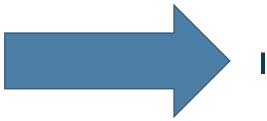
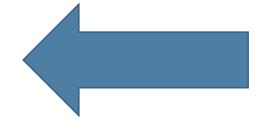
Closing the Protection Gap from Both Directions



Insurance + Mitigation







Residential Earthquake Insurance

- 1.1 Million Policyholders
- Publicly Managed/Privately Financed
- Not for Profit



Residential Earthquake Mitigation Grants

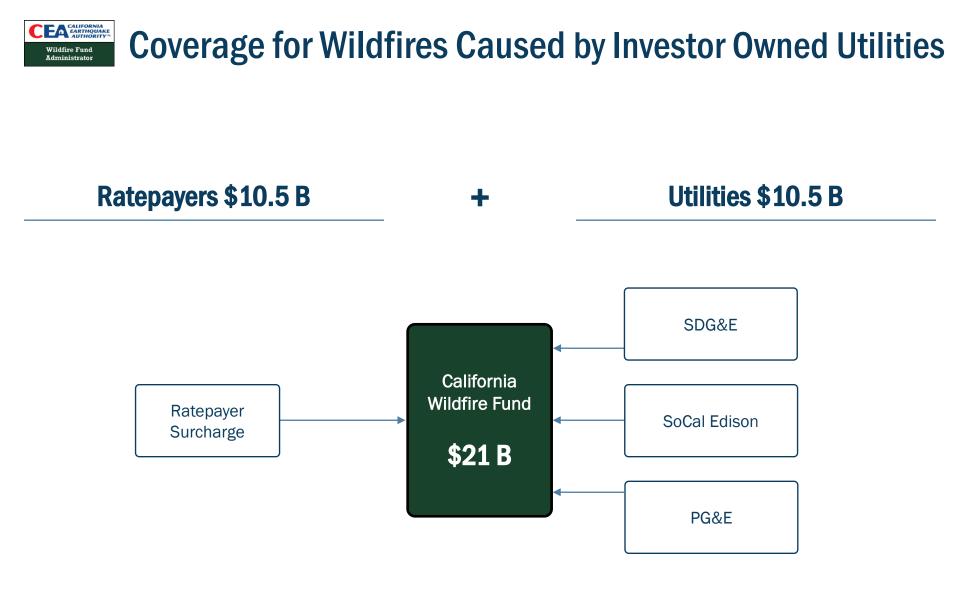
- Pre-1980 Homes/\$3,000 Grant
- Retrofits to date: 11,000
- 2020 Goal: 4,400 Retrofits



California Wildfire Fund

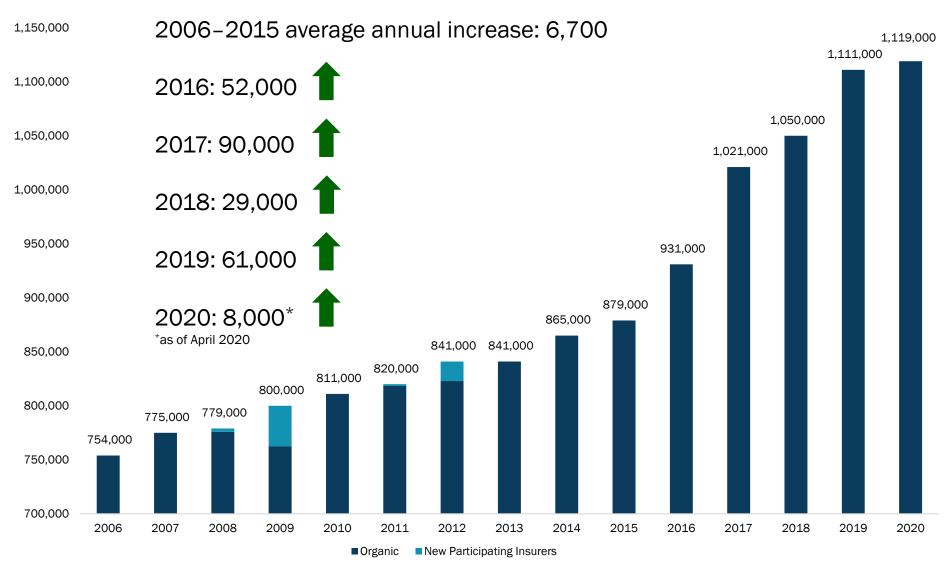
- Coverage for Wildfires Caused by Investor Utilities
- \$21 Billion Fund
- Overseen by California Catastrophe Response Council





Narrowing the Protection Gap: Insurance

More Californians Choosing CEA



Narrowing the Protection Gap: Mitigation

Earthquake Vulnerabilities



Cripple Wall

Living-space-over garage



Hillside House



Chimney

Narrowing the Protection Gap: Mitigation Cripple Wall



House shifted and dropped

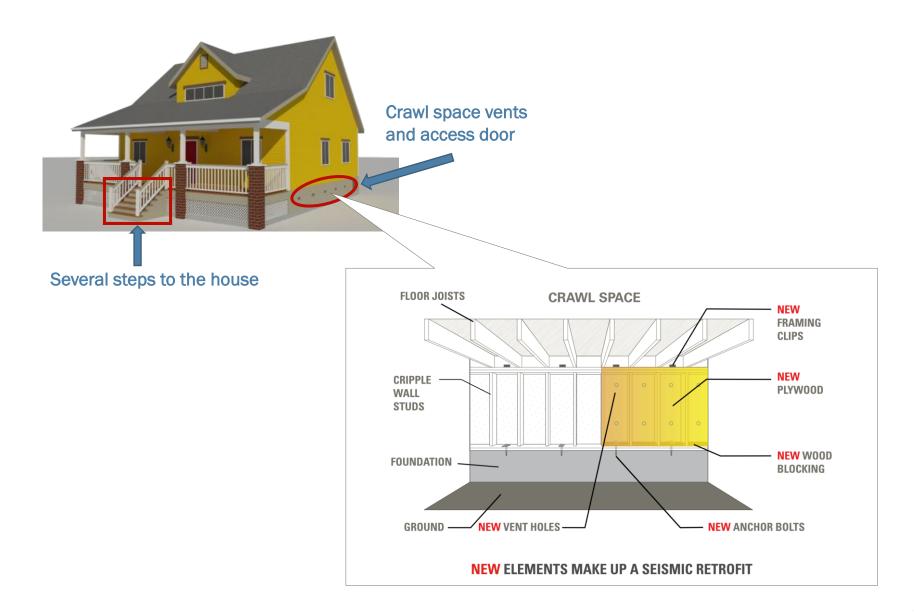


Cripple wall collapsed

2014 South Napa M6.0 Earthquake damage

Narrowing the Protection Gap: Mitigation

EBB Retrofit: Cripple Wall



Earthquake Brace + Bolt

Cripple Wall Retrofit: Framing Clips, Foundation Plates, and Plywood



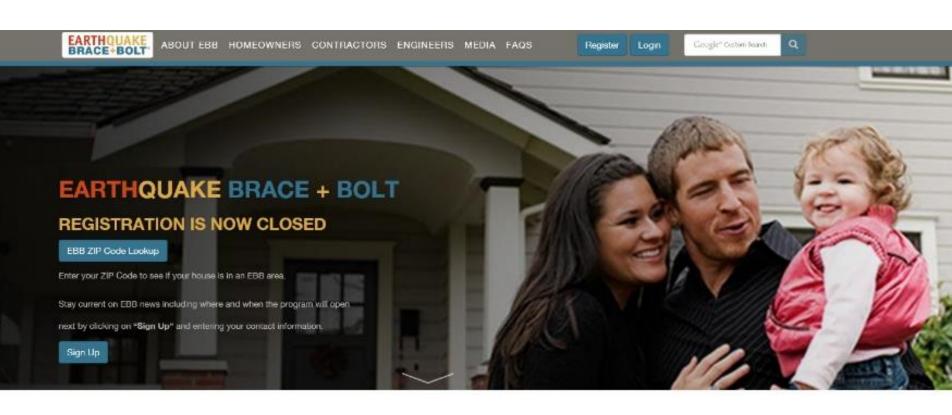
Plywood brace



Foundation plate Crawlspace After Retrofit

Crawlspace **Before** Retrofit

EarthquakeBraceBolt.com



11,000 Retrofits Over Last 5 Years

Grant recipients are not required to be a CEA policyholder

CEA policyholders may be eligible for up to a 25% premium discount.

PROBLEM

State funded mitigation grants potentially subject to federal taxation.

State Funded Mitigation Programs

California Alabama Image: Comparison of the sector of the sect

North Carolina



South Carolina



Safe Home Program

H.R. 5494: Catastrophe Loss Mitigation Incentive and Tax Parity Act of 2019

Establishes tax exempt status for grants from state-funded residential mitigation programs for earthquake, windstorm and wildfire.

Sponsor: Rep. Mike Thompson (D, CA)

Co-Sponsors:	California		Alabama	South Carolina	Wisconsin
	Rep. Aguilar (D)	Rep. Garamendi (D)	Rep. Byrne (R)	Rep. Rice (R)	Rep. Moore (D)
	Rep. Bera (D)	Rep. Gomez (D)	Rep. Rogers (R)	North Carolina	
	Rep. Brownley (D)	Rep. Panetta (D)	Rep. Sewell (D)	Rep. Rouzer (R)	
	Rep. Calvert (R)	Rep. Sanchez (D)		,	
	Rep. Chu (D)	Rep. Speier (D)			
	Rep. Cisneros (D)	Rep. Swalwell (D)			
	Rep. Cook (R)				



Goal: Pass H.R. 5494 in 2020

OPPORTUNITY

Enable CEA to provide approximately \$50 million per year for natural catastrophe mitigation in California.

CEA Return Period	Probability	2020 Estimated CEA Loss	Reoccurrence of Previous Earthquakes	2020 Claim Paying Capacity 1 in 400 Return Period	
1 in 400	.25%	\$19 B		\$19 B IAL \$1.7 B	
1 in 350	.28%	\$17.7 B		CEA Surcharge \$1 B	
1 in 300	.33%	\$16.3 B		Bond Proceeds \$1.1 B	
1 in 250	.40%	\$14.9 B			
1 in 200	.50%	\$13 B	1906 San Francisco \$13 B		
1 in 150	.66%	\$11 B		Reinsurance \$9.2 B	
1 in 100	1%	\$8.6 B	1994 Northridge \$8 B 1868 Hayward	φ <i>γ</i> .2 υ	
1 in 50	2%	\$5.2 B	\$6B	Capital \$6 B	:
1 in 10	10%	\$630 M	>\$1.3 B 1989 Loma Prieta 2014 Napa 2019 Ridgecrest		

CEA Claim Paying Capacity

Rating Agencies require CEA to meet an extremely conservative benchmark: enough claim paying capability for a 1 in 400 year return period.

For 2020, CEA must have access to \$19 billion to pay for potential claims. The probability of incurring this much in covered claims is ¼ of 1%.

To meet this benchmark this year, CEA will spend nearly \$400 million in exchange for \$9.2 billion of claim paying capacity.

Since opening in 1996, CEA has spent \$5 billion for its reinsurance protection. Because California has not been hit by a catastrophic earthquake during that time, reinsurers have paid a total of \$250,000 in reinsurance claims over that same period.

CEA Return Period	Probability	2020 Estimated CEA Loss	Reoccurrence of Previous Earthquakes	2020 Claim Paying Capacity 1 in 400 Return Period	Concept
4 : 400	05%	\$40 D		\$19 B	\$19 B
1 in 400	.25%	\$19 B		IAL \$1.7 B	Contingent Capital
1 in 350	.28%	\$17.7 B		CEA Surcharge \$1 B	\$2.8 B
1 in 300	.33%	\$16.3 B		Bond Proceeds \$1.1 B	
1 in 250	.40%	\$14.9 B			IAL \$1.7 B
			1906 San Francisco		CEA Surcharge \$1 B
1 in 200	.50%	\$13 B	\$13 B		Bond Proceeds \$1.1 B
1 in 150 1 in 100	.66% 1%	\$11 B \$8.6 B	1994 Northridge \$8 B 1868 Hayward \$6 B	Reinsurance \$9.2 B	Reinsurance \$6.4 B
1 in 50 1 in 10	2%	\$5.2 B \$630 M	>\$1.3 B 1989 Loma Prieta 2014 Napa 2019 Ridgecrest	Capital \$6 B	Capital \$6 B

Establish a new layer of a contingent capital, funded by a post-event assessment (maximum: 2%) on most property and casualty lines.

Excluding: Work Comp, Med Mal and Earthquake

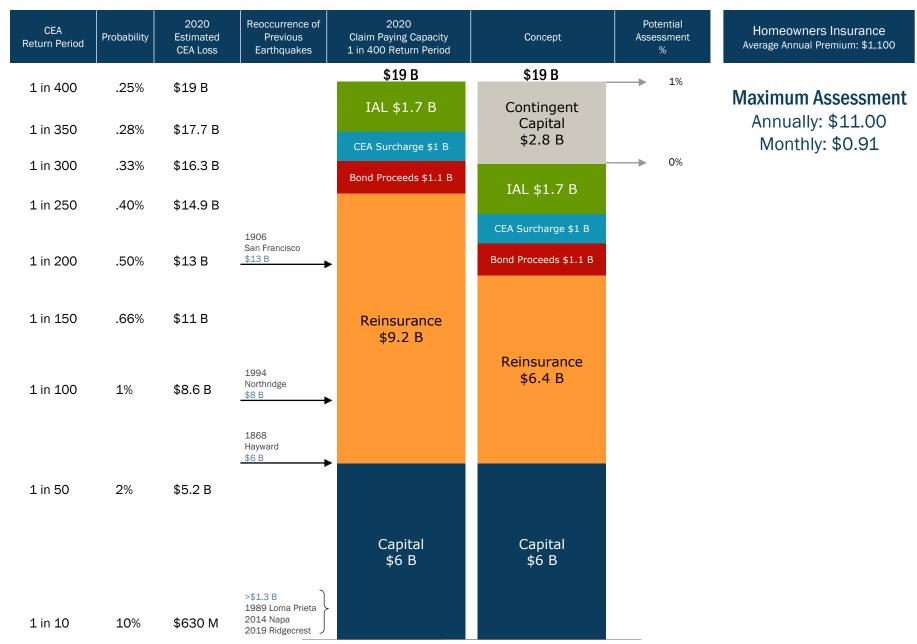
Probability of any assessment being triggered is less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1%.

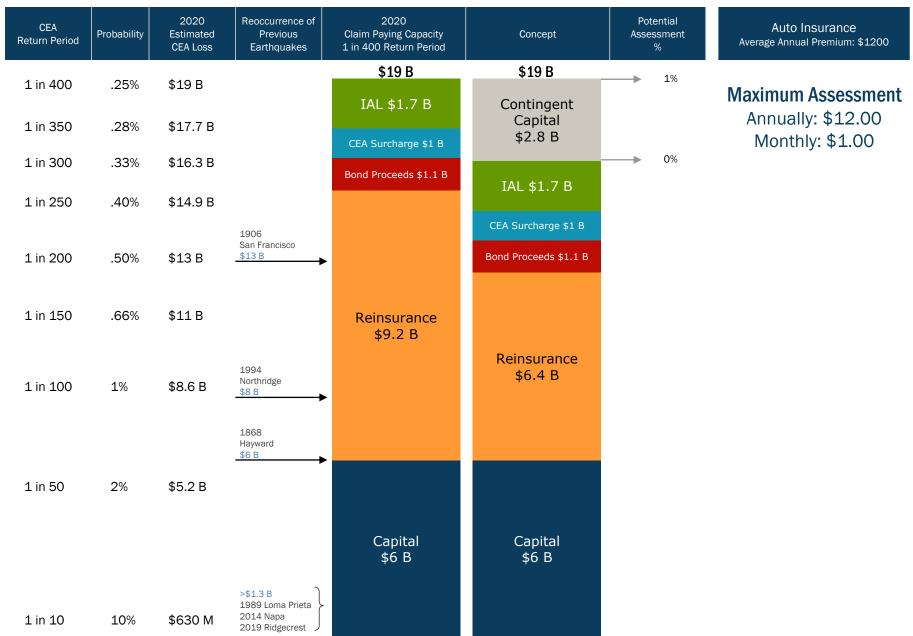
In exchange for the Contingent Capital layer approximately \$50 M/year will be invested in earthquake and wildfire mitigation.



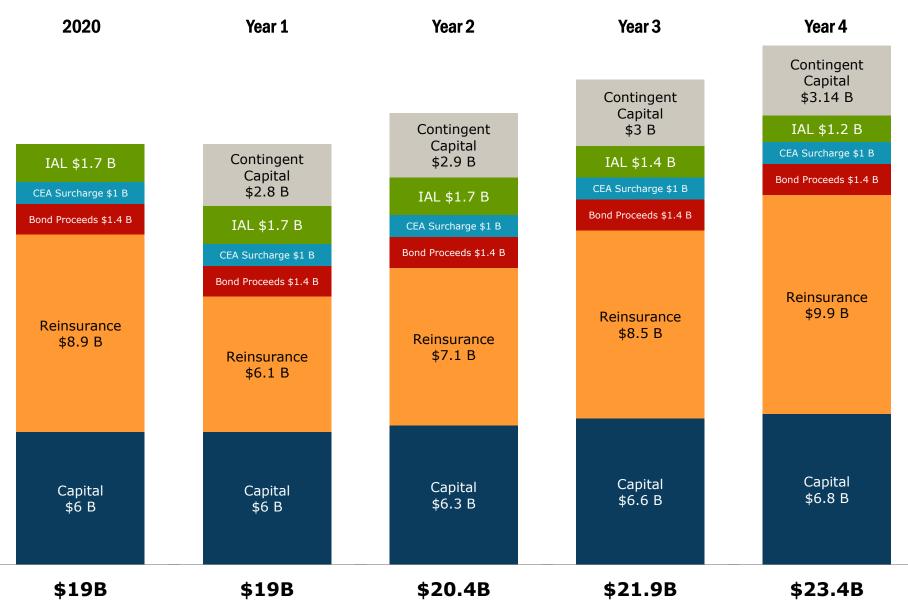
Probability of a maximum assessment is 1/4 of 1%.

A reoccurrence of any of the most damaging earthquakes in California history would not trigger a post-event assessment.





Projection: Assuming 7% Exposure Growth



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