |
| Administrative Expenses | \$ 243,961,247 |
| Underwriting Expenses | \$ 577,411,696 |
| Loss/Loss Adjustment Ratio | 53.6% |
| Expense Ratio | 13.4% |

Scenario 4

500K Policies with 6% market share at 12/31/23

\$6.5B Potential Assessments Resulting from Two Category 4 Storms

(\$ in millions)

| | Coastal | CLA | PLA | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Policy Count | 117,643 | 624 | 381,733 | 500,000 |
| Surplus | \$2,933 | \$1,904 | \$1,654 | \$6,492 |
| Additional Claims Paying Resources | \$2,076 | \$41 | \$1,973 | \$4,090 |

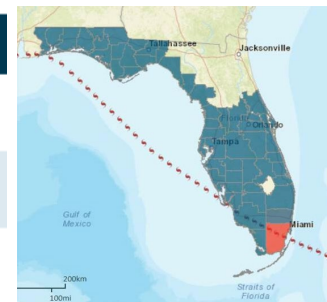
1st Storm: Pre-Landfall Potential Path for Irma (Estimated Loss \$9.23 B)

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|
| Surplus Remaining | \$0 | \$1,746 | \$201 | \$1,351 |
| Surplus Exposed | 100% | 8% | 88% | N/A |
| Assessment | \$596 | \$0 | \$0 | \$596 |



2nd Storm: Actual Path Great Miami Hurricane of 1929 (Estimated Loss \$6.25 B)

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Surplus Remaining | \$0 | \$1,602 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Surplus Exposed | 100% | 8% | 100% | N/A |
| Assessment | \$3,479 | \$0 | \$2,422 | \$5,901 |



500K Policies In Force

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Direct Written Premium | \$ 1,410,337,329 |
| Administrative Expenses | \$ 130,000,000 |
| Underwriting Expenses | \$ 133,263,080 |
| Loss/Loss Adjustment Ratio | 53.6% |
| Expense Ratio | 18.7% |

Summary of Scenarios

| Scenario | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Policies In Force | 1 M | 1.3 M | 2 M | 500 K |
| Direct Written Premium | \$3.0 B | \$3.7 B | \$6.1 B | \$1.4 B |
| Administrative Expenses | \$158.6 M | \$179.1 M | \$244.0 M | \$130.0 M |
| Underwriting Expenses | \$158.6 M | \$179.1 M | \$244.0 M | \$130.0 M |
| Loss/Loss Adjustment Ratio | 53.6% | 53.6% | 53.6% | 53.6% |
| Expense Ratio | 14.7% | 14.3% | 13.4% | 18.7% |
| 1 st Hurricane Estimated Claim Count | 590 K | 723 K | 1,118 K | 279 K |
| 2 nd Hurricane Estimated Claim Count | 498 K | 610 K | 944 K | 235 K |
| Category 4 Hurricane Potential Assessment | \$5.9 B | \$8.3 B | \$15.4 B | \$0.6 B |
| Two Category 4 Hurricanes Potential Assessment | \$18.9 B | \$24.2 B | \$39.9 B | \$6.5 B |

Summary of Implications and Next Steps

- Levy assessments when a deficit occurs.
- Evaluate the need for post-event financing.
- Continue pursuing reinsurance to protect against future assessments.
- Continue maintaining relationships with current vendor partners and look to develop new relationships.
- Complete Operational Resiliency activities (outlined on Slide 4).