Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund

REPORT PREPARED FOR THE FLORIDA HURRICANE CATASTROPHE FUND

CLAIMS-PAYING CAPACITY ESTIMATES

MAY 16, 2013

ONCE FINALIZED, THE STATEMENT OF THE FHCF'S ESTIMATED BORROWING CAPACITY, ESTIMATED CLAIMS-PAYING CAPACITY, AND PROJECTED YEAR-END BALANCE REQUIRED UNDER S. 215.555(4)(c)2., F.S., WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTER AS REQUIRED BY LAW.

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Appendix

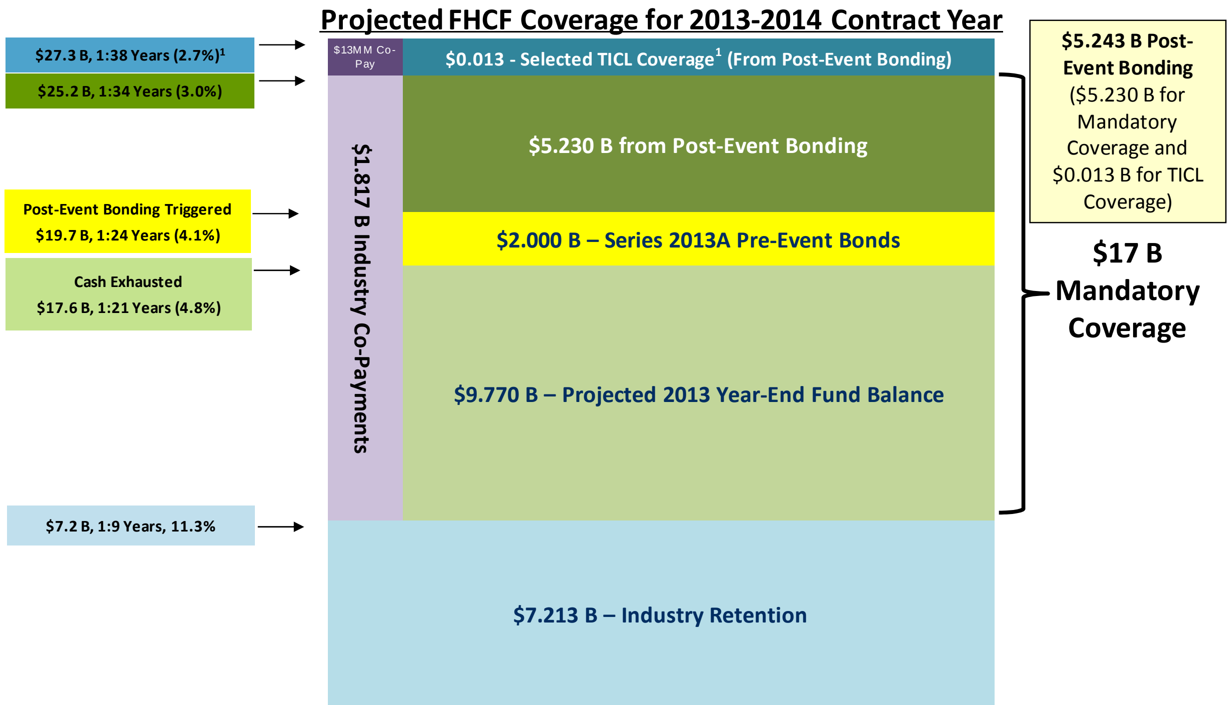
I. Introduction

The Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund ("FHCF") is a tax-exempt trust fund created by the State of Florida in 1993. Its purpose is to stabilize state property insurance markets by providing contractually specified coverage for loss reimbursement to participating insurers after a hurricane(s). In exchange for this loss reimbursement, participating insurers pay the FHCF annual reimbursement premiums (based on exposure reported annually) that are proportionate to each insurer's share of the FHCF's risk exposure. In addition, participating insurers must meet a contractually specified retention on each hurricane before the FHCF begins its reimbursements, and all such reimbursements are subject to co-pay amounts selected by each participating insurer based on statutorily available options. With limited exceptions, participation in the FHCF is mandatory for property insurers writing residential property insurance in the State.

The FHCF may obtain funds to pay its contractual reimbursement obligations from several potential sources:

1. *Accumulated reimbursement premiums*
2. *Pre-event bond proceeds and other pre-event liquidity resources*
3. *Reinsurance recoveries (if any)*
4. *Post-event revenue bond proceeds (issued pursuant to FL Statutes 215.555(6)) secured by emergency assessments*
5. *Emergency assessments (which may be levied pursuant to FL Statutes 215.555(6)(b) in lieu of or in addition to revenue bonds)*
6. *Investment earnings on accumulated reimbursement premiums and emergency assessments*

The total potential obligation of the FHCF is set statutorily, for each contract year. For the contract year June 1, 2013 – May 31, 2014, the maximum total obligation for the mandatory portion of the FHCF is $17 billion. In addition, there is also an optional coverage, Temporary Increase in Coverage Limits ("TICL"), available only through the 2013 season that insurers may select. Given current TICL selections of $0.013 billion, the total potential reimbursement obligation of the FHCF is $17.013 billion. The chart below depicts a summary of the FHCF's projected coverage for the 2013-2014 contract year.



Not drawn to scale

Total Potential FHCF 2013 Obligations = $17B (mandatory coverage) + $0.013 B (TICL) = $17.013 B.

[1] *Total maximum available optional TICL coverage is $2 billion, but only $12.5 million was selected by participating insurers as of March 1, 2013.*

Pursuant to FL Statutes 215.555(4)(c)(2), *"in May and October of the contract year, the board shall publish in the Florida Administrative Register a statement of the fund's estimated borrowing capacity, the fund's estimated claims-paying capacity, and the projected balance of the fund as of December 31."* The purpose of this report is to provide an estimate of the borrowing and claims-paying capacity of the FHCF for the 2013 season in order to assist participating insurers in determining their reimbursements.

II. *The Process*

As in the prior years, in order to estimate the FHCF's borrowing capacity, we took the following three steps:

Raymond James and the FHCF staff utilized the resources of the FHCF's senior managing underwriters to estimate FHCF bonding capacity

(1) *Evaluated market conditions for the FHCF using internal resources.* Raymond James & Associates, Inc. ("Raymond James"), a full service broker dealer with over $5.5 billion in market capitalization (NYSE: RJF, www.raymondjames.com), serves as the independent financial advisor to the FHCF. We participate daily in the market for fixed income securities similar to those the FHCF has or would issue to help meet its reimbursement obligations after an event, and have served as advisor or underwriter on the issuance of over $30 billion of debt and related financial instruments for the FHCF and other state-sponsored property insurance entities around the country since 2005.

(2) *Solicited formal written feedback from its four senior managing underwriters of the financial services team.* These firms – Barclays, Citi, Goldman Sachs, and JP Morgan[1] – are four of the largest financial services firms in the world, and each one has extensive experience and expertise with FHCF securities and similar instruments. In the solicitation, we asked them to provide their estimates, given certain assumptions, of the FHCF's bonding capacity. In our written request for feedback, we sought to ensure that the underwriters had a clear understanding of the purpose of asking them to provide such estimates, and the uses thereof. A copy of the solicitation and the response of each of the managers is contained in Appendix A.

(3) *With FHCF staff, evaluated the written feedback and determined a recommended bonding capacity estimate for inclusion in this report.*

[1] *The financial services team was selected through a competitive solicitation process in May 2008.*

III. *Analytical Considerations*

The major constraint for the FHCF in achieving its maximum reimbursement obligation is potential limitation of market access and capacity, not a lack of assessment capability

The FHCF has very strong debt repayment capabilities. From a credit standpoint, its ability to levy emergency assessments on all property and casualty insurance lines except workers' compensation, medical malpractice, accident and health functions similarly to a statewide sales tax on an essential product with an underlying base of over $36 billion. The strength of this pledged revenue stream is the primary reason the three major rating agencies – Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch – rate the FHCF's debt Aa3, AA-, and AA respectively. To put those ratings in perspective, less than 5% of U.S. corporations have ratings in the AA category by Standard & Poor's.

While the FHCF statute does limit the amount of assessments that can be levied – 6% for losses attributable to one contract year and 10% for all years – these percentages, when applied to the current size of the assessment base ($36.185 billion[2]) mean the FHCF could levy annual assessments of as much as $2.171 billion for hurricanes occurring in one contract year and $3.619 billion for hurricanes occurring over multiple contract years. These annual amounts, in conjunction with the other available resources of the FHCF, are estimated to be more than sufficient to support enough bonds to enable the FHCF to meet its maximum initial season obligations, and to fund a full subsequent season of coverage as well, *assuming that the markets are functioning in a normal manner and FHCF has market access to issue such bonds at the current market rate for the initial season, or even at inflated rates as high as 8%*.

Although market conditions have significantly improved over the last two years and the FHCF's Series 2013A pre-event financing was successful, market conditions and access are still critical to understanding the challenges facing the FHCF. Given the FHCF's current resources and potential statutory obligations, it could still need to bond the remaining $5.243 billion after a hurricane event that causes losses up to the potential FHCF obligations during the 2013 - 2014 contract year. The table below shows the calculations for potential bonding.

FHCF Obligations and Cash Resources – 2013-2014 Contract Year	Amount ($ in billions)
Mandatory Coverage	$17.000
TICL Additional Optional Coverage*	$0.013
Total Potential FHCF Obligations	**$17.013**
Projected 2013 Year-End Fund Balance	**$9.770**
Series 2013A Pre-Event Bonds Balance	**$2.000**
Net Amount Potentially Needed from Bonding	**$5.243**

* *Total maximum available optional TICL coverage is $2 billion, but only $12.5 million was selected by participating insurers as of March 1, 2013.*

[2] *See Appendix B for an analysis of the size of the FHCF's assessment base over time.*

Bonding needs of this size are extremely large by municipal market standards. For example, the charts below show that the only two issues completed above this amount in the taxable or tax-exempt municipal market since 2009 are $6.855 billion (taxable) and $6.543 billion (tax-exempt), both issued by the State of California[3].

Largest 25 Taxable Municipal Issuances By Par Amount Since 2009

Rank	Issuer Name	State	Year of Sale	Issue Description	Par ($MM)
1	California	CA	2009	Various Purpose GO Bonds	$6,855
2	Illinois	IL	2011	General Obligation Bonds	$3,700
3	Illinois	IL	2010	General Obligation Bonds	$3,466
4	California	CA	2010	Various Purpose GO Bonds	$3,400
5	California	CA	2010	Various Purpose GO Bonds	$3,275
6	California	CA	2009	Various Purpose GO Bonds	$2,825
7	California	CA	2013	Various Purpose GO Bonds	$2,472
8	California	CA	2011	General Obligation Bonds	$2,391
9	New Jersey Economic Dev Auth	NJ	2013	School Facilities Con Ref Bonds	$2,253
10	Port Authority of NY & NJ	NY	2012	Consolidated Bonds	$2,000
10	**Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Finance Corp**	**FL**	**2013**	**Pre-Event Revenue Bonds**	**$2,000**
11	California	CA	2011	Various Purpose GO Bonds	$1,980
12	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	NJ	2010	Turnpike Revenue Bonds	$1,850
13	Los Angeles USD	CA	2010	General Obligation Bonds	$1,808
14	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	NJ	2009	Turnpike Revenue Bonds	$1,750
15	Los Angeles USD	CA	2009	General Obligation Bonds	$1,656
16	Regents of the Univ of California	CA	2013	General Revenue Bonds	$1,594
17	JobsOhio Beverage System	OH	2013	Stwide Sr Ln Liquor Profits Bonds	$1,511
18	Bay Area Toll Authority	CA	2010	Subordinate Toll Bridge Rev Bonds	$1,500
18	Texas Transportation Commission	TX	2010	State Highway Fund Revenue Bonds	$1,500
19	Empire State Development Corp	NY	2009	State Personal Inc Tax Rev Bonds	$1,472
20	NYC Transitional Finance Auth	NY	2012	Future Tax Secured Sub Bonds	$1,400
21	American Municipal Power Inc	OH	2010	New Clean Renew Energy Rev Bonds	$1,379
22	Regents of the Univ of California	CA	2009	General Revenue Bonds	$1,323
23	NYS Dorm Authority	NY	2010	State Personal Inc Tax Rev Bonds	$1,317
24	New York City-New York	NY	2010	General Obligation Bonds	$1,314
25	Bay Area Toll Authority	CA	2009	Toll Bridge Revenue Bonds	$1,300

Source: Thomson Financial for long-term taxable issuances from January 1, 2009 to April 30, 2013.

[3] *For this and all other market comparison data, we have restricted the data set to 2009 and later. The financial crisis that began in 2007 fundamentally changed the dynamics of fixed income markets from both an issuer and an investor standpoint. Therefore, comparisons to transactions that occurred during or prior to the crisis have little analytical value for the FHCF in 2013-2014.*

Largest 25 Tax-Exempt Municipal Issuances By Par Amount Since 2009					
Rank	Issuer Name	State	Year of Sale	Issue Description	Par ($MM)
1	California	CA	2009	Various Purpose GO Bonds	$6,543
2	Puerto Rico Sales Tax Fin Corp	PR	2009	Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	$4,118
3	California	CA	2009	Economic Recovery Ref Bonds	$3,436
4	Michigan Finance Authority	MI	2011	Unemployment Oblig Assess Bonds	$3,323
5	California Dept of Wtr Resources	CA	2010	Power Supply Revenue Bonds	$2,993
6	Michigan Finance Authority	MI	2012	Unemploy Oblig Assess Rev Bonds	$2,917
7	Pennsylvania Eco Dev Fin Au	PA	2012	Unemploy Compensation Rev Bond	$2,827
8	California	CA	2013	GO Various Purpose & Ref Bonds	$2,630
9	New York Liberty Dev Corp	NY	2009	Revenue Bonds	$2,594
10	New York Liberty Dev Corp	NY	2011	Multi-Modal Liberty Rev Ref Bonds	$2,594
11	California	CA	2010	Various Purpose GO Bonds	$2,500
12	California	CA	2013	Various Purpose GO Bonds	$2,472
13	**Florida Citizens Prop Ins Corp**	**FL**	**2010**	**High-Risk Acct Sr Secured Bonds**	**$2,400**
14	California	CA	2011	Various Purpose GO & Ref Bonds	$2,391
15	Puerto Rico	PR	2012	GO Public Improvement Ref Bonds	$2,318
16	New Jersey Economic Dev Auth	NJ	2013	School Facilities Con Ref Notes	$2,253
17	California	CA	2011	Various Purpose GO Bonds	$1,980
18	California	CA	2012	Various Purpose GO Ref Bonds	$1,905
19	California Statewide Comm Dev Auth	CA	2009	Revenue Bonds	$1,895
20	Puerto Rico Sales Tax Fin Corp	PR	2010	Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	$1,824
21	NYS Dorm Authority	NY	2012	State Personal Inc Tax Rev Bonds	$1,815
22	Los Angeles USD	CA	2010	General Obligation Bonds	$1,808
23	Puerto Rico Aqueduct & Sewer Au	PR	2012	Revenue Bonds	$1,800
24	Illinois	IL	2012	GO Refunding Bonds	$1,798
25	Puerto Rico Government Dev Bank	PR	2011	Senior Notes	$1,797

Source: Thomson Financial for long-term tax-exempt issuances from January 1, 2009 to April 30, 2013.

However, after a hurricane occurs, the FHCF may not need to do one single large financing, but based on past payout patterns could potentially meet its obligations by issuing multiple series of bonds over 12 months or longer. Therefore, it is also instructive to consider which issuers in the municipal market (both taxable and tax-exempt) have issued the most debt in a 12 month period. The chart below shows that in 2009 the State of California issued over $23.180 billion of municipal debt (and an additional $10.544 billion in 2010). These are positive data points from the FHCF's standpoint, since this massive issuance occurred at a time when California was undergoing significant fiscal distress, and was being downgraded to become the lowest-rated of all 50 states (A1/A-/BBB, several notches below the FHCF's ratings). However, the largest amounts issued in 2011 and 2012 were by the New York State Dormitory Authority in the amounts of $4.0 billion and $7.0 billion, respectively.

Largest 25 Issuers By Issued Par Amount In 2009		
Rank	Issuer Name	Par ($MM)
1	California	$23,180
2	NYS Dorm Authority	$7,501
3	New York City-New York	$6,161
4	Puerto Rico Sales Tax Fin Corp	$5,574
5	NYC Transitional Finance Auth	$4,344
6	Illinois Finance Authority	$4,137
7	California Statewide Comm Dev Au	$4,121
8	Connecticut	$3,788
9	Washington	$3,315
10	Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission	$2,946
11	Los Angeles USD	$2,925
12	Regents of the Univ of California	$2,741
13	New York Liberty Dev Corp	$2,594
14	Empire State Development Corp	$2,551
15	Georgia	$2,513
16	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	$2,499
17	NYC Municipal Water Finance Auth	$2,431
18	Wisconsin	$2,391
19	California Health Facs Fin Auth	$2,327
20	Indiana Finance Authority	$2,268
21	California St Public Works Board	$2,191
22	Massachusetts	$2,181
23	NYS Thruway Authority	$2,179
24	Bay Area Toll Authority	$2,069
25	District of Columbia	$2,067

Largest 25 Issuers By Issued Par Amount In 2010		
Rank	Issuer Name	Par ($MM)
1	California	$10,544
2	Illinois	$8,678
3	NYS Dorm Authority	$5,712
4	New York City-New York	$5,226
5	California Dept of Wtr Resources	$4,946
6	NYC Transitional Finance Auth	$4,317
7	NYC Municipal Water Finance Auth	$3,798
8	Puerto Rico Sales Tax Fin Corp	$3,625
9	Metropolitan Transport Auth (MTA)	$3,539
10	Chicago City-Illinois	$3,418
11	Washington	$3,398
12	Massachusetts	$3,289
13	Puerto Rico Electric Power Auth	$3,104
14	Georgia Muni Electric Au (MEAG)	$2,796
15	Puerto Rico Government Dev Bank	$2,783
16	Pennsylvania	$2,688
17	Clark Co-Nevada	$2,582
18	Texas Transportation Commission	$2,478
19	Texas Public Finance Authority	$2,435
20	Los Angeles USD	$2,411
21	Bay Area Toll Authority	$2,385
22	Miami-Dade Co-Florida	$2,385
23	American Municipal Power Inc	$2,364
24	New Jersey Trans Trust Fund Au	$2,359
25	Illinois Finance Authority	$2,327

Largest 25 Issuers By Issued Par Amount In 2011		
Rank	Issuer Name	Par ($MM)
1	NYS Dorm Authority	$4,021
2	Illinois	$3,700
3	NYC Transitional Finance Auth	$3,149
4	New York City-New York	$2,516
5	NYC Municipal Water Finance Auth	$2,505
6	California	$2,391
7	New Jersey Economic Dev Auth	$2,216
8	Indiana Finance Authority	$2,031
9	Houston City-Texas	$1,927
10	Regents of the Univ of California	$1,600
11	Los Angeles City-California	$1,581
12	Massachusetts	$1,557
13	Massachusetts Dev Finance Agcy	$1,541
14	Port Authority of NY & NJ	$1,525
15	Florida State Board of Education	$1,514
16	Puerto Rico	$1,401
17	Puerto Rico Government Dev Bank	$1,395
18	Chicago City-Illinois	$1,394
19	Wisconsin	$1,349
20	Maryland	$1,293
21	California Dept of Wtr Resources	$1,269
22	Washington	$1,242
23	North Texas Tollway Authority	$1,191
24	Illinois Finance Authority	$1,129
25	Energy Northwest	$1,103

Largest 25 Issuers By Issued Par Amount In 2011		
Rank	Issuer Name	Par ($MM)
1	NYS Dorm Authority	$4,021
2	Illinois	$3,700
3	NYC Transitional Finance Auth	$3,149
4	New York City-New York	$2,516
5	NYC Municipal Water Finance Auth	$2,505
6	California	$2,391
7	New Jersey Economic Dev Auth	$2,216
8	Indiana Finance Authority	$2,031
9	Houston City-Texas	$1,927
10	Regents of the Univ of California	$1,600
11	Los Angeles City-California	$1,581
12	Massachusetts	$1,557
13	Massachusetts Dev Finance Agcy	$1,541
14	Port Authority of NY & NJ	$1,525
15	Florida State Board of Education	$1,514
16	Puerto Rico	$1,401
17	Puerto Rico Government Dev Bank	$1,395
18	Chicago City-Illinois	$1,394
19	Wisconsin	$1,349
20	Maryland	$1,293
21	California Dept of Wtr Resources	$1,269
22	Washington	$1,242
23	North Texas Tollway Authority	$1,191
24	Illinois Finance Authority	$1,129
25	Energy Northwest	$1,103

Largest 25 Issuers By Issued Par Amount In 2012		
Rank	Issuer Name	Par ($MM)
1	NYS Dorm Authority	$7,029
2	Metropolitan Transport Auth (MTA)	$6,691
3	California	$5,762
4	New York City-New York	$5,708
5	NYC Transitional Finance Auth	$5,663
6	Illinois	$5,118
7	Michigan Finance Authority	$3,819
8	Port Authority of NY & NJ	$3,695
9	Washington	$3,509
10	Pennsylvania Eco Dev Fin Au	$3,030
11	Puerto Rico	$2,734
12	Chicago City-Illinois	$2,673
13	NYS Thruway Authority	$2,662
14	Connecticut	$2,653
15	NYC Municipal Water Finance Auth	$2,550
16	Dallas & Fort Worth Cities-Texas	$2,529
17	New Jersey Economic Dev Auth	$2,168
18	California St Public Works Board	$2,101
19	Puerto Rico Aqueduct & Sewer Au	$2,096
20	Indiana Finance Authority	$1,970
21	Massachusetts	$1,957
22	San Antonio City-Texas	$1,912
23	Regents of the Univ of California	$1,860
24	Illinois Finance Authority	$1,830
25	Louisiana	$1,815

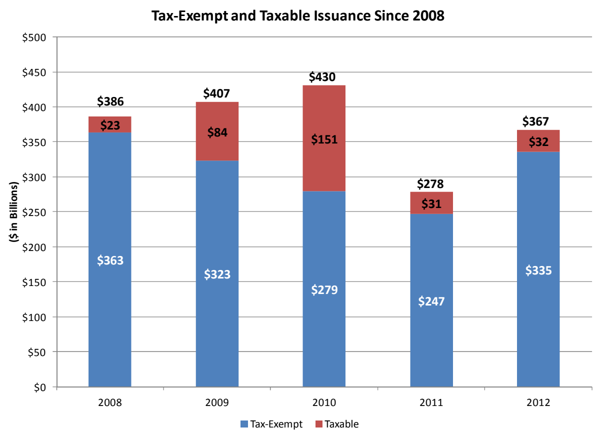
Largest 25 Issuers By Issued Par Amount In 2013		
Rank	Issuer Name	Par ($MM)
1	California	$5,102
2	New Jersey Economic Dev Auth	$2,264
3	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	$2,046
4	**Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Finance Corp**	**$2,000**
5	Regents of the Univ of California	$1,594
6	North Carolina	$1,571
7	Washington	$1,524
8	JobsOhio Beverage System	$1,511
9	New York City-New York	$1,153
10	Triborough Bridge & Tunnel Auth	$1,111
11	Indiana Finance Authority	$1,017
12	NYC Transitional Finance Auth	$1,001
13	Metropolitan Transport Auth (MTA)	$1,000
14	NYC Municipal Water Finance Auth	$999
15	Pennsylvania	$967
16	New Jersey Trans Trust Fund Au	$877
17	Nashville-Davidson Co Metro Govt	$858
18	Empire State Development Corp	$843
19	California St Public Works Board	$820
20	Illinois	$800
21	California Health Facs Fin Auth	$778
22	Massachusetts	$756
23	Wisconsin	$753
24	Arizona Transportation Board	$716
25	Harris Co Cult Ed Facs Fin Corp	$681

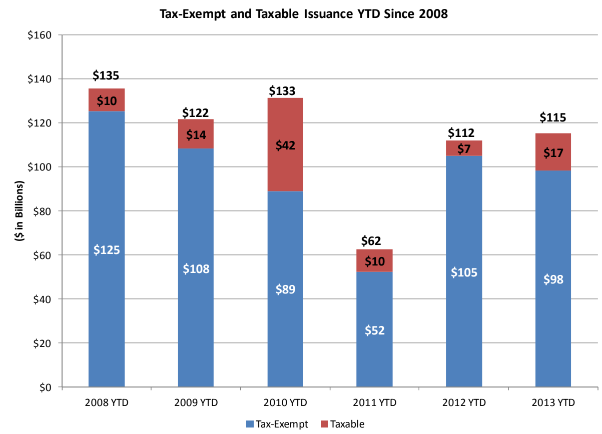
Source: Thomson Financial for long-term issuances from January 1, 2009 to April 30, 2013.

Analysis of potential market acceptance of large amounts of FHCF debt must include not only relevant historical references, but also an evaluation of current market conditions and cash flow needs. In this regard, conditions seem to be improving in both municipal and corporate markets.

U.S. corporate bond sales surged to $1.4 trillion in 2012, surpassing the record in 2007 of $1.1 trillion, as investors sought higher-yielding alternatives to government securities and companies took advantage of borrowing costs at all-time lows. So far in 2013, corporate bond issuance is $365 billion. The corporate bond market has topped $1 trillion each year since 2010 as interest rates have decreased.

After declining significantly in 2011, municipal issuance rebounded strongly in 2012 with a 32% increase and 2013 issuance is in line with 2012 with $115 billion for the first four months of 2013 compared to $112 billion over the same time period in 2012.





Source: Thomson Financial for long-term issuances from January 1, 2008 to April 30, 2013.

The increase in issuance to more normal historical levels is encouraging for the FHCF; in addition, the FHCF has some factors working in its favor independent of market trends, including, but not limited to: (1) the FHCF is a well-regarded, highly-rated credit (AA category), closely associated with (though not guaranteed by) the State of Florida, which is a blue-chip name in the market; (2) in April 2013, the FHCF successfully priced $2 billion Series 2013A taxable pre-event bonds with 3, 5 and 7-year maturities at a true interest cost of 2.61% and received over $3.6 billion in orders (1.79x oversubscribed), which has helped re-establish the FHCF in the taxable market and proven that there is significant capacity for the FHCF to issue bonds at cost-effective rates; and (3) similar to the Series 2013A pre-event financing, any post-event bond issuances of the size the FHCF may need to undertake would also be included in the various indices market observers use to track market performance, so institutional money managers seeking to at least match indexed returns may have a strong additional incentive to buy FHCF bonds, particularly if they are offered at interest rates marginally higher than those typically associated with AA category credits.

Estimating the FHCF's post-event bonding capacity is an inexact science. To do so requires a consideration of the factors above, an extrapolation about what market conditions might exist after hurricanes of various sizes, and an evaluation of the many subjective and substantive considerations surrounding these estimates and the uses thereof. Certainty is not a defining characteristic of an exercise like this; nor can the results be responsibly guaranteed. Nevertheless, with the proper experience, perspective and analysis, one can make estimates suitable for the FHCF's requirements – conservative estimates, not guaranteed to be accurate, but responsibly determined using the best available sources. The following pages provide current bonding and claims-paying estimates.

IV. Bonding and Claims-Paying Capacity Estimates

The preliminary estimated bonding capacity of the FHCF for the current contract year is $7.3 billion

To estimate the FHCF's bonding capacity, we used the general process described in Section II and detailed in Appendix A. The specific wording of the capacity question we asked was as follows:

> *"Please provide us with your firm's opinion on the potential tax-exempt and/or taxable post event market capacity over the next 0-12 months **and** 12-24 months at rates that are above the current "market" scale as needed."*[4]

We considered all data, but based on a desire for conservatism, cash flow requirement projections from Paragon Strategic Solutions Inc., the FHCF's consulting actuary, and guidance from FHCF staff about potential payout timing, we decided to use the estimates for the first 12 months in formulating the bonding capacity estimate. We were comfortable including estimates that contained some above-market interest rate capacity estimates in recognition of the fact that the FHCF has ample assessment capability within its statutory limits to issue bonds, even at high rates[5]. For purposes of calculating the potential assessment impact of the FHCF's bonding needs, we assumed that FHCF post-event bonds for the initial season would carry interest rates at current market levels and the refinancing of the Series 2013A pre-event bonds and post-event bonds for subsequent season losses would be at 8%, several hundred basis points above where the senior managers estimate the FHCF could issue bonds in the current market. Since participating insurers rely on these estimates for solvency protection, this adds additional conservatism to the analysis.

A summary of the senior managers' responses is shown in the table below:

FHCF Post-Event Estimated Bonding Capacity					
	Barclays	Citi	Goldman Sachs	JP Morgan	Average [1]
Bonding Estimates					
Tax-Exempt:					
0-12 Months	$2.5-3.5 B	$3.8 B	$2.5-3.5 B	$3.0-4.0 B	$3.3 B
12-24 Months	$3.0-4.0 B	$3.8 B	$2.5-3.5 B	$2.0-3.0 B	$3.2 B
Total tax-exempt	*$5.5-7.5 B*	*$7.6 B*	*$5.0-7.0 B*	*$5.0-7.0 B*	*$6.5 B*
Taxable:					
0-12 Months	$4.0-6.0 B	$6.0 B	$1.0-2.0 B	$3.0-4.0 B	$4.0 B
12-24 Months	$5.0 B	$4.5 B	$1.0-2.0 B	$2.0-3.0 B	$3.4 B
Total taxable	*$9.0-11.0 B*	*$10.5 B*	*$2.0-4.0 B*	*$5.0-7.0 B*	*$7.4 B*
0-12 Months Total	**$6.5-9.5 B**	**$9.8 B**	**$3.5-5.5 B**	**$6.0-8.0 B**	**$7.3 B**
12-24 Months Total	$8.0-9.0 B	$8.3 B	$3.5-5.5 B	$4.0-6.0 B	$6.6 B
0-24 Months Total	$14.5-18.5 B	$18.1 B	$7.0-11.0 B	$10.0-14.0 B	$13.9 B

[1] Averages are rounded to the nearest hundred million dollars

[4] *The complete information request and all responses are included in Appendix A.*

[5] *For example a 30-year bond issue at an 8% interest rate sized to produce the maximum potential FHCF obligation ($5.243 billion) for the current contract year and refinancing the Series 2013A pre-event bonds would require an annual assessment of only 2.19%, well below the 6% statutory cap.*

As discussed earlier, we believe that using only the 0-12 months number to compute an average is a conservative approach to estimating bonding capacity. Using this methodology yields an estimated bonding capacity of approximately $7.3 billion and this capacity is expected to be sufficient to meet the FHCF's potential obligations, even if one conservatively expects that FHCF payout after an event will need to occur within 12 months. However, when considering the larger picture of the FHCF's sustainability, it is positive to note that each of the senior managers believes that the FHCF would have significant additional capacity in the period 12-24 months after an event[6]. This additional capacity could be used to fund over half of the amount potentially needed for subsequent season losses, in approximate amounts as shown below:

Estimated Bonding Capacity ($ in B)	
Initial Season	
Estimated Bonding Capacity 0-12 months Average	7.300
Projected 2013 Year-End Fund Balance	9.770
Series 2013A Pre-Event Bonds	2.000
Estimated Claims Paying Capacity 0-12 months	**19.070**
Initial Season Statutory Limit Plus Optional Coverage (TICL)	17.013
Potential Excess Capacity Available After Initial Season (0-12 months)	**2.057**
Subsequent Season	
Potential Additional Bonding Capacity - 12-24 months	6.600
Potential Additional Bonding Capacity - 0-24 months	8.657
Projected Subsequent Season Reimbursement Premiums	1.271
Subsequent Season Statutory Limit	17.000
Potential Subsequent Season Claims Paying Capacity	**9.928**
Amount Less than the Maximum Statutory Limit	**(7.072)**

Estimated Claims-Paying Capacity

Claims-paying capacity of the FHCF is simply equal to the sum of the projected fund balance plus the available pre-event bonds (or any other financing resources available) and the estimated bonding capacity. The FHCF projects that its year-end fund balance for the 2013-2014 season will be approximately $9.770 billion as calculated by Paragon.

Using this projection and the $2 billion of Series 2013A pre-event bonds, and a bonding capacity estimate of $7.3 billion, the FHCF's estimated claims-paying capacity for the initial season is $19.070 billion, which is $2.057 billion above the total potential maximum claims-paying obligation of $17.013 billion. The FHCF can use the potential additional bonding amounts from the initial season or a portion of the Series 2013A pre-event bonds plus the projected $6.6 billion in bonding capacity for the following 12-

[6] The longer the time frame for estimation purposes, the greater the degree of uncertainty.

24 months and the fund balance accumulated during the subsequent season to estimate its claims-paying capacity in the 2014-2015 season. The breakdown of this potential claims-paying capacity and annual assessment at the current interest rates is shown below, for informational purposes only.

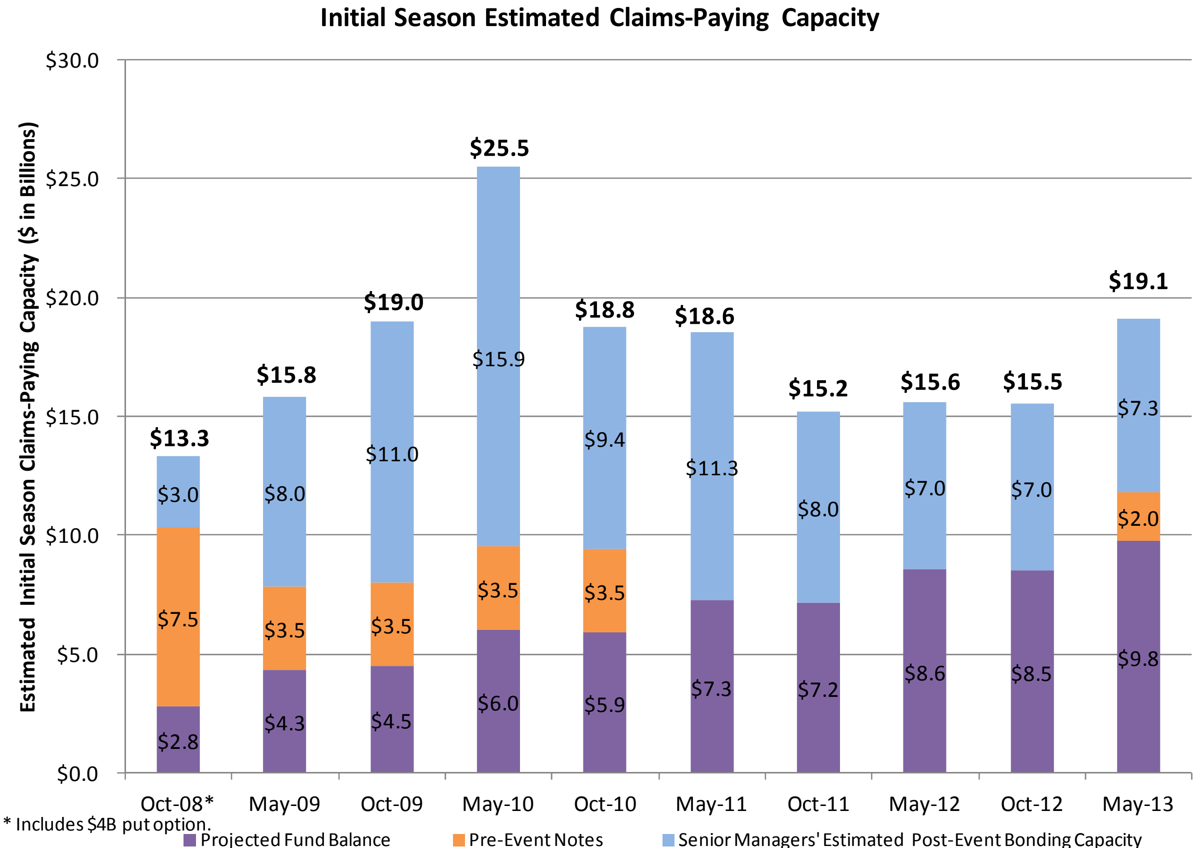
Estimated Claims-Paying Capacity					
	Projected Fund Balance	Series 2013A Pre-Event Bonds	Post-Event Estimated Borrowing Capacity	Total Estimated Claims Paying Capacity	Annual Assessment %
Initial Season (0-12 Months)	$9.770B	$2.000B	$5.243B	$17.013B	1.59%*
Subsequent Season (12-24 Months)	$1.271B		$8.657B	$9.928B	2.11%

* *For example a 30-year bond issue at an 8% interest rate sized to produce the maximum potential FHCF obligation ($5.243 billion) for the current contract year and refinancing the Series 2013A pre-event bonds would require an annual assessment of only 2.19%, well below the 6% statutory cap.*

Historical Perspective on Estimated Claims-Paying Capacity

The estimated claims-paying capacity of the FHCF over time is subject to changes in the projected fund balance, available pre-event liquidity, and estimates of bonding capacity. While the projected fund balance has climbed steadily during the past several hurricane-free years, the senior managers' estimates of the FHCF's bonding capacity have significantly varied during that time period, reflecting both the big picture fundamental changes to the market described in Section III and the impact of market volatility at the time we asked them for estimates. The current average estimate of $7.3 billion is virtually the same as it was in October 2012, and is effectively unchanged since May 2012.

The chart below shows the total estimated initial season claims-paying capacity of the FHCF since October 2008 with projected fund balance (**purple**), pre-event notes (**orange**) and estimated post-event bonding capacity (**blue**).



* Includes $4B put option.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

It is also interesting to compare the range of the estimates during this time period, which is indicative of the level of uncertainty and variability among the senior managers with regard to the FHCF's bonding capacity. The table below shows individual as well as aggregate ranges for each estimate since May 2009.

Post-Event Estimated Bonding Capacity Over 12 Months (Senior Managers' Range)									
($ in Billions)	May-09	Oct-09	May-10	Oct-10	May-11	Oct-11	May-12	Oct-12	May-13
Barclays	N/A	N/A	Not Provided	$10.0	$10.0	$8-$10	$9-$11	$8-$10	$6.5-$9.5
Citi	$10-$12	$5-$12	$12-$16	$14.5-$16.5	$12-$15	$10-$11	$8-$9	$7.0	$9.8
Goldman Sachs	$0-$11	$7-$11	$15-$20	$10-$15	$4.0	$5.0	$1.5-$4	$2-$4	$3.5-$5.5
JPMorgan	$3.5-$6.5	$8-$20	$22-$26	$22-$26	$17-$23	$6-$8	$6-$8	$6-$8	$6-$8
Overall Range	$0-$12	$5-$20	$12-$26	$10-$26	$4-$23	$5-$11	$1.5-$11	$2-$10	$3.5-$9.8

The wide range of estimates shown in the table reflects the fundamental uncertainty of the bonding capacity estimating process for the FHCF. We believe the process of using a survey of the opinions of the best experts with the most relevant experience, and employing a conservative approach to pick among several potential estimates of capacity, provides a reasonable estimate that suits the purposes of the FHCF and its participating insurers' needs. Due to the recent success of the Series 2013A pre-event financing and improved market conditions, the estimated ranges have significantly narrowed. However, it still does not provide a guaranteed source of liquidity or claims-paying capacity, and the actual bonding results achieved by the FHCF after a hurricane could vary substantially from this estimate. In the case of any bonding shortfall, the FHCF could simply levy assessments (up to a total of over $2.1

billion per year) without issuing bonds, although this approach could fall short of meeting the FHCF's payout timing needs for its participating insurers. However, any additional certainty of funding for the FHCF can only be achieved by increasing the pre-event committed cash resources of the fund (for example, by expanding the pre-event liquidity funding program to minimize the amount of post-event bonding needs for the initial and/or subsequent seasons) or by decreasing the potential obligations of the fund – or both – so that available committed cash resources meet or exceed potential obligations.

Disclaimer

The information contained herein is solely intended to facilitate discussion of potentially applicable financing applications and is not intended to be a specific buy/sell recommendation, nor is it an official confirmation of terms.

The analysis or information presented herein is based upon projections and have limitations. No representation is made that it is accurate or complete or that any results indicated will be achieved. In no way is past performance indicative of future results. Changes to any prices, levels, or assumptions contained herein may have a material impact on results. Any estimates or assumptions contained herein represent our best judgment as of the date indicated and are subject to change without notice.

Appendix A – Bonding Capacity Solicitation & Senior Manager Responses

Sasha Stipanovich

From:	Sasha Stipanovich
Sent:	Wednesday, April 24, 2013 10:56 AM
Cc:	Kapil Bhatia; Rick Patterson
Subject:	FHCF Bonding Capacity Analysis

FHCF Senior Team:

Thank you for your contribution to a successful pricing of FHCF's $2 billion 2013A Bonds. We now need your input in preparation for presenting the FHCF's statutorily required semiannual bonding capacity estimate at the FHCF Advisory Council Meeting scheduled for May 16th. As we have done since 2008, we may again provide a "theoretical" bonding capacity analysis based on current interest rates and spread levels with no market constraints and also a "projected" capacity analysis based on current market conditions with estimated market capacity available over the next 0-12 to 12-24 months. To do this, we need a couple of things from you by close of business April 30th:

1. Please provide a 30-year scale for the FHCF using the MMD at the close of business tomorrow (04/25/13). This scale should be the one that you believe reflects a "market" scale given the FHCF's credit with no capacity constraints. Please use 30 years of serial bonds (7/1/14 - 7/1/43) with 5.0% coupons throughout when writing the scale. Base the scale on an uninsured financing given the FHCF's current underlying ratings of Aa3/AA-/AA (Moody's / S&P / Fitch).

2. Please provide a 30-year taxable scale using the Treasury curve at the close of business tomorrow (04/25/13). This scale should be the one that you believe reflects a "market" scale given the FHCF's credit with no capacity constraints. Please use 30 years of serial bonds (7/1/14 - 7/1/43) with par-ish coupons throughout when writing the scale. Base the scale on an uninsured financing given the FHCF's current underlying ratings of Aa3/AA-/AA (Moody's / S&P / Fitch).

3. Please provide us with your firm's opinion on the potential tax-exempt and/or taxable post-event market capacity over the next 0-12 **and** 12-24 months at rates that are at or above the current "market" scale as needed.

FHCF Post-Event Market Capacity			
Time Period	**Tax-Exempt**	**Taxable**	**Total**
0-12 Months			
12-24 Months			

We would like to have to your responses back by close of business Tuesday, (04/30/13). If you have any questions or comments, please call or e-mail me.

Sasha Stipanovich
Vice President

Public Finance
Raymond James & Associates, Inc.
T 727.567.1790 // F 727.567.8315
880 Carillon Parkway, St. Petersburg, FL 33716

RAYMOND JAMES®

Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Bonding Capacity Analysis

1. Please provide a 30-year scale for the FHCF using the MMD at the close of business April 25, 2013. This scale should be the one that you believe reflects a "market" scale given the FHCF's credit with no capacity constraints. Please use 30 years of serial bonds (7/1/14 - 7/1/43) with 5.0% coupons throughout when writing the scale. Base the scale on an uninsured financing given the FHCF's current underlying ratings of Aa3/AA-/AA (Moody's / S &P / Fitch).

2. Please provide a 30-year taxable scale using the Treasury curve at the close of business April 25, 2013. This scale should be the one that you believe reflects a "market" scale given the FHCF's credit with no capacity constraints. Please use 30 years of serial bonds (7/1/14 - 7/1/43) with par-ish coupons throughout when writing the scale. Base the scale on an uninsured financing given the FHCF's current underlying ratings of Aa3/AA-/AA (Moody's / S &P / Fitch).

3. Please provide us with your firm's opinion on the potential tax-exempt and/or taxable post-event market capacity over the next 0-12 **and** 12-24 months at rates that are above the current "market" scale as needed.

FHCF Post-Event Market Capacity			
Time Period	**Tax-Exempt**	**Taxable**	**Total**
0-12 Months	$2.5-3.5 Billion	$4-6 Billion	$6.5-9.5 Billion
12-24 Months	$5.5-7.5 Billion	$9-11 Billion	$14.5-18.5 Billion

Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Bonding Capacity Analysis

25-Apr	MMD	Coupon	UST Benchmark	UST Yield	Tax-Exempt Spread (bps)	Tax-Exempt Yield	Taxable Spread (bps)	Taxable Yield
2014	0.20%	5.00%	1Yr	0.12%	60	0.80%	55	0.67%
2015	0.29%	5.00%	2Yr	0.23%	75	1.04%	75	0.98%
2016	0.42%	5.00%	3Yr	0.35%	85	1.27%	95	1.30%
2017	0.56%	5.00%	5Yr	0.71%	95	1.51%	110	1.81%
2018	0.74%	5.00%	5Yr	0.71%	105	1.79%	135	2.06%
2019	0.93%	5.00%	7Yr	1.15%	115	2.08%	155	2.70%
2020	1.14%	5.00%	7Yr	1.15%	125	2.39%	180	2.95%
2021	1.35%	5.00%	10Yr	1.74%	130	2.65%	220	3.94%
2022	1.53%	5.00%	10Yr	1.74%	130	2.83%	240	4.14%
2023	1.70%	5.00%	10Yr	1.74%	130	3.00%	255	4.29%
2024	1.83%							
2025	1.96%							
2026	2.09%							
2027	2.22%							
2028	2.31%	5.00%	10Yr	1.74%	140	3.71%	320	4.94%
2029	2.39%							
2030	2.45%							
2031	2.51%							
2032	2.56%							
2033	2.61%	5.00%	30Yr	2.91%	135	3.96%	285	5.76%
2034	2.66%							
2035	2.71%							
2036	2.76%							
2037	2.80%							
2038	2.83%							
2039	2.86%							
2040	2.87%							
2041	2.88%							
2042	2.89%							
2043	2.90%	5.00%	30Yr	2.91%	130	4.20%	300	5.91%

Note: We assumed a make-whole call for all taxable rates

BARCLAYS

Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Public Finance Department
200 South Orange Avenue, Suite 2170
Orlando, Florida 32801

MEMORANDUM

To: Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund

From: Citigroup

Date: April 30, 2013

Re: Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Financing Corporation, April 2013 Capacity Analysis

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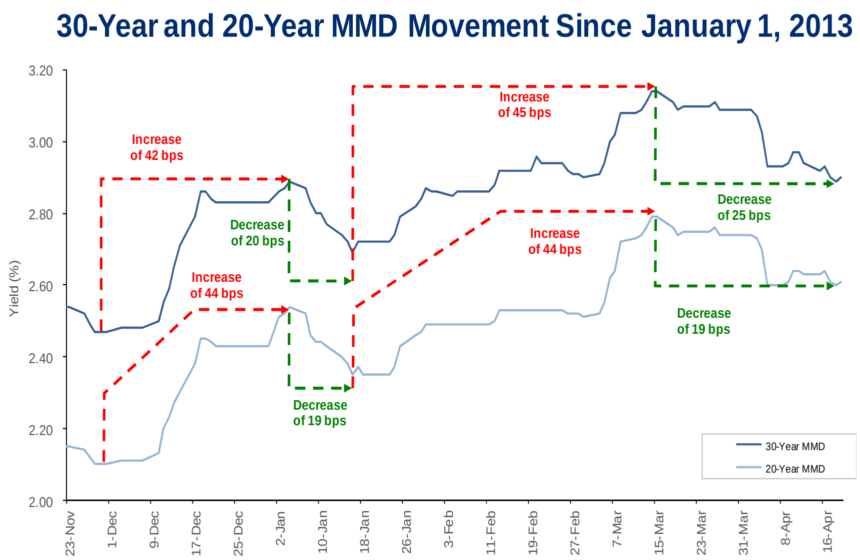
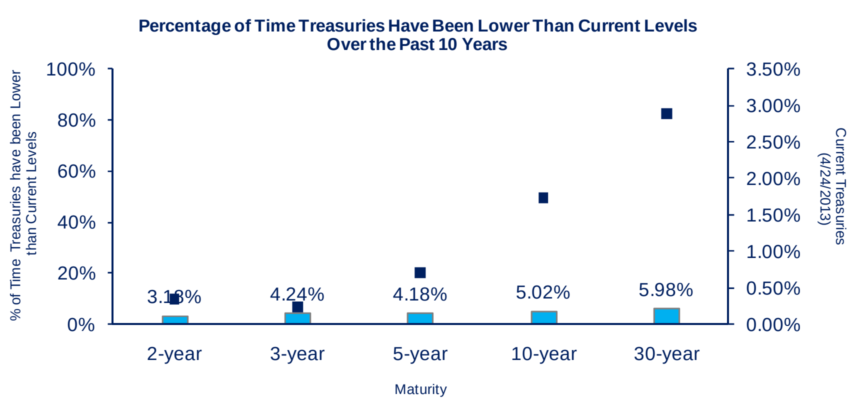
Citigroup is pleased to provide the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund ("FHCF") with updated estimated post-event bond capacity. As discussed in more detail, the fixed income markets are still facing the same volatility since our last capacity analysis and the overall economy continues to face pressures, both domestically and abroad.

Current Market Conditions. Over the past year, tax-exempt interest rates have experienced dynamic movements and have benefited from a flight to quality due to global market dislocations, strong tax-exempt municipal fund flows and a general supply-demand imbalance that favored issuers. As shown in the chart on the right, the first quarter of 2013 has been marked by significant volatility in the municipal market with cross-currents in the marketplace of positive and negative economic indicators. Over the past month, municipal rates have rallied across the yield curve, with MMD declining on average 14bps since April 1, and as much as 19bps on the long end. This recent rally can be attributed to amplified concerns over North Korea, Euro-zone uncertainty stemming from the bailout of the Cypriot bank, and weaker than expected domestic economic reports that have sent Treasury rates lower.



Treasury yields experienced a less predictable pattern: they trended upwards for most of February, then declined considerably towards the end of the month and steadily increased during the first two weeks of March. Treasuries then dropped by as much as 40bps, reaching their lowest point so far this year with the 10-year touching the 1.68% level and the 30-year reaching a low of 2.85% during the first week of



April and maintaining these low levels throughout the month. Municipals underperformed treasuries in March, a historically weak month for municipals as a result of tax season, low redemptions, and increased issuance. Furthermore, renewed fears of a Eurozone crisis and sequestration help explain current yield behaviors. The results of the Italian elections in February and the Cyprus banking bailout renewed concerns of a European political and economic crisis, pressuring Treasury yields downwards in February and then in March, given higher demand for safety. Lastly, while sequestration will be limited to federal-dependent municipal sectors, such as BABs, the mandatory budget cuts will maintain economic weakness and depressed treasury and municipal yields.

But even with the continued volatility in the market, rates still remain near historic lows. Our data indicates that tax-exempt interest rates are near their lowest levels over the past 10 years, having been lower than their current levels on average only 5.2% of the time over the past decade. In addition, Citi's economists see rates rising steadily over the next year and into early 2014 due to continued gradual improvement in financial conditions and the continued strengthening of the US housing market.

As FHCF is aware, its recent Series 2013A Bonds were very well received by the market with over $3.7 billion in orders. The issue was 1.87x subscribed and received participation from nearly 140 investors. Based on the recent success of the taxable financing and wide spread support, including international, for the FHCF issue, we have increased our capacity estimates from previous submissions. Citi believes the strong credit story that was told by the financing team, and ultimately understood by the investor community, can easily be replicated for any potential tax-exempt or taxable post event financing.

1. Please provide a 30-year scale for the FHCF using the MMD at the close of business tomorrow (04/25/13). This scale should be the one that you believe reflects a "market" scale given the FHCF's credit with no capacity constraints. Please use 30 years of serial bonds (7/1/14 - 7/1/43) with 5.0% coupons throughout when writing the scale. Base the scale on an uninsured financing given the FHCF's current underlying ratings of Aa3/AA-/AA (Moody's / S&P / Fitch).

Tax-Exempt 30-Year Scale			
Year	**Coupon**	**Yield**	**Spread**
2014	5.000%	1.050%	0.850%
2015	5.000%	1.390%	1.100%
2016	5.000%	1.620%	1.200%
2017	5.000%	1.860%	1.300%
2018	5.000%	2.140%	1.400%
2019	5.000%	2.430%	1.500%
2020	5.000%	2.640%	1.500%
2021	5.000%	2.850%	1.500%
2022	5.000%	3.030%	1.500%
2023	5.000%	3.200%	1.500%
2024			
2025			
2026			
2027			
2028			
2029			
2030			
2031			
2032			
2033	5.000%	4.360%	1.750%
2034			
2035			
2036			
2037			
2038			
2039			
2040			
2041			
2042			
2043	5.000%	4.650%	1.750%

Market Rates as of April 25, 2013
Assumed Ratings: Aa3/AA-/AA (Moody's / S &P / Fitch).

2. Please provide a 30-year taxable scale using the Treasury curve at the close of business tomorrow (04/25/13). This scale should be the one that you believe reflects a "market" scale given the FHCF's credit with no capacity constraints. Please use 30 years of serial bonds (7/1/14 - 7/1/43) with par-ish coupons throughout when writing the scale. Base the scale on an uninsured financing given the FHCF's current underlying ratings of Aa3/AA-/AA (Moody's / S&P / Fitch).

Taxable 30-Year Scale			
Year	**Coupon**	**Yield**	**Spread**
2014	0.730%	0.730%	0.500%
2015	0.930%	0.930%	0.700%
2016	1.300%	1.300%	0.950%
2017	1.710%	1.710%	1.000%
2018	2.085%	2.085%	1.375%
2019	2.550%	2.550%	1.400%
2020	2.950%	2.950%	1.800%
2021	3.240%	3.240%	1.500%
2022	3.540%	3.540%	1.800%
2023	3.740%	3.740%	2.000%
2024			
2025			
2026			
2027			
2028	4.540%	4.540%	2.800%
2029			
2030			
2031			
2032			
2033	5.010%	5.010%	2.100%
2034			
2035			
2036			
2037			
2038			
2039			
2040			
2041			
2042			
2043	5.110%	5.110%	2.200%

Market Rates as of April 25, 2013
Assumed Ratings: Aa3/AA-/AA (Moody's / S &P / Fitch)
** 2014-2015 spread to 2 Year Treasury Rate*
** 2016 spread to 3 Year Treasury Rate*
** 2017-2018 spread to 5 Year Treasury Rate*
** 2019-2020 spread to 7 Year Treasury Rate*
** 2021-2028 spread to 10 Year Treasury Rate*
** 2029-2033 spread to 30 Year Treasury Rate*
** 2034-2043 spread to 30 Year Treasury Rate*

3. Please provide us with your firm's opinion on the potential tax-exempt and/or taxable post-event market capacity over the next 0-12 and 12-24 months at rates that are at or above the current "market" scale as needed.

Under current market conditions and assuming the current "market"scales provided in our response to questions #1 and #2, below are our capacity estimates for the FHCF.

FHCF Post-Event Market Capacity			
Time Period	**Tax-Exempt**	**Taxable**	**Total**
0-12 Months	$2.5 billion	$4.0 billion	**$6.5 billion**
12-24 Months	$2.5 billion	$3.0 billion	**$5.5 billion**

Subject to market conditions and buy-in from large investors.
Preliminary/ Subject to Change.

Given the low interest rate environment and investors desire for additional yield, should the FHCF be willing to increase interest rates above the current "market" scale, we anticipate their capacity would be increased by approximately 50%.

FHCF Post-Event Market Capacity			
Time Period	**Tax-Exempt**	**Taxable**	**Total**
0-12 Months	$3.75 billion	$6.0 billion	**$9.75 billion**
12-24 Months	$3.75 billion	$4.5 billion	**$8.25 billion**

Subject to market conditions and buy-in from large investors.
Preliminary/ Subject to Change.

Any terms set forth herein are intended for discussion purposes only and are subject to the final terms as set forth in separate definitive written agreements. This presentation is not a commitment to lend, syndicate a financing, underwrite or purchase securities, or commit capital nor does it obligate us to enter into such a commitment, nor are we acting as a fiduciary to you. By accepting this presentation, subject to applicable law or regulation, you agree to keep confidential the existence of and proposed terms for any transaction contemplated hereby (a “Transaction”).

Prior to entering into any Transaction, you should determine, without reliance upon us or our affiliates, the economic risks and merits (and independently determine that you are able to assume these risks) as well as the legal, tax and accounting characterizations and consequences of any such Transaction. In this regard, by accepting this presentation, you acknowledge that (a) we are not in the business of providing (and you are not relying on us for) legal, tax or accounting advice, (b) there may be legal, tax or accounting risks associated with any Transaction, (c) you should receive (and rely on) separate and qualified legal, tax and accounting advice and (d) you should apprise senior management in your organization as to such legal, tax and accounting advice (and any risks associated with any Transaction) and our disclaimer as to these matters. By acceptance of these materials, you and we hereby agree that from the commencement of discussions with respect to any Transaction, and notwithstanding any other provision in this presentation, we hereby confirm that no participant in any Transaction shall be limited from disclosing the U.S. tax treatment or U.S. tax structure of such Transaction.

IRS Circular 230 Disclosure: Citigroup, Inc. and its affiliates do not provide tax or legal advice. Any discussion of tax matters in these materials (i) is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used or relied upon, by you for the purpose of avoiding any tax penalties and (ii) may have been written in connection with the "promotion or marketing" of the Transaction. Accordingly, you should seek advice based on your particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

We are required to obtain, verify and record certain information that identifies each entity that enters into a formal business relationship with us. We will ask for your complete name, street address, and taxpayer ID number. We may also request corporate formation documents, or other forms of identification, to verify information provided.
Any prices or levels contained herein are preliminary and indicative only and do not represent bids or offers. These indications are provided solely for your information and consideration, are subject to change at any time without notice and are not intended as a solicitation with respect to the purchase or sale of any instrument. The information contained in this presentation may include results of analyses from a quantitative model which represent potential future events that may or may not be realized, and is not a complete analysis of every material fact representing any product. Any estimates included herein constitute our judgment as of the date hereof and are subject to change without any notice. We and/or our affiliates may make a market in these instruments for our customers and for our own account. Accordingly, we may have a position in any such instrument at any time.

Citi maintains a policy of strict compliance to the anti-tying provisions of the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and the regulations issued by the Federal Reserve Board implementing the anti-tying rules (collectively, the "Anti-tying Rules"). Moreover, our credit policies provide that credit must be underwritten in a safe and sound manner and be consistent with Section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and the requirements of federal law. Consistent with these requirements and our Anti-tying Policy:

The extension of commercial loans or other products or services to you by Citibank, N.A. (“Citibank”) or any of its subsidiaries will not be conditioned on your taking other products or services offered by Citibank or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates, unless such a condition is permitted under an exception to the Anti-tying Rules.

We will not vary the price or other terms of any product or service offered by Citibank or its subsidiaries on the condition that you purchase another product or service from Citibank or NY Citi affiliate, unless we are authorized to do so under an exception to the Anti-tying Rules.
We will not require you to provide property or services to Citibank or any affiliate of Citibank as a condition to the extension of a commercial loan to you by Citibank or any of its subsidiaries, unless such a requirement is reasonably required to protect the safety and soundness of the loan.

We will not require you to refrain from doing business with a competitor of Citi or any of its affiliates as a condition to receiving a commercial loan from Citibank or any of its subsidiaries, unless the requirement is reasonably designed to ensure the soundness of the loan.

Although this material may contain publicly available information about Citi corporate bond research or economic and market analysis, Citi policy (i) prohibits employees from offering, directly or indirectly, a favorable or negative research opinion or offering to change an opinion as consideration or inducement for the receipt of business or for compensation; and (ii) prohibits analysts from being compensated for specific recommendations or views contained in research reports. So as to reduce the potential for conflicts of interest, as well as to reduce any appearance of conflicts of interest, Citi has enacted policies and procedures designed to limit communications between its investment banking and research personnel to specifically prescribed circumstances.

Goldman Sachs

MEMORANDUM

To: Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund

From: Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Date: April 30 2013

Re: Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Bonding Capacity Analysis

Goldman Sachs is pleased to provide an update of estimated FHCF post-event bonding capacity. Given the success that the FHCF had in its taxable pre-event offering, we feel confident of the ability to raise significant funds in today's market. However, the market for the FHCF's bonds after a large event is still very much unknown. We would recommend the FHCF remain conservative in its estimates of post-event capacity for planning purposes given this high level of uncertainty. If you have any questions, please feel free to reach out to the Goldman Sachs team.

Responses to Questions

1. ***Please provide a 30-year scale for the FHCF using the MMD at the close of business tomorrow (04/25/13). This scale should be the one that you believe reflects a "market" scale given the FHCF's credit with no capacity constraints. Please use 30 years of serial bonds (7/1/14 - 7/1/43) with 5.0% coupons throughout when writing the scale. Base the scale on an uninsured financing given the FHCF's current underlying ratings of Aa3/AA-/AA (Moody's / S&P / Fitch).***

Tax-Exempt Scale

Year	Coupon	MMD (4/25)	Spread	Yield
2014	5.00%	0.20%	0.25%	0.45%
2015	5.00%	0.29%	0.45%	0.74%
2016	5.00%	0.42%	0.55%	0.97%
2017	5.00%	0.56%	0.65%	1.21%
2018	5.00%	0.74%	0.75%	1.49%
2019	5.00%	0.93%	0.80%	1.73%
2020	5.00%	1.14%	0.85%	1.99%
2021	5.00%	1.35%	0.90%	2.25%
2022	5.00%	1.53%	0.93%	2.46%
2023	5.00%	1.70%	0.95%	2.65%
2024	5.00%	1.83%	0.95%	2.78%
2025	5.00%	1.96%	0.95%	2.91%
2026	5.00%	2.09%	0.95%	3.04%
2027	5.00%	2.22%	0.95%	3.17%
2028	5.00%	2.31%	0.95%	3.26%
2029	5.00%	2.39%	0.95%	3.34%
2030	5.00%	2.45%	0.94%	3.39%
2031	5.00%	2.51%	0.93%	3.44%
2032	5.00%	2.56%	0.92%	3.48%
2033	5.00%	2.61%	0.91%	3.52%
2034				
2035				
2036				
2037				
2038	5.00%	2.83%	0.90%	3.73%
2039				
2040				
2041				
2042				
2043	5.00%	2.90%	0.90%	3.80%

Goldman Sachs

2. ***Please provide a 30-year taxable scale using the Treasury curve at the close of business tomorrow (04/25/13). This scale should be the one that you believe reflects a "market" scale given the FHCF's credit with no capacity constraints. Please use 30 years of serial bonds (7/1/14 - 7/1/43) with par-ish coupons throughout when writing the scale. Base the scale on an uninsured financing given the FHCF's current underlying ratings of Aa3/AA-/AA (Moody's / S&P / Fitch).***

Taxable Scale

Year	Coupon	UST (4/25)	Spread	Yield
2014				
2015				
2016	1.475% - 1.725%	0.35%	1.125% - 1.375%	1.475% - 1.725%
2017				
2018	2.210% - 2.460%	0.71%	1.500% - 1.750%	2.210% - 2.460%
2019				
2020	3.025% - 3.275%	1.15%	1.875% - 2.125%	3.025% - 3.275%
2021				
2022				
2023	3.740% - 3.990%	1.74%	2.000% - 2.250%	3.740% - 3.990%
2024				
2025				
2026				
2027				
2028				
2029				
2030				
2031				
2032				
2033				
2034				
2035				
2036				
2037				
2038				
2039				
2040				
2041				
2042				
2043	5.160% - 5.410%	2.91%	2.250% - 2.500%	5.160% - 5.410%

3. *Please provide us with your firm's opinion on the potential tax-exempt and/or taxable post-event market capacity over the next 0-12 and 12-24 months at rates that are at or above the current "market" scale as needed.*

Tax-Exempt Capacity

Tax-Exempt Capacity ($bn)

Time Period	Tax-Exempt
0-12 Months	$2.5-3.5
12-24 Months	$2.5-3.5
0-24 Months Aggregate	$5-7

Current Market Taxable Capacity

At current market levels, we estimate that the majority of taxable capacity would come from municipal buyers. Therefore, we would estimate that limited incremental demand, above tax-exempt demand, would come from the taxable market. Our estimates for taxable capacity at current market levels are shown below, along with an estimate of how much we expect would be incremental to tax-exempt demand.

Current Market Capacity ($bn)

Time Period	Taxable	Incremental to Tax-Exempt	Total with Tax-Exempt
0-12 Months	$2-2.5	$0.5-1	$3-4.5
12-24 Months	$2-2.5	$0.5-1	$3-4.5
0-24 Months Aggregate	$4-5	$1-2	$6-9

Elevated Rates Taxable Capacity

Per the FHCF's request that we assume rates can rise in our demand estimates, we provide estimates assuming taxable rates rise up to 200 basis points above our estimated current market scale. We have assumed that an increase in spread beyond 200 basis points above current market levels may exceed rates that would be acceptable to the various stakeholders of the FHCF.

Elevated Rates Market Capacity ($bn)

Time Period	Taxable	Incremental to Tax-Exempt	Total with Tax-Exempt
0-12 Months	$2.5-4	$1-2	$3.5-5.5
12-24 Months	$2.5-4	$1-2	$3.5-5.5
0-24 Months Aggregate	$5-9	$2-4	$7-11

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J.P.Morgan

To: Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund

From: J.P. Morgan

Date: April 30, 2013

Subject: Debt Capacity and Indicative Pricing

Please find below J.P. Morgan's estimate of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund's "projected" post-event bonding capacity over the next 0-12 and 12-24 months, based on current market conditions. Pursuant to your request, we have also estimated "theoretical" post-event bonding capacity assuming current interest rates and no market constraints on spread levels.

While estimated market capacity has remained largely unchanged from September 2012, indicative yields for both an FHCF tax-exempt or taxable offering have continued to decrease. Since the September 2012 Capacity Analysis, 10-year MMD has declined by 16 basis points, and 30-year MMD declined 9 basis points from the September 19, 2012 closing. 10-year and 30-year Treasuries decreased 5 and 6 basis points over this period, respectively. Indicative credit spreads over the same period have continued the declining trend observed in the September 2012 analysis. Estimated 10-year tax-exempt credit spreads for FHCF have decreased an additional 20 basis points, while estimated taxable spreads have declined by 48 and 10 basis points in the 5- and 10-year benchmark maturities. These estimated spreads are supported by the favorable market reception FHCF received for its successful Series 2013A taxable offering and by secondary market trading data for FHCF's existing bonds.

***"Projected" Market Capacity*.** Based on current market conditions as of April 25, 2013, J.P. Morgan estimates that FHCF could sell $2.0 billion - $3.0 billion tax-exempt bonds and $2.0 - 3.0 billion taxable bonds over the next 0-12 months. Over the following 12-24 month period, FHCF could sell an additional $1.0 - 2.0 billion of tax-exempt bonds and $1.0 - 2.0 billion of taxable bonds. This would provide FHCF a total post-event market capacity of $3.0 - 5.0 billion tax-exempt and $3.0 - 5.0 billion taxable, assuming current market conditions.

"Theoretical" Market Capacity. Assuming unconstrained spreads, J.P. Morgan believes it is reasonable to expect that FHCF could sell $3.0 - 4.0 billion tax-exempt bonds and $3.0 - 4.0 billion taxable bonds over the next 0-12 months. Over the following 12-24 month period, FHCF could sell an additional $2.0 - 3.0 billion of tax-exempt bonds and $2.0 - 3.0 billion of taxable bonds. This would provide FHCF a total theoretical capacity of $5.0 - 7.0 billion tax-exempt and $5.0 - 7.0 billion taxable, assuming unlimited spreads.

Please see the tables below for indicative market capacity over the next 0-12 and 12-24 months.

Indicative Market Capacity, as of April 25, 2013

Structure	***0 - 12 Months***	***12 - 24 Months***	***Potential Total Capacity by Product***
30-year tax-exempt -- Current Rates	$2.0 - $3.0 billion	$1.0 - $2.0 billion	$3.0 - $5.0 billion
30-year tax-exempt -- Unconstrained Spreads	$3.0 - $4.0 billion	$2.0 - $3.0 billion	$5.0 - $7.0 billion
30-year taxable -- Current Rates	$2.0 - $3.0 billion	$1.0 - $2.0 billion	$3.0 - $5.0 billion
30-year taxable -- Unconstrained Spreads	$3.0 - $4.0 billion	$2.0 - $3.0 billion	$5.0 - $7.0 billion

FHCF Post-Event Market Capacity

	Total Tax-exempt	Total Taxable	**Total**
0-12 Months	$3.0 - $4.0 billion	$3.0 - $4.0 billion	**$6.0 - $8.0 billion**
12-24 Months	$2.0 - $3.0 billion	$2.0 - $3.0 billion	**$4.0 - $6.0 billion**

On the following pages, please find J.P. Morgan's estimated 30-year tax-exempt and taxable scales assuming market conditions as of April 25, 2013. The scales assume FHCF's current underlying ratings of Aa3/AA-/AA. As market conditions change, we will review our estimates of FHCF's post-event pricing and capacity and promptly update FHCF and its Financial Advisor.

Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Tax-Exempt Rates as of Close of Business April 25, 2013				
Maturity	**MMD**	**Coupon (%)**	**Yield (%)**	**Spread (bps)**
7/1/2014	0.20%	5.00%	0.50%	30
7/1/2015	0.29%	5.00%	0.69%	40
7/1/2016	0.42%	5.00%	0.92%	50
7/1/2017	0.56%	5.00%	1.16%	60
7/1/2018	0.74%	5.00%	1.39%	65
7/1/2019	0.93%	5.00%	1.63%	70
7/1/2020	1.14%	5.00%	1.89%	75
7/1/2021	1.35%	5.00%	2.15%	80
7/1/2022	1.53%	5.00%	2.33%	80
7/1/2023	1.70%	5.00%	2.50%	80
7/1/2024	1.83%	5.00%	2.68%	85
7/1/2025	1.96%	5.00%	2.86%	90
7/1/2026	2.09%	5.00%	2.99%	90
7/1/2027	2.22%	5.00%	3.12%	90
7/1/2028	2.31%	5.00%	3.21%	90
7/1/2029	2.39%	5.00%	3.29%	90
7/1/2030	2.45%	5.00%	3.35%	90
7/1/2031	2.51%	5.00%	3.41%	90
7/1/2032	2.56%	5.00%	3.46%	90
7/1/2033	2.61%	5.00%	3.51%	90
7/1/2034	2.66%	5.00%	3.73%	
7/1/2035	2.71%	5.00%	3.73%	
7/1/2036	2.76%	5.00%	3.73%	
7/1/2037	2.80%	5.00%	3.73%	
7/1/2038	2.83%	5.00%	3.73%	90
7/1/2039	2.86%	5.00%	3.80%	
7/1/2040	2.87%	5.00%	3.80%	
7/1/2041	2.88%	5.00%	3.80%	
7/1/2042	2.89%	5.00%	3.80%	
7/1/2043	2.90%	5.00%	3.80%	90

Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Taxable Rates as of Close of Business April 25, 2013				
Maturity	**Treasury**	**Coupon (%)**	**Yield (%)**	**Spread (bps)**
7/1/2014	0.12%	0.82%	0.82%	70
7/1/2015	0.23%	1.08%	1.08%	85
7/1/2016	0.35%	1.30%	1.30%	95
7/1/2017	0.71%	1.84%	1.84%	112.5
7/1/2018	0.71%	2.09%	2.09%	137.5
7/1/2019	1.15%	2.65%	2.65%	150
7/1/2020	1.15%	2.95%	2.95%	180
7/1/2021	1.74%	3.39%	3.39%	165
7/1/2022	1.74%	3.59%	3.59%	185
7/1/2023	1.74%	3.74%	3.74%	200
7/1/2024	1.74%	3.89%	3.89%	215
7/1/2025	1.74%	4.04%	4.04%	230
7/1/2026	1.74%	4.19%	4.19%	245
7/1/2027	1.74%	4.34%	4.34%	260
7/1/2028	1.74%	4.44%	4.44%	270
7/1/2029	2.91%			
7/1/2030	2.91%			
7/1/2031	2.91%			
7/1/2032	2.91%			
7/1/2033	2.91%	4.91%	4.91%	200
7/1/2034	2.91%			
7/1/2035	2.91%			
7/1/2036	2.91%			
7/1/2037	2.91%			
7/1/2038	2.91%			
7/1/2039	2.91%			
7/1/2040	2.91%			
7/1/2041	2.91%			
7/1/2042	2.91%			
7/1/2043	2.91%	5.01%	5.01%	210

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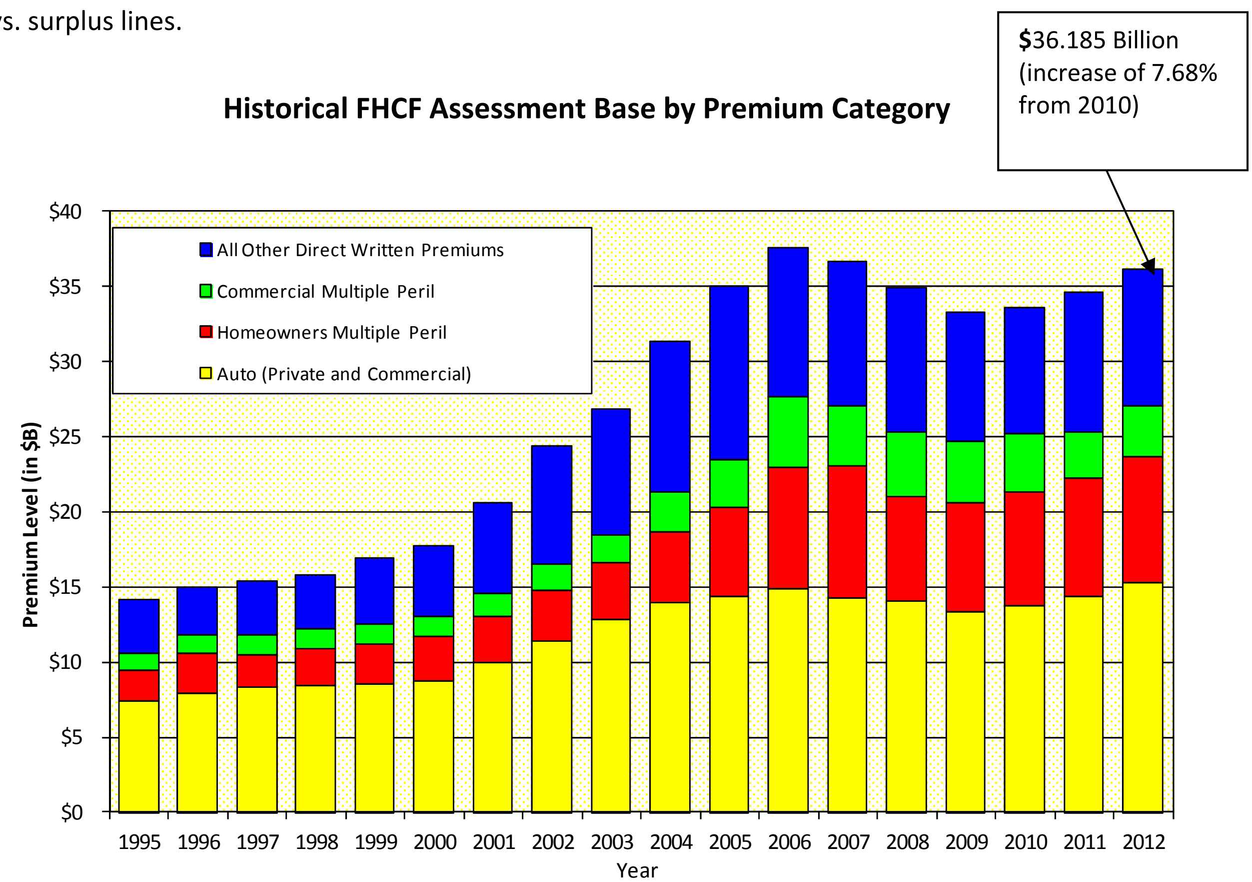
Appendix B – The FHCF's Assessment Base

According to Florida Statutes 215.555(6)(b)1., *"(i)f the board determines that the amount of revenue produced under subsection (5) is insufficient to fund the obligations, costs, and expenses of the fund and the corporation, including repayment of revenue bonds and that portion of the debt service coverage not met by reimbursement premiums, the board shall direct the Office of Insurance Regulation to levy, by order, an* ***emergency assessment on direct premiums for all property and casualty lines of business in this state, including property and casualty business of surplus lines insurers regulated under part VIII of chapter 626, but not including any workers' compensation premiums or medical malpractice premiums. As used in this subsection, the term "property and casualty business" includes all lines of business identified on Form 2, Exhibit of Premiums and Losses, in the annual statement required of authorized insurers by s. 624.424 and any rule adopted under this section, except for those lines identified as accident and health insurance and except for policies written under the National Flood Insurance Program****."*

In numerical terms, this gives the FHCF an ability to assess against a base which, as of the end of 2012 (the last official measurement date), totalled approximately $36.185 billion. The chart and table below show the evolution of the FHCF's assesment base over time, both by type of coverage and admitted market vs. surplus lines.



Historical FHCF Assessment Base – Admitted Market vs. Surplus Lines, and the dollar value of a 6% assessment

Calendar Year	Admitted Lines DWP	Surplus Lines and NIMA Clearinghouse DWP	Total Aggregate Premium	6% Emergency Assessment	% Premium Change from Prior Year
1995	$13,782,528,507	-	$13,782,528,507	-	6.87%
1996	$14,994,283,493	-	$14,994,283,493	-	8.79%
1997	$15,401,838,211	-	$15,401,838,211	-	2.72%
1998	$15,817,192,766	-	$15,817,192,766	-	2.70%
1999	$16,036,013,133	-	$16,036,013,133	-	1.38%
2000	$16,780,114,935	-	$16,780,114,935	-	4.64%
2001	$19,195,286,560	-	$19,195,286,560	-	14.39%
2002	$22,150,290,949	-	$22,150,290,949	-	15.39%
2003	$24,410,590,887	$2,434,696,171	$26,845,287,058	$1,610,717,223	21.20%
2004	$28,648,648,240	$2,695,485,410	$31,344,133,650	$1,880,648,019	16.76%
2005	$31,713,757,522	$3,275,286,947	$34,989,044,469	$2,099,342,668	11.63%
2006	$33,346,228,384	$4,207,911,564	$37,554,139,948	$2,253,248,397	7.33%
2007	$32,545,116,166	$4,101,192,689	$36,646,308,855	$2,198,778,531	-2.42%
2008	$30,830,430,041	$4,095,348,540	$34,925,778,581	$2,095,546,715	-4.69%
2009	$29,453,527,854	$3,859,038,017	$33,312,565,871	$1,998,753,952	-4.62%
2010	$29,888,170,348	$3,714,534,581	$33,602,704,929	$2,016,162,296	0.87%
2011	$30,943,210,703	$3,696,415,984	$34,639,626,687	$2,078,377,601	3.09%
2012	$32,322,974,210	$3,862,061,107	$36,185,035,317	$2,171,102,119	4.46%

Source: Office of Insurance Regulation ("OIR") and Florida Surplus Lines Service Office ("FSLSO")
DWP is as of 12/31 as reported by the companies to the NAIC on the Annual Statement until 1/1/07 when DWP is based on companies reporting to the OIR on behalf of the FHCF and is subject to change as company/agent adjustments are reported.
In 2004, the Florida legislature excluded medical malpractice for 3 years and included surplus lines.
In 2007 and 2010, the Florida legislature continued to exclude medical malpractice, now until June 2013. The Florida Legislature passed legislation extending the exemption of medical malpractice premiums to June 2016 and this legislation is awaiting signature of the governor before becoming law.
Average direct written premium increase from 1995-2012 (geometric mean) is 5.90%.

2012 Admitted Market Lines Premiums

Line of Business	2012 Total Assessable Premium (as of 4/26/13)
Fire	$1,044,935,234
Allied Lines	$2,227,065,976
Multiple Peril Crop	$122,108,622
Farmowners Multiple Peril	$38,242,589
Homeowners Multiple Peril	$8,208,701,277
Commercial Multiple Peril (Non-Liability)	$1,053,351,750
Commercial Multiple Peril (Liability)	$443,369,040
Mortgage Guaranty	$243,937,201
Ocean Marine	$282,679,356
Inland Marine	$839,664,653
Financial Guaranty	$10,790,207
Earthquake	$7,939,312
Other liability - occurrence	$1,297,509,743
Other liability - claims-made	$501,921,773
Products Liability	$90,248,969
Private Passenger Auto No-Fault (PIP)	$3,392,055,268
Other Private Passenger Auto Liability	$7,096,424,037
Commercial Auto No-Fault (PIP)	$99,261,664
Other Commercial Auto Liability	$1,169,126,167
Private Passenger Auto Physical	$3,216,364,995
Commercial Auto Physical Damage	$238,233,526
Aircraft (All Perils)	$107,376,718
Fidelity	$57,056,633
Surety	$248,962,634
Burglary and Theft	$14,798,150
Boiler and Machinery	$54,276,900
Credit	$222,960,792
Warranty	$321,548,469
Aggregate Write-ins	$97,544,959
Independently Procured Coverage (IPC)	$3,834,021
Allowed Adjustments *	($429,316,425)
Totals	**$32,322,974,210**

** Adjustments to DWP, which are not subject to FHCF assessments*
Source: Florida Office of Insurance Regulation, Market Research Unit

2012 Surplus Lines and NIMA Clearinghouse Premiums

Coverage Code		2012 Surplus Lines and NIMA Clearinghouse Premiums (as of 4/26/13)
1000	Commercial Property	$1,860,486,126
1001	Builders Risk	$30,960,287
1002	Business Income	$3,062,004
1003	Apartments (Commercial)	$6,791,567
1004	Boiler and Machinery	$20,290
1005	Commercial Package (Property & Casualty)	$266,730,359
1006	Condominium Package (Commercial)	$59,279,248
1007	Crop Hail	$42,999
1008	Difference In Conditions	$19,154,198
1009	Earthquake	$202,767
1010	Flood	$23,790,556
1011	Glass (Commercial)	$7,841
1012	Mortgagee Impairment	$297,586
1013	Windstorm &/or Hail	$70,913,684
1014	Mold Coverage - Commercial	$1,114,651
1016	Excess Flood - Commercial	$10,651,514
1100	Bankers Blanket Bond	$1,774
1101	Blanket Crime Policy	$1,113,352
1102	Employee Dishonesty	$685,780
1103	Identity Theft	$713,249
1104	Deposit Forgery	$407,637
1105	Miscellaneous Crime	$137,419
1201	Credit Insurance	$307,410
1202	Animal Mortality	$2,174,777
1203	Mortgage Guaranty	$154,883
1205	Product Recall	$14,201
1206	Kidnap/Ransom	$1,717,152
1207	Surety	$185,600
1208	Weather Insurance	$1,437,131
1209	Prize Indemnification	$129,753
1210	Travel Accident	$52,293
1211	Terrorism	$274,133
1212	Fidelity	$12,531,234
2000	Homeowners-HO-1	$533,103
2001	Homeowners-HO-2	$699,204
2002	Homeowners-HO-3	$599,457
2003	Tenant Homeowners-HO-4	$153,494,990
2004	Homeowners-HO-5	$640,403
2005	Condo Unit-Owners HO-6	$9,290,707
2006	Homeowners-HO-8	$29,795,915
2007	Dwelling Builders Risk	$18,008,416
2008	Dwelling Flood	$1,623,677
2009	Dwelling Property	$952,830
2010	Farmowners Multi-Peril	$43,203,272
2011	Mobile Homeowners	$1,753,757
2012	Windstorm	$5,432,460
2013	Mold Coverage - Residential	$33,095,917
2015	Excess Flood - Residential	$18,404,863
3000	Marina Operations Legal	$798,140
3001	Marine Liabilities Package	$6,771,201
3002	Ocean Marine-Hull &/or Protection & Indemnity	$5,619,318
3003	Ocean Cargo Policy	$15,462,069
3004	Ship Repairers Legal Liability	$22,127

Coverage Code		2012 Surplus Lines and NIMA Clearinghouse Premiums (as of 4/26/13)
3005	Stevedores Legal Liability	$22,075,759
3006	Personal & Pleasure Boats & Yachts	$2,245,634
3007	Ocean Marine Builder's Risk	$19,784,905
4000	Inland Marine (Commercial)	$17,507,867
4001	Inland Marine (Personal)	$16,338,926
4002	Motor Truck Cargo	$7,195,890
4003	Jewelers Block	$606,405
4005	Contractors Equipment	$243,425
4006	Electronic Data Processing	$509,503,799
5000	Commercial General Liability	$49,907,696
5001	Commercial Umbrella Liability	$22,395,205
5002	Directors & Officers Liability (Profit)	$3,697,918
5003	Directors & Officers Liability (Non-Profit)	$468,602
5004	Educator Legal Liability	$10,066,283
5005	Employment Practices Liability	$78,951,453
5006	Excess Commercial General Liability (Not Umbrella)	$10,222,749
5007	Excess Personal Liability (Not Umbrella)	$3,546,074
5008	Liquor Liability	$4,170,811
5009	Owners & Contractors Protective	$6,384,417
5010	Personal Umbrella	$8,715,148
5011	Personal Liability	$41,555,314
5012	Pollution & Environment Liability	$11,512,753
5013	Product & Completed Operations Liability	$2,448,738
5014	Public Officials Liability	$2,531,466
5015	Police Professional Liability	$5,743,079
5016	Media Liability	$3,828,980
5017	Railroad Protective Liability	$98,747
5018	Asbestos Removal & Abatement	$896,870
5019	Guard Service Liability	$2,151,965
5020	Special Events Liability	$27,972,659
5021	Miscellaneous Liability	$142,598
7000	Architects & Engineers Liability	$16,218,858
7001	Insurance Agents & Brokers E&O	$15,757,124
7002	Lawyers Professional Liability	$42,611,991
7003	Miscellaneous E&O Liability	$83,417,291
7004	Real Estate Agents E&O	$1,573,876
7005	Software Design Computer E & S	$350,201
8000	Commercial Auto Liability	$12,425,258
8001	Commercial Auto Excess Liability	$6,745,644
8002	Commercial Auto Physical Damage	$11,763,520
8003	Dealers Open Lot	$3,624,277
8004	Garage Liability	$21,613,016
8005	Garage Keepers Legal	$1,570,219
8006	Private Passengers Auto-Physical Damage Only	$16,891
8007	Personal Excess Auto Liability	$118,542
9000	Commercial Aircraft Hull &/or Liability	$21,046,816
9001	Airport Liability	$1,895,763
9002	Aviation Cargo	$331,727
9003	Aviation Product Liability	$6,212,253
9004	Hanger Keepers Legal Liability	$0
9005	Personal & Pleasure Aircraft	$110,424
Total		**$3,862,061,107**

Source: FSLSO and NIMA Clearinghouse
Based on policies with a submitted/filed/written date from 1/1/12 to 12/31/12.