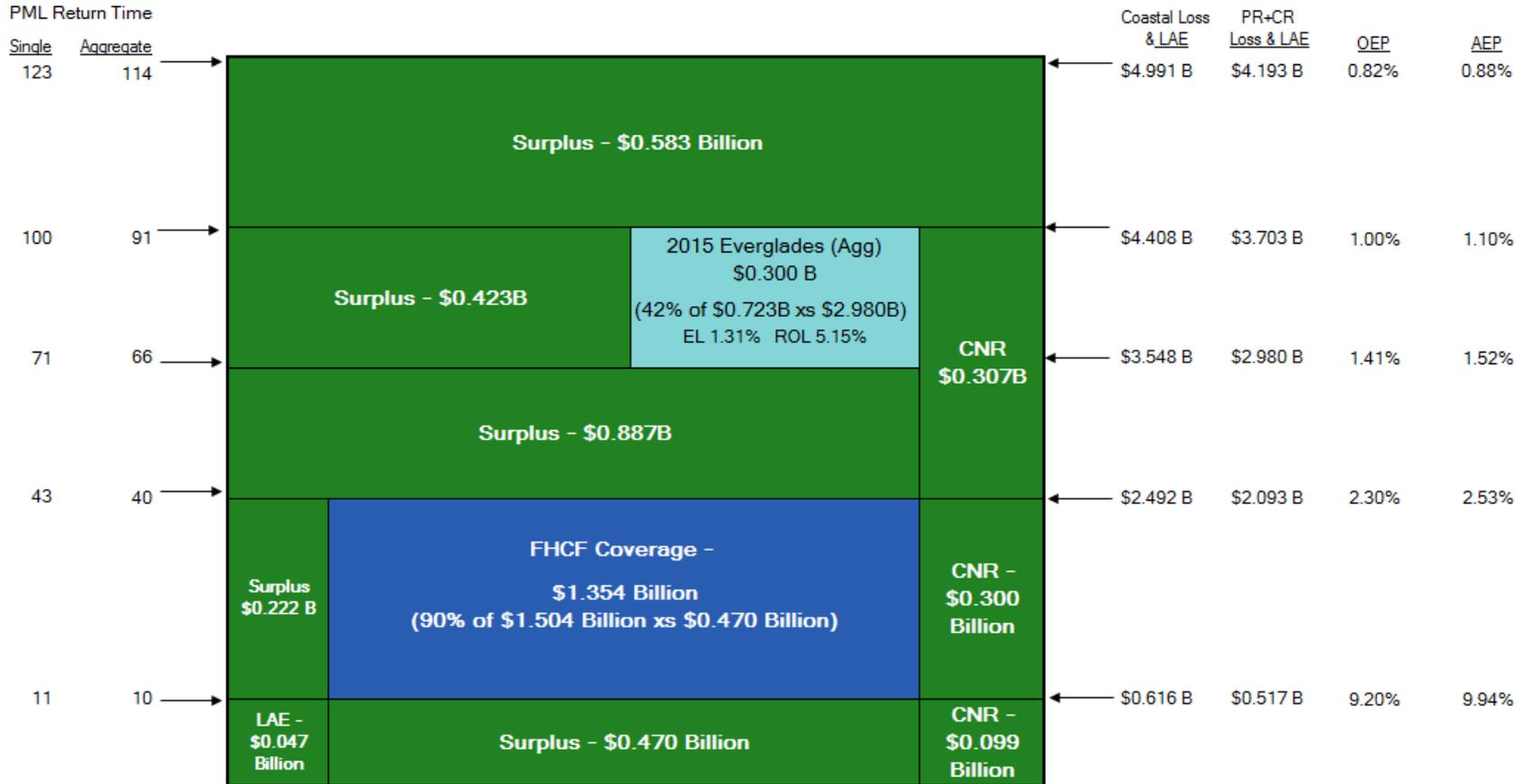


2017 Coastal Account Layer Chart

Single & Aggregate Event Occurrences



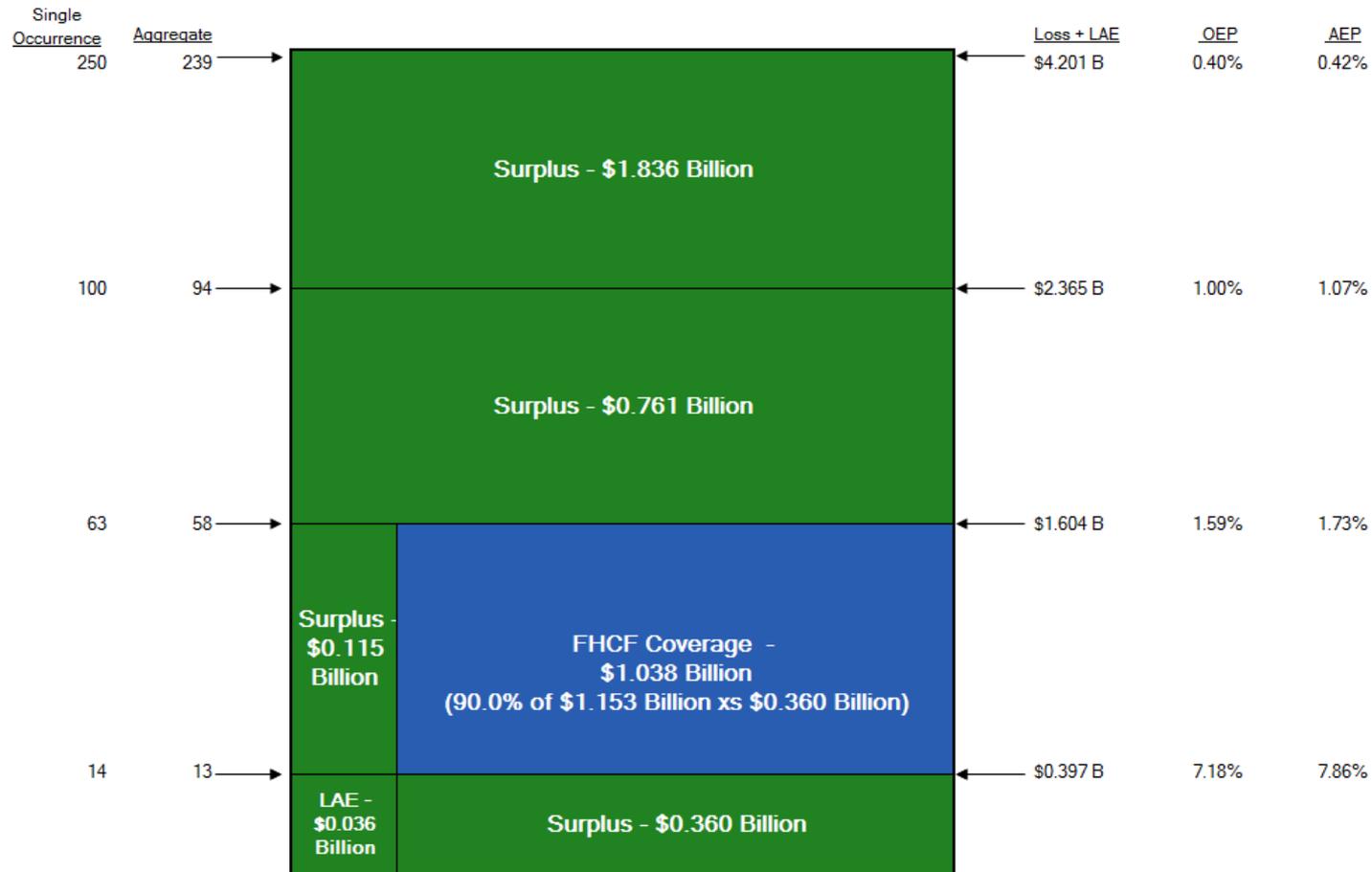
- Projected 1-100 Surplus Exposed 82.5%
- Reset for 2015 Everglades is flexible. Attachment probability can be as low as 1.75% (AEP). Expected Loss allowed to range between 1.21% and 1.41% with corresponding adjustment to ROL

Not drawn to scale



2017 PLA/CLA Layer Chart

Single & Aggregate Event Occurrences



FHCF pays a loss adjustment expense (LAE) allowance of 5% of loss. Citizens will fund any excess LAEs above FHCF reimbursement from its surplus. Citizens has allocated \$55 million to fund any additional LAEs.

Not drawn to scale

Projected 1-100 Surplus Exposed 32.5%

Notes and Assumptions

2017-2018 Storm Season

ASSUMPTIONS

- Citizens' 2016 Projected DWP \$979 Million (Coastal \$473 Million; PLA/CLA \$506 Million)
- Citizens' Policyholder Surcharge Maximum % Per Account 15%
- 2017 Regular Assessment Base (projected) \$40.5 Billion
- Regular Assessment Maximum % Per Account 2% for Coastal; 0% for PLA/CLA
- 2015 Emergency Assessment Base \$41.5 Billion
- PMLs are based on modeled losses as of June 30, 2016 per AIR Touchstone, Version 3.1.0. Coastal losses are reduced by 17.7% and PLA/CLA losses are increased by 2.8% to reflect forecasted exposure changes to the beginning of the 2017 hurricane season. PMLs reflect the Standard Sea Surface Temperature (SSST) Event Catalog including Demand Surge, excluding Storm Surge, and include 10% of loss to account for loss adjustment expense (LAE).
- Interim Return Periods are derived by Linear Interpolation
- 2017 Projected Surplus = audited 2015 surplus + 2016 projected net income + 2017 forecasted net income
- Citizens' 2017 FHCF coverage is based on preliminary retention estimates and payment multiples. Actual Citizens' FHCF attachment and limits of coverage could differ significantly from estimates.

NOTES

These charts are imperfect! They attempt to show projected claims-paying resources, but they are approximations only. Four significant complicating factors are described below:

- 1) Coastal PML vs. PLA/CLA PML: An actual 100-year PML event in Coastal Account may not be a 100-year PML event for PLA/CLA. The relative magnitude of actual losses for Coastal and PLA/CLA will depend on the storm size and path
- 2) Combining PLA and CLA: The PLA and CLA are separate accounts for deficit calculation and assessment purposes, but are combined for FHCF and credit purposes. It is impossible to accurately show the PML resources situation of these accounts on either separate or combined charts since simplifications must be made in either case that could prove materially inaccurate. Although we show the combined accounts, there is no guarantee that they will have deficits at the same time or of similar magnitude
- 3) Non-residential exposure: Commercial non-residential (CNR) exposures in the CLA and Coastal Account are not reinsured by FHCF. Actual deficits and assessments may be significantly different than an aggregated PML would otherwise indicate. The charts include a provisional estimate for CNR losses of 16% in the Coastal Account for all return times. CNR is a negligible portion of the PLA/CLA Accounts and so is not considered in that chart
- 4) Liquidity: These charts do not show the liquidity needs of the accounts. An account with ample PML resources may still require liquidity as many of the PML resources are not available immediately following a major hurricane. The timing and magnitude of receivables such as FHCF recoveries and assessments are unknown.