LOUISIANA CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION

FINANCIAL REPORT (STATUTORY BASIS)

DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

LOUISIANA CITIZENS
PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION

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DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

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DHHM
certified public accountants

Duplantier
Hrapmann
Hogan &
Maher, LLP

A.J. Duplantier, Jr., CPA
(1919-1985)
Felix J. Hrapmann, Jr., CPA
(1919-1990)
William R. Hogan, Jr., CPA
(1920-1996)
James Maher, Jr., CPA
(1921-1999)

Lindsay J. Calub, CPA, LLC
Guy L. Duplantier, CPA
Michelle H. Cunningham, CPA
Dennis W. Dillon, CPA
Grady C. Lloyd, III CPA

Heather M. Jovanovich, CPA
Terri L. Kitto, CPA

Robynn P. Beck, CPA
John P. Butler, CPA
Jason C. Montegut, CPA
Paul M. Novak, CPA, AVB, CVA
Wesley D. Wade, CPA

Michael J. O' Rourke, CPA
David A. Burgard, CPA
Clifford J. Giffin, Jr., CPA
William G. Stamm, CPA

New Orleans
1615 Poydras Street,
Suite 2100
New Orleans, LA 70112
Phone: (504) 586-8866
Fax: (504) 525-5888

Northshore
1290 Seventh Street
Slidell, LA 70458
Phone: (985) 641-1272
Fax: (985) 781-6497

Houma
247 Corporate Drive
Houma, LA 70360
Phone: (985) 868-2630
Fax: (985) 872-3833

Napoleonville
5047 Highway 1
P.O. Box 830
Napoleonville, LA 70390
Phone: (985) 369-6003
Fax: (985) 369-9941

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

April 16, 2020

To the Board of Directors of
Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation
Metairie, Louisiana

We have audited the accompanying statutory financial statements of Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise the statutory statements of admitted assets, liabilities, and surplus as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related statutory statements of income, changes in surplus, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Louisiana Department of Insurance. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the admitted assets, liabilities, and surplus of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Emphasis-of-Matter

Basis of Accounting

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the financial statements were prepared in conformity with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Louisiana Department of Insurance, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, to comply with the reporting requirements of Louisiana. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the statutory financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information listed in the index to the report is presented to comply with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' *Annual Statement Instructions* and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' *Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual* and is not a required part of the basic statutory financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management, was derived from, and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the statutory basis financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic statutory basis financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the statutory basis financial statements or to the statutory basis financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the statutory basis financial statements as a whole.

Restriction on Use

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors and management of the Company and the Louisiana Department of Insurance, is not intended to be, and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Duplantier, Hrapmann, Hogan and Maher, LLP

New Orleans, Louisiana

LOUISIANA CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF ADMITTED ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND SURPLUS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
ADMITTED ASSETS		
Cash and invested assets:		
Bond investments	78,318,793	$ 84,186,005
Cash and short-term investments	193,079,020	175,035,927
Total cash and invested assets	271,397,813	259,221,932
Interest and dividends receivable	948,753	945,833
Premium receivable and agent's balances, net	6,722,515	7,161,935
Reinsurance receivable	426,204	194,233
Admitted electronic data processing equipment and software, at cost less accumulated depreciation of approximately $17,999,694 and $17,837,796 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.	113,521	61,477
Emergency assessments receivable - 2005 deficit	391,019,379	451,844,226
Emergency assessments receivable - companies	14,000,000	14,000,000
Other receivables	108,471	108,471
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	$ 684,736,656	$ 733,538,107

See notes to statutory financial statements.

LOUISIANA CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF ADMITTED ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND SURPLUS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS		
Liabilities:		
Loss reserves	$ 12,724,863	$ 16,000,209
Loss adjustment expense reserves	3,275,659	2,981,687
Commissions payable to agents	1,748,106	1,815,225
Unearned premiums	31,951,746	33,939,508
Taxes, licenses, and fees accrued	4,071,102	3,431,459
Provision for reinsurance	1,211	191,198
Payables for securities	104,291	-
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	1,981,045	2,594,280
Amounts retained or withheld from others	4,726	3,001
Ceded reinsurance premiums payable, net of ceding commissions	112,886	-
Unearned tax exempt surcharge	914,877	985,666
Interest payable	1,448,785	1,647,202
Bonds payable	403,854,790	461,155,166
Liability for funds restricted for debt service	36,079,889	34,434,099
Total liabilities	498,273,976	559,178,700
Surplus:		
Unassigned surplus	186,462,680	174,359,407
Total accumulated surplus	186,462,680	174,359,407
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS	$ 684,736,656	$ 733,538,107

See notes to statutory financial statements.

LOUISIANA CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
REVENUES:		
Premiums earned	$ 39,507,043	$ 43,224,999
LOSSES AND UNDERWRITING EXPENSES:		
Losses incurred	12,759,078	9,281,401
Loss adjustment expenses incurred	6,324,176	5,793,193
Other underwriting expenses	14,240,148	14,469,422
Total losses and underwriting expenses	33,323,402	29,544,016
Net underwriting gain	6,183,641	13,680,983
Net investment income	3,890,565	3,244,873
Interest expense	(8,697,132)	(9,697,832)
Emergency assessment income	7,799,054	9,091,014
Application and other miscellaneous fees	426,314	540,059
Finances and service charges not included in premiums	213,732	252,210
Net loss from agents or premium balances charged off	(5,676)	(8,670)
NET INCOME	$ 9,810,498	$ 17,102,637

See notes to statutory financial statements.

LOUISIANA CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AND OTHER FUNDS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
UNASSIGNED SURPLUS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	$ 174,359,407	$ 153,499,931
Net income	9,810,498	17,102,637
Change in net unrealized capital gains (losses)	204	(204)
Change in nonadmitted assets	184,183	1,337,738
Change in provision for reinsurance	189,987	85,460
Tax exempt surcharge	1,847,611	2,031,374
Other gains and losses in surplus	70,790	302,471
UNASSIGNED SURPLUS, END OF YEAR	$ 186,462,680	$ 174,359,407

See notes to statutory financial statements.

LOUISIANA CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Premiums, policy proceeds, and other considerations received, net of reinsurance	$ 38,173,976	$ 43,508,981
Underwriting expenses paid	(19,697,827)	(20,742,756)
Net investment loss	(2,230,537)	(3,956,473)
Other revenues received	8,433,424	9,874,613
Losses and loss adjustment expenses paid	(16,325,324)	(30,091,052)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	8,353,712	(1,406,687)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from investments sold or matured	16,064,291	5,435,483
Cost of investments acquired	(12,671,534)	(10,545,299)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	3,392,757	(5,109,816)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments on borrowed funds	(57,498,793)	(55,558,094)
Other cash provided	63,795,417	51,056,560
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	6,296,624	(4,501,534)
Net change in cash and short-term investments	18,043,093	(11,018,037)
Cash and short-term investments, beginning of year	175,035,927	186,053,964
CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS, END OF YEAR	$ 193,079,020	$ 175,035,927

See notes to statutory financial statements.

Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation was created in accordance with provisions of Louisiana Revised Statute (LRS) 22:2293 and began operations on January 1, 2004. The Company operates solely in Louisiana. The Company's principal business activity is to operate insurance plans which provide property insurance for residential and commercial property, solely for applicants who in good faith are entitled, but are unable to procure insurance through the voluntary market. The Company operates residual market insurance programs designated as the Coastal Plan and the Fair Access to Insurance Requirements Plan (FAIR Plan). The Coastal Plan is for property insurance written on locations between the Gulf of Mexico and the Intracoastal Waterway and the FAIR Plan is for property insurance written on locations above the Intracoastal Waterway.

Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (the "Company") is a component unit of the State of Louisiana.

The Company is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen members, who serve without compensation. The Board consists of the Commissioner of the Department of Insurance, the State Treasurer, the chairman of the House Committee on Insurance, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Insurance or their designees, six representatives appointed by the Governor, three members appointed by the Commissioner of the Louisiana Department of Insurance, and two members appointed by the Governor.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Basis of Presentation and Accounting:

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Louisiana Department of Insurance. The State of Louisiana generally requires that insurance companies domiciled in the State of Louisiana prepare their statutory basis financial statements in accordance with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual. Such practices vary from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The more significant variances from GAAP are as follows:

- Commissions and other costs of acquiring insurance are expensed when incurred rather than capitalized and amortized over the terms of the related policies as required by GAAP.

- Certain assets designated as "nonadmitted" are excluded from the balance sheet and are charged directly to unassigned surplus.

- Reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses are reported net, rather than gross, of certain reinsurance recoverables.

- Gains and losses on the defeasance of debt are reported in the period the debt was extinguished rather than being amortized over the shorter of the remaining life of the old bonds or the life of the new bonds.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

Basis of Presentation and Accounting: (Continued)

- The statement of cash flows is presented in the required statutory format. This format differs from the format specified by GAAP which requires a reconciliation of net income to net cash flow from operating activities and supplemental schedules of noncash financing and investing activities.

- Cash and short-term investments in the statement of cash flows represent cash balances and investments with initial maturities of one year or less. Under GAAP, the corresponding caption of cash and cash equivalents includes cash balances and investments with initial maturities of three months or less. Also, under GAAP, short-term investments are disclosed separately from cash and include investments with remaining maturities of one year or less.

The aggregate effect on the accompanying statutory financial statements of the variations from GAAP is outlined in Note 14 to the financial statements.

Estimates:

The financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Louisiana Department of Insurance which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Statement of Cash Flows:

For the purpose of reporting cash flows, cash includes cash and short-term investments. Short-term investments include all liquid investments with a maturity of one year or less when purchased.

Bond Investments:

Bonds, which consist solely of debt securities, are recorded as admitted asset values as prescribed by NAIC valuation procedures, and are rated in accordance with current NAIC guidelines. Debt securities are stated at amortized cost using the interest method. Bonds with a maturity of one year or less are recorded as cash and short-term investments within the Statutory Statements of Admitted Assets, Liabilities, and Surplus. Bonds with a maturity of greater than one year when purchased are recorded as bond investments.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

Money Market Mutual Fund Investments:

Money market mutual funds consist of investments in traditional money market funds and investments in exempt money market funds. Investments in money market mutual funds are classified as cash equivalents. Money market mutual fund investments are stated at fair value.

EDP Equipment and Operating System Software:

Electronic Data Processing (EDP) equipment and software purchased or developed for internal use with an original cost of over $1,000,000 is capitalized and depreciated using the straight line method over the software's useful life of three years for operating software and five years for non-operating software.

Depopulation:

The Company may undertake a depopulation effort on some or all of its in-force policies annually with the approval of the governing board of the corporation per amended and reenacted Louisiana Revised Statute R.S. 22:2314(B)(1). The Company accounts for premiums of depopulated policies as a reduction of direct premiums written. Losses and other costs associated with depopulated policies are assumed by the acquiring entity and thus are removed from the Company's financial statements.

Loss Reserves and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves:

The liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses include an amount determined from loss reports and individual cases and an amount, based on historical data, for losses incurred but not reported. Such liabilities are based on estimates and, while management believes that the amount is adequate, the ultimate liability may be in excess of or less than the amounts provided. The methods for making such estimates and for establishing the resulting liabilities are continually reviewed, and any adjustments are reflected in current earnings.

Premiums:

Premiums are recorded as earned on a daily pro rata basis over the policy period. The portion of premiums not earned as of the end of the fiscal year are recorded as unearned premiums.

Premiums receivable includes amounts due from policyholders for billed premiums. Billings are calculated using the annual premiums for each policy and are paid either through an installment plan offered by the Company or in their entirety at the inception of the policy.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

Market Risk:

The Company underwrites residential and commercial property insurance policies in the State of Louisiana through the Coastal Plan and the FAIR Plan. Therefore, adverse economic changes or certain changes in the insurance laws of the State of Louisiana could have a significant impact on the Company's future financial position and results of operations.

The Coastal Plan is for property insurance written on locations between the Gulf of Mexico and the Intracoastal Waterway. The FAIR Plan is for property insurance above the Intracoastal Waterway. Therefore, severe storm activity in any of these areas or throughout the State of Louisiana could have a significant impact on the Company's future financial position and results of operations.

Assessments:

In the event that the Governing Board of the Company determines that a deficit exists in either the Coastal Plan or the FAIR Plan, the Company may levy a regular assessment for each affected Plan in order to remedy any deficit. All insurers who become authorized and then engage in writing property insurance within the State of Louisiana shall participate in regular assessment of the Coastal and FAIR Plans in the proportion that the net direct premium of such participant written in the state during the preceding calendar year bears to the aggregate net direct premiums written in the state by all insurers during the preceding calendar year as certified to the Governing Board by the Louisiana Insurance Rating Commission.

When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year is not greater than ten percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year, the entire deficit will be recovered through regular assessments. When the deficit incurred exceeds ten percent, the regular assessment may not exceed the greater of ten percent of the calendar year deficit or ten percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year. Any remaining deficit shall be recovered through an emergency assessment.

Upon determination by the Governing Board of the Company that a deficit exceeds the amount allowed to be recovered through regular assessment, the Governing Board shall levy an emergency assessment for as many years as necessary to cover all deficits. The amount of emergency assessment levied in a particular year shall be a uniform percentage of that year's direct written premium for the subject lines of business. The total amount of emergency assessment levied in any calendar year will not exceed the greater of: (a) ten percent of the amount needed to cover the original deficit plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with the financing of the original deficit, or (b) ten percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premiums for subject lines of business and for all plan

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

Assessments: (Continued)

accounts of the Company for the prior year, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing the original deficit. To the extent the aggregate amount of the emergency assessment will not exceed the greater of (a) or (b) above, the Governing Board shall impose an emergency assessment in the amount required by any applicable loan agreement, trust indenture, or other financing agreement.

All persons who procure a policy of insurance of one or more subject lines of business from an insurer who becomes authorized and then engages in writing property insurance within the State of Louisiana are subject to emergency assessment by the Company.

Liability for Funds Restricted For Debt Service and Related Accounting Changes:

The Commissioner of Insurance has the right to permit other specific practices that deviate from prescribed practices. During the second quarter of 2009, with agreement from the Louisiana Department of Insurance ("the Department"), the Company received permission from the Department to reclassify, as a liability, the excess emergency assessments collected that were greater than the debt service costs since the inception of the bond debt in 2006 with the cumulative excess amount being $36,079,889 and $34,434,099 at December 31, 2019 and 2018 and 2018, respectively. The Company will record emergency assessment collections and costs through net income only in amounts sufficient to offset interest costs and amortization of bond issuance costs.

Reinsurance and Reinsurance Recoverables:

All catastrophe reinsurance premiums are recorded as premiums ceded and are amortized over the life of the hurricane season for which the payments apply. Reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses are recorded as a reduction of losses incurred and loss adjustment expenses incurred. Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses is recorded as an asset in the accompanying statutory statements of admitted assets, liabilities, and surplus. Premiums ceded include catastrophe reinsurance purchased.

Income Taxes:

The Company is exempt from federal income tax pursuant to Private Letter Ruling 160165-03 from the Internal Revenue Service. Obligations issued by the Company constitute obligations of the State of Louisiana within the meaning of section 103(c)(l) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include all unrestricted, liquid investments with an original maturity of six months or less when purchased.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

Financial Instruments:

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, premiums receivable, other admitted assets, and other liabilities approximates fair value given their short-term nature.

Unlike private insurers that are subject to liquidation in the event of insolvency, the Company is able (and statutorily required) to levy assessments in the event of a deficit in any or all of its accounts.

2. CASH AND INVESTED ASSETS:

Cash and Short-Term Investments:

Cash and short-term investments as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 in the amount of $193,079,020 and $175,035,927, respectively, consisted of cash held in financial institutions, money market mutual funds, and bond investments with remaining maturities of one year or less at the time of acquisition. Money market mutual funds are reported at fair market value and short-term bond investments are reported at amortized cost. Cash and short-term investments as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Cash and Short-Term Investments:		
Cash	$ 34,418,572	$ 46,755,251
Cash Equivalents	697,683	-
Money Market Funds	152,677,223	126,674,987
Short-Term Bonds	5,285,542	1,605,689
Total Cash and Short-Term Investments	$ 193,079,020	$ 175,035,927

Bond Investments:

Bond investments as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 in the amount of $78,318,793 and $84,186,005, respectively, consisted of bonds with remaining maturities of one year or greater at the time of acquisition. Bond investments are reported at amortized cost.

Fair Value Measurements:

FASB ASC Topic, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (FASB ASC 820), and FASB ASC Topic, *Financial Instruments* (FASC ASC 825), requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the Statutory Statements of Admitted Assets, Liabilities, and Surplus. The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction

2. CASH AND INVESTED ASSETS: (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements: (Continued)

between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instruments. FASB ASC 825 excludes certain financial instruments and all nonfinancial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Company.

Level 1 classification is applied to assets that have readily available quoted prices in active markets where significant transparency exists in the executed/quoted price.

Level 2 classification is applied to assets that have evaluated prices received from fixed income vendors with data inputs which are observable either directly or indirectly, but do not represent quoted prices from an active market for each individual security.

Level 3 classification is applied to assets for which prices are not derived from existing market data.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

Money market mutual funds: Fair values of both traditional and exempt money market mutual funds are based on quoted market prices for identical assets in active markets.

The valuation of the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Investment at fair value:				
Money Market Mutual Funds	$ 152,677,223	$ 152,677,223	$ 126,674,987	$ 126,674,987

2. CASH AND INVESTED ASSETS: (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements: (Continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of December 31, 2019:				
Short-Term Investments:				
Money Market Mutual Funds	$ 152,677,223	$ -	$ -	$ 152,677,223
As of December 31, 2018:				
Short-Term Investments:				
Money Market Mutual Funds	$ 126,674,987	$ -	$ -	$ 126,674,987

The carrying amounts in the preceding table are included in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Admitted Assets, Liabilities, and Surplus under the applicable captions.

Net investment income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of:

Years ended December 31,	2019	2018
Interest earned on bond investments	$ 1,308,429	$ 1,258,468
Interest earned on cash and short-term investments	2,700,867	2,065,647
Investment expenses	(118,731)	(79,242)
Total Net Investment Income	$ 3,890,565	$ 3,244,873

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) on at least a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market concerns warrant such evaluation. Consideration is given to the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and the intent and ability of the Company to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, no declines were deemed to be other-than-temporary.

3. ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE:

Electronic Data Processing (EDP) equipment and software with an original cost of $18,262,024 and $18,196,891 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, is being depreciated using the straight-line method over the asset's useful life of three years for operating software and five years for non-operating software, in accordance with NAIC statutory requirements. Depreciation expense for admitted EDP equipment and operating system software totaled $223,145 and $318,824 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

4. LIABILITIES FOR LOSS AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES:

Activity in the liabilities for loss and loss adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses, are summarized as follows for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Balance at January 1,	$ 18,981,366	$ 40,486,296
Incurred related to:		
Current year	17,869,511	12,411,648
Prior years	1,214,272	2,662,945
Total incurred	19,083,783	15,074,593
Paid related to:		
Current year	13,825,085	10,153,506
Prior years	8,239,542	26,426,017
Total paid	22,064,627	36,579,523
Balance at December 31,	$ 16,000,522	$ 18,981,366

For both catastrophic and non-catastrophic claims, the loss adjusting function is performed by the Company through its employees and through contracted independent adjusting firms. The Company compensates the independent adjusting firms, depending upon the type or nature of the claims, either on a per-day rate or on a graduated fee schedule based on the gross claim amount, consistent with industry standard methods of compensation.

The Company is involved in a number of class action lawsuits and other legal proceedings arising out of various aspects of its business which have been reserved for above. See Note 15 for a description of these class action claims.

5. AGENT COMMISSIONS:

The Company policies are written by various insurance agents licensed in the State of Louisiana. These agents are compensated at commission rates established by the Board and calculated as a percentage of direct written premiums, net of certain surcharges and assessments. Agent commissions are reported in the statutory statement of income as other underwriting expenses. Agent commissions incurred were approximately $6,151,174 and $6,637,547 during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Agent commissions payable were $1,748,106 and $1,815,225 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

6. UNASSIGNED SURPLUS:

Changes in balances of surplus from the prior year are, in part, due to collections made by the Company during the normal course of collecting policy component charges. The policy component charge affecting surplus funds is the tax exempt surcharge.

The unassigned surplus as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 was $186,462,680 and $174,359,407, respectively.

7. LIABILITY FOR FUNDS RESTRICTED FOR DEBT SERVICE:

In 2005, the Company suffered losses of $1.8 billion as a result of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. In 2006, the Company issued $978.2 million of bonds to pay for these losses. Under R.S. 22:2307, the Company may assess, in any one year, up to 10% of the total property premiums assessable statewide to pay the debt service on the bonds. The total statewide assessable premiums are approximately $2.6 billion.

Emergency assessments were as follows:		2019	2018
2007	3.60% assessment rate	$ 78,012,088	$ 78,012,088
2008	5.00% assessment rate	99,751,686	99,751,686
2009	5.00% assessment rate	116,753,866	116,753,866
2010	4.30% assessment rate	103,046,094	103,046,094
2011	4.00% assessment rate	101,027,353	101,027,353
2012	3.90% assessment rate	92,242,635	92,242,635
2013	3.74% assessment rate	95,503,384	95,503,384
2014	3.54% assessment rate	94,979,546	94,979,546
2015	3.42% assessment rate	91,158,917	91,158,917
2016	2.93% assessment rate	77,527,977	77,527,977
2017	2.52% assessment rate	63,336,149	63,336,149
2018	2.57% assessment rate	65,959,470	65,959,470
2019	2.65% assessment rate	70,269,691	-
Total assessments		$ 1,149,568,856	$ 1,079,299,165
Plus: cumulative bond earnings		35,216,286	34,304,483
Less: cumulative debt service		(1,148,705,253)	(1,079,169,549)
Liability for funds restricted for debt service		$ 36,079,889	$ 34,434,099

8. REINSURANCE AGREEMENTS:

The Company purchases private reinsurance through Guy Carpenter & Company, LLC, as licensed reinsurance intermediaries. The participating reinsurance companies will reimburse the Company, through the intermediary, a specified percentage of losses incurred if a prescribed retention is reached.

The Company purchases reinsurance based on levels of loss. The Company is liable for the first amount of ultimate net loss, shown in the table below as "Company Retention", arising out of each loss occurrence. The reinsurer is then liable, as respects each excess layer, for the amount by which such ultimate net loss exceeds the Company's applicable retention for that layer. However, the liability of the reinsurer under any excess layer of reinsurance coverage provided does not exceed either of the following: (1) the amount shown below as "Reinsurer Per Occurrence Limit" for that excess layer as respect to loss or losses arising out of any one loss occurrence or (2) the amount shown as "Reinsurer's Term Limit" for that excess layer. Each excess layer of reinsurance coverage provided is as follows.

During the year ended December 31, 2019 (in thousands):

	January 1, 2019 to May 31, 2019				June 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019			
	First Excess	Second Excess	Third Excess	Fifth Excess	First Excess	Second Excess	Third Excess	Fifth Excess
Company's Retention	$ 35,000	$ 75,000	$ 200,000	-	$ 35,000	$ 75,000	$ 165,000	$ 260,000
Reinsurer's Per Occurrence Limit	$ 40,000	$ 125,000	$ 100,000	-	$ 30,000	$ 90,000	$ 95,000	$ 50,000
Reinsurer's Term Limit	Unlimited	$ 250,000	$ 200,000	-	$ 90,000	$ 180,000	$ 190,000	$ 100,000
Annual Minimum Premium	$ 4,600	$ 7,813	$ 4,000	-	$ 3,930	$ 6,075	$ 4,180	$ 1,250

During the year ended December 31, 2018 (in thousands):

	January 1, 2018 to May 31, 2018				June 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018			
	First Excess	Second Excess	Third Excess	Fifth Excess	First Excess	Second Excess	Third Excess	Fifth Excess
Company's Retention	$ 35,000	$ 75,000	$ 200,000	-	$ 35,000	$ 75,000	$ 200,000	-
Reinsurer's Per Occurrence Limit	$ 40,000	$ 125,000	$ 150,000	-	$ 40,000	$ 125,000	$ 100,000	-
Reinsurer's Term Limit	Unlimited	$ 250,000	$ 300,000	-	Unlimited	$ 250,000	$ 200,000	-
Annual Minimum Premium	$ 5,600	$ 9,570	$ 7,500	-	$ 4,600	$ 7,813	$ 4,000	-

8. REINSURANCE AGREEMENTS: (Continued)

The premiums can also potentially be adjusted if the total insurable value is greater than 10% or less than 5% of the estimated total insurable value used to calculate the contract premium. In the event that all or any portion of the reinsurance under the excess layer above is exhausted by loss, the amount exhausted will be reinstated immediately upon payment of a reinstatement premium. The Company has entered into a Reinstatement Premium Protection (RPP) contract related to the second and third layers which guarantees payment of the reinstatement premium.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had additional coverage through two catastrophe bonds. In 2015, the Company purchased additional coverage through a $100 million, three-year catastrophe bond that provides coverage for 69.4% of up to $319 million in losses in excess of $175 million covered by retention and traditional reinsurance. The 2015 catasrophe bonds were retired during the year ended December 31, 2018. In 2017, the Company purchased additional coverage through a $100 million, three-year catastrophe bond that provides coverage for 100% of up to $450 million in losses in excess of $350 million covered by retention and traditional reinsurance. In 2018, the Company purchased additional coverage through a $100 million, three-year catastrophe bond that provides coverage for 100% of up to $400 million in losses in excess of $300 million covered by retention and traditional reinsurance.

The effect of reinsurance on premiums written and earned during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019 Premiums		2018 Premiums	
	Written	Earned	Written	Earned
Direct	$ 61,551,779	$ 63,772,778	$ 66,878,830	$ 69,294,221
Ceded	(24,265,735)	(24,265,735)	(26,069,222)	(26,069,222)
Net premiums	$ 37,286,044	$ 39,507,043	$ 40,809,608	$ 43,224,999

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses are estimated based on the allocation of estimated unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses among coverage lines. Actual amount recoverable will depend on the ultimate settlement of losses and loss adjustment expenses. Reinsurance contracts do not relieve the Company from its obligation to policyholders. The Company remains liable to its policyholders for the portion reinsured to the extent that any reinsurer does not meet the obligations assumed under their reinsurance agreements.

8. REINSURANCE AGREEMENTS: (Continued)

The provision for reinsurance at December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	2019	2018
Endurance Specialty Insurance Ltd	$ -	$ 189,771
Hanover Rueck SE	1,211	1,427
Total Provision for Reinsurance	$ 1,211	$ 191,198

9. LINE OF CREDIT:

The Company maintains a line of credit providing for a maximum borrowing of $50,000,000 at December 31, 2019 and 2018. Interest on this note is payable monthly at a variable rate based on the 30-day London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 2.0. LIBOR at December 31, 2019 and 2018 was 1.76% and 2.52%, respectively. The line of credit is secured by all premiums and accounts receivable and revenue from all sources, exclusive of emergency assessments resulting from the 2005 catastrophes levied pursuant to LA R.S. 22:2307E. The note matures June 1, 2021. There was no balance outstanding on the line of credit at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

10. BONDS PAYABLE:

Series 2015R:

During July 2015, the Company issued $333,295,000 of assessment revenue refunding bonds in order to advance refund $415,290,000 principal amount of the Assessment Revenue Bonds Series 2006B, issued in the original aggregate principal amount of $678,205,000, and to pay the cost of issuance of the Series 2015R bonds. The bonds were issued in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. The 2015R bonds bear interest of 5.00% per annum, payable semiannually on June 1st and December 1st of each year, commencing December 1, 2015. The bond maturity dates range from June 1, 2016 to June 1, 2022. Bond principal payments of $47,620,000 and $44,380,000 were made during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The outstanding balance due on these bonds as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 was $156,555,000 and $204,175,000, respectively.

Series 2016AB:

During July 2016, the Company issued $217,510,000 of assessment revenue refunding bonds in order to advance refund $213,195,000 principal amount of the Assessment Revenue Bonds Series 2006C1 through 2006C3, issued in the original aggregate principal amount of $225,000,000, and $49,785,000 principal amount of the Assessment Revenue Bond Series

10. BONDS PAYABLE: (Continued)

Series 2016AB: (Continued)

2012R, issued in the original aggregate principal amount of $53,620,000, and to pay the cost of issuance of the Series 2016AB bonds. The bonds were issued in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. The 2016A bonds bear interest of 5.00% per annum, payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing December 1, 2016. The bond maturity dates range from June 1, 2023 to June 1, 2026. The 2016B bonds bear interest of 2.64% and 2.74% per annum, payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing December 1, 2016. The bond maturity dates range from June 1, 2024 to June 1, 2025. No principal payments were made during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. The outstanding balance due on these bonds as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 was $217,510,000.

A schedule of debt service requirements, including bond premiums and discounts as of December 31, 2019 was as follows:

Maturity	Principal	Premium/ Discount	Total
2020	$ 50,000,000	$ 8,289,882	$ 58,289,882
2021	51,480,000	6,846,757	58,326,757
2022	55,075,000	5,326,635	60,401,635
2023	50,980,000	3,948,155	54,928,155
2024-2027	166,530,000	5,378,361	171,908,361
	$ 374,065,000	$ 29,789,790	$ 403,854,790

Net unamortized premium at December 31, 2019 and 2018 was $29,789,790 and $39,470,166, respectively.

The total interest expense on the fixed rate bonds for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was $8,697,132 and $9,697,832, respectively, including annual amortized premiums of $9,680,376 and $10,993,177, respectively, and was recorded as interest expense in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Income.

11. RETIREMENT PLANS:

Defined Benefit Plan:

Prior to September 1, 2008, the Company sponsored a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan covering all employees that were hired prior to April 1, 2008, through a services agreement with Property Insurance Association of Louisiana (PIAL) in which retirement expenses were previously reimbursed to PIAL.

11. RETIREMENT PLANS: (Continued)

The table below sets forth the changes in projected benefit obligations, changes in plan assets, and components of the net periodic benefit costs for fiscal years ended December 31:

		2019		2018
Change in projected benefit obligation:				
Beginning projected benefit obligation, January 1,	$	2,018,797	$	2,285,995
Interest cost		89,432		82,545
Actuarial (gain) loss		316,667		(280,840)
Benefit payments		(90,830)		(68,903)
Ending projected benefit obligation, December 31,	$	2,334,066	$	2,018,797

		2019		2018
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets, January 1,	$	1,974,770	$	2,152,802
Employer contributions		23,873		29,923
Benefit payments		(90,830)		(68,903)
Actual return on plan assets		402,939		(139,052)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31,		2,310,752		1,974,770
Funded status	$	(23,314)	$	(44,027)

Assumptions used to determine projected benefit obligations and pension costs at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Discount rate	4.50%	3.75%
Long-term rate of return on assets	5.50%	5.50%
Compensation increase rate	N/A	N/A

Net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 included the following components:

		2019		2018
Interest cost	$	89,432	$	82,545
Expected return on plan assets		(106,527)		(116,714)
Amortization net prior service cost		1,445		1,445
Amortization net loss		9,463		7,808
Ending net periodic benefit cost, December 31,	$	(6,187)	$	(24,916)

11. RETIREMENT PLANS: (Continued)

Defined Benefit Plan: (Continued)

Changes in amounts recognized in accumulated surplus for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Unrecognized balances, January 1,	$ 514,546	$ 548,873
Net prior service credit recognized	(1,445)	(1,445)
Net gain recognized	(9,463)	(7,808)
Actuarial loss occuring	20,255	(25,074)
Ending unrecognized balances, December 31,	$ 523,893	$ 514,546

The fair value of assets as of December 31, 2019 was determined in a manner similar to the allocation method used for the funding policy of the PPIO, except that any contributions receivable for the plan year, but not yet paid by December 31, 2019 were excluded. The asset allocation method, in general, projects the assets from the prior year using the actual return on the PPIO fund for the year ending December 31, 2019 and 2018 and adjusting for actual payments and contributions. The fund return for the years ending December 31, 2019 and 2018 was 22.38% and (5.69)%, respectively.

Future benefit payments expected to be paid in each of the next five years and in the aggregate for the following five years:

Years ending December 31,	
2020	$ 75,941
2021	86,645
2022	100,393
2023	112,445
2024	118,089
2025-2029	655,178
Total	$ 1,148,691

Defined Contribution Plans:

As of September 1, 2008, the Company froze its defined benefit pension plan and in its place established a defined contribution plan. The Company contributes 11% of each employee's wages to the defined contribution plan. Contributions are expensed each month and the Company carried no assets or liabilities for the defined contribution plan on its statement of admitted assets, liabilities, and surplus. The Company's contributions to the plan was $544,541 and $565,475 during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

11. RETIREMENT PLANS: (Continued)

Defined Contribution Plans: (Continued)

In addition, the Company sponsors a contributory 401k plan covering eligible employees for which the Company matches 75% of employee contributions up to a maximum of 6% of eligible compensation. Contributions by the Company to the 401k plan during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 totaled $168,909 and $170,210, respectively.

12. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS:

Plan Description:

The Company provides postemployment medical and life insurance for qualified employees hired prior to January 1, 2010. Employees may qualify for participation in the plan by a) attaining age 55 and completing 14 years and one hour of service or b) attaining age 60; completing at least five years of service, two of which occur after October 28, 2010, be employed with the Company at the time of retirement and retire in good status.

Contribution Rates:

Plan members contribute 25% of medical premiums, including Medicare supplement, dental and vision coverage, and 100% of supplemental life insurance. Plan members are not required to contribute for basic life insurance.

Funding Policy:

The Company's plan is administered by the Company. The table below sets forth the changes in accumulated postemployment benefit obligation (APBO) for eligible participants, changes in plan assets, and components of the net periodic benefit costs for fiscal years ended December 31:

	2019	2018
Change in benefit obligation:		
Beginning APBO, January 1,	$ 3,391,672	$ 3,403,119
Service cost	101,666	101,079
Interest cost	150,560	125,907
Plan participants' contributions	31,627	33,779
Actuarial gain/(loss)	560,594	(137,097)
Benefit payments	(126,357)	(135,115)
Ending APBO, December 31,	$ 4,109,762	$ 3,391,672

12. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: (Continued)

Funding Policy: (Continued)

	2019	2018
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets, January 1,	$ -	$ -
Employer contributions	94,730	101,336
Plan participants' contributions	31,627	33,779
Benefit payments	(126,357)	(135,115)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31,	-	-
Funded status	$ (4,109,762)	$ (3,391,672)

Assumptions used to determine projected benefit obligations at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Discount rate	4.50%	3.75%
Long-term rate of return on assets	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	3.00%	3.00%
Assumed health care cost trend during first year	7.00%	7.00%
Ultimate health care cost trend rate	5.00%	5.00%
Year ultimate health care cost trend reached	2025	2024

Net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 included the following components:

	2019	2018
Service cost	$ 101,666	$ 101,079
Interest cost	150,560	125,907
Net prior service cost amortization	105,286	114,917
Amortization net loss	91,520	116,292
Ending net periodic benefit cost, December 31,	$ 449,032	$ 458,195

Assumptions used to determine projected benefit costs at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Discount rate	4.50%	3.75%
Long-term rate of return on assets	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	3.00%	3.00%
Assumed health care cost trend during first year	7.00%	7.00%
Ultimate health care cost trend rate	5.00%	5.00%
Year ultimate health care cost trend reached	2025	2024

12. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: (Continued)

Funding Policy: (Continued)

Changes in amounts recognized in accumulated surplus for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are included in the table below:

	2019	2018
Change in unrecognized balances		
Unrecognized balances, January 1,	$ 977,640	$ 1,345,946
Net prior service cost recognized	(105,286)	(114,917)
Net gain recognized	(91,520)	(116,292)
Actuarial loss/(gain) occuring	560,594	(137,097)
Ending unrecognized balances, December 31,	$ 1,341,428	$ 977,640

Funded Status and Funding Progress:

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company made no contributions to its postemployment benefits plan. The plan has no assets and has a funded ratio of zero.

Future benefit payments expected to be paid in each of the next five years and in the aggregate for the following five years:

Years ending December 31,	
2020	$ 101,925
2021	121,025
2022	126,961
2023	127,461
2024	146,145
2025-2029	854,529
Total	$ 1,478,046

13. LEASES:

The Company is obligated under certain non-cancelable operating leases for office space that will expire in September 2023. The future minimum payments as of December 31, 2019 were as follows:

13. LEASES: (Continued)

Years ending December 31,		
2020	$	494,436
2021		499,681
2022		504,928
2023		381,647
2024		-
Total	$	1,880,692

Rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was approximately $528,359 and $524,763, respectively.

14. RECONCILIATION OF GAAP AND STATUTORY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (UNAUDITED):

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP basis) differ in certain respects from the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by insurance regulatory authorities (statutory basis).

A reconciliation between the change in net position and the deficiency in net position as reported under GAAP basis and statutory basis for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	2019	2018
Change in net position - GAAP basis	$ 73,103,486	$ 68,527,894
Adjustments to:		
Pension plan expense	(478,879)	205,981
Other	(52,490)	54,752
Interest expense	1,627,623	7,516,108
Investment income (loss)	(204)	204
Excess emergency assessments	(62,470,637)	(56,868,456)
Tax exempt surcharge	(1,918,401)	(2,333,846)
Net income - statutory basis	$ 9,810,498	$ 17,102,637

14. RECONCILIATION OF GAAP AND STATUTORY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (UNAUDITED): (Continued)

	2019	2018
Total deficiency in net position - GAAP basis	$ (161,896,808)	$ (235,000,293)
Adjustments to:		
Non-admitted assets	(2,316,584)	(2,500,766)
Net Pension Asset	(764,385)	(349,461)
Other accrued liabilities	(182,940)	(118,984)
Restricted assessments	(36,079,889)	(34,434,099)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	754,174	806,664
Emergency assessments receivable	391,019,379	451,844,226
Deferred outflows - advanced refunding	(4,069,058)	(5,696,682)
Provision for reinsurance receivable	(1,211)	(191,198)
Accumulated surplus - statutory basis	$ 186,462,678	$ 174,359,407

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

The Company is involved in certain litigation and disputes incidental to its operations. In the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel, there are substantial defenses to such litigation and disputes and any ultimate liability, in excess of reserves resulting there from, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

The Company is also involved in other potentially significant litigation described below; any of which could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations. These matters raise difficult and complicated factual and legal issues and are subject to many uncertainties and complexities, including the underlying facts of each matter; novel legal issues; variations between jurisdictions in which matters are being litigated, heard, or investigated; differences in applicable laws and judicial interpretations; the length of time before many of these matters might be resolved by settlement, through litigation or otherwise; and the current legal environment faced by large corporations and insurance companies.

The outcome of these matters may be affected by decisions, verdicts, settlements, and the timing of such in other individual and class action lawsuits that involve the Company, other insurers, or other entities and by other legal, governmental, and regulatory actions that involve the Company, other insurers, or other entities. The outcome may also be affected by future state legislation, the timing, or substance of which cannot be predicted.

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES: (Continued)

In lawsuits, plaintiffs seek a variety of remedies. In some cases, the monetary damages sought include punitive or treble damages. Often specific information about the relief sought, such as the amount of damages is not available. When specific monetary demands are made, they are often set just below a state court jurisdictional limit in order to seek the maximum amount available regardless of the specifics of the case.

For the reasons previously specified, it is often not possible to make meaningful estimates of the amount or range of loss that could result from the known and unknown matters described. The Company reviews these matters on an ongoing basis and follows appropriate accounting guidance when making accrual and disclosure decisions. When assessing "reasonably possible" and "probable" outcomes, the Company bases its decisions on its assessment of the ultimate outcome following all appeals. Additionally, in instances where a judgment, assessment or fine has been rendered against the Company, there is a presumption that criteria in reaching a “reasonably possible” and “probable” outcome have been met. In such instances, the amount of liability recorded by the Company will include the anticipated settlement amount, legal costs, insurance recoveries and other related amounts and take into account factors such as the nature of the litigation, progress of the case, opinions of legal counsel, and management's intended response to the litigation, claim, or assessment.

Due to the complexity and scope of the matters disclosed below and the many uncertainties that exist, the ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be reasonably predicted. In the event of an unfavorable outcome in any one or more of these matters, the ultimate liability may be in excess of amounts currently reserved.

A summary of potentially significant litigation is as follows:

Oubre v. Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation. The plaintiffs in this suit allege that the Company failed to timely initiate loss adjustment as required by Louisiana statutory law exposing the Company to penalties up to a mandatory limit of $5,000 per claim. On July 23, 2012, the Company settled the majority of this class action suit with a payment of $104.7 million to the plaintiff counsel for distribution to the current class members. The Company entered into a settlement with the class for the remaining Oubre claims. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company paid $5,638,500 and $21,284,019, respectively, towards Oubre settlements. The Company has paid $136.7 million towards the final settlement as of December 31, 2019. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had a reserve of $9.4 and $13.2 million, respectively, for this case for resolution of the remaining claims which the Company believes is adequate. The reserve is included in loss and loss adjustment reserves on the accompanying Statutory Statements of Admitted Assets, Liabilities, and Surplus.

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES: (Continued)

Various other lawsuits against the Company have arisen in the course of the Company's business, including approximately eighty-two first-party suits of which majority are related to Hurricane Isaac. The Company believes it has established appropriate reserves for all lawsuits, in addition to class action claims described above. The Company has no assets that it considers to be impaired.

In addition to claims under the insurance policies it issues, the Company is potentially exposed to various risks of loss, including those related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. As of the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had insurance protection in place from various commercial insurance carriers covering various exposures, including workers' compensation, property loss, employee liability, general liability, directors' and officers' liability, business auto, and cyber insurance. Management continuously revisits the limits of coverage and believes that current coverage is adequate. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year.

16. DEPOPULATION:

The Louisiana State Legislature created the Company to operate insurance plans as a residual market for residential and commercial property. The legislature further intended that the Company work toward the ultimate depopulation of these residual market plans also known as the Coastal Plan and the FAIR plan. To encourage the ultimate depopulation of these residual market plans, the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Policy Take-Out Program was created.

Under the take-out plan guidelines, not less than once per calendar year, the Company, with the approval of the governing board of the corporation, may offer some or all its in-force policies for removal to the voluntary market. The Company shall include in any offers for depopulation policies that, based on geographic and risk characteristics, serve to reduce the exposure of the corporation. Each insurer admitted to write homeowners insurance or insurance, insuring one or two family owner occupied premises for fire and allied lines or insurance which covers commercial structures in the State of Louisiana may apply to the Company to become a take-out company. Insurers will be approved to participate in the depopulation of the Company based on statutory guidelines set forth in accordance with LRS 22:2314(C).

Policies may be removed from the Company at policy renewal or as part of a bulk assumption. In an assumption, the take-out company is responsible for losses occurring from the assumption date through the expiration of the Company's policy period.

Unearned premiums remitted to take-out companies pursuant to assumption agreements is reflected as a reduction in "Premiums earned" in the Statutory Statements of Income and totaled $205,397 and $8,505,930 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

16. DEPOPULATION: (Continued)

The Company provides administration services with respect to the assumed policies. All agreements provide for the take-out company to adjust losses. The take-out company pays a ceding commission to the Company to compensate for policy acquisition costs, which includes servicing company fees and agent commissions. While the Company is not liable to cover claims after the assumption, the Company continues to service policies for items such as policyholder endorsements or cancellation refunds. Should the Company process and provide a refund to policyholders, such amount is subsequently collected from the take-out company. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no assumed premiums due from certain take-out companies.

17. EMERGENCY ASSESSMENT RECEIVABLE:

In 2006, the Company recorded $978,205,000 long term emergency assessment receivables for the issuance of the Assessment Revenue Bonds Series 2006. The receivable was recorded in relation to the 2005 plan year deficit. This represents the amounts to be collected from all policyholders ultimately to repay the 2005 deficit bonds outstanding. During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's emergency assessment receivable for the 2005 deficit was $391,019,379 and $451,844,226, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded $14,000,000 in emergency assessment receivable – companies. This receivable is the estimated emergency assessment from participating insurance companies, which is paid to the Bond Trustee for bond repayment. As money is collected from the insurance companies, the current emergency assessment receivable is reduced.

As the money is collected from the insurance companies and individual policyholders, the emergency assessment receivable is reduced along with the reduction to bonds payable.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date these financial statements were available to be issued, April 16, 2020. A novel strain of coronavirus was reported in New Orleans in March 2020, and continues to spread throughout the United States. The COVID-19 outbreak has disrupted business. While the disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the duration. The related financial impact and duration cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

19. RECLASSIFICATIONS:

Certain amounts in 2018 have been reclassified to conform with the 2019 presentation.

LOUISIANA CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTMENT RISK INTERROGATORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2019

The following is a summary of certain statutory financial data included in the supplemental investment risk interrogatories.

1. Total admitted assets as reported on the Statutory Statements of Admitted Assets, Liabilities, and Surplus $684,736,656

2. By investment category, the ten largest exposures to a single issuer/borrower/investment, excluding (i) U.S. government, U.S. government agency securities, and those U.S. government money market funds listed in the Appendix to the *SVO Purposes and Procedures Manual*, as exempt, (ii) property occupied by the Company, and (iii) policy loans.

Issuer	Description of Exposure	Amount	% of Total Admitted Assets
State of Louisiana	Bonds	$ 37,061,373	5.4%
Louisiana Local Government Environmental Facilities and Community Development Authority	Bonds	11,378,189	1.7%
City of Lafayette, Louisiana	Bonds	6,836,717	1.0%
City of New Orleans	Bonds	3,072,114	0.4%
Ernest N Morial New Orleans Louisiana Exhibition Hall Authority	Bonds	2,776,140	0.4%
Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural an Mechanical College	Bonds	2,583,957	0.4%
Louisiana Public Facilities Authority	Bonds	1,963,632	0.3%
Louisiana Stadium & Exposition District	Bonds	1,499,326	0.2%
Parish-wide School District of Ascension Parish, Louisiana	Bonds	1,340,453	0.2%
Zachary Louisiana Community School District No 1	Bonds	1,057,028	0.2%

3. Amounts and percentages of total admitted assets held in bonds.

Exposure	Amount	% of Total Admitted Assets
Bonds	$ 84,302,018	12.31%