

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORP  
Form 10-K  
March 02, 2015

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

X ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

(FEE REQUIRED)

For the fiscal year ended: December 31, 2014 OR

\_ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

(NO FEE REQUIRED)

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 001-10607

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

No. 36-2678171

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

(Address of principal executive office)

60601

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 312 346 8100

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

Common Stock/\$1 par value

New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes: X/ No:

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes: / No: X

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes: X/ No:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes: X/No:

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one).

Large accelerated filer x

Accelerated filer o

Non-accelerated filer o

Smaller reporting company o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes: /

No: X

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The aggregate fair value of the registrant's voting Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant (assuming, for purposes of this calculation only, that the registrant's directors and executive officers, the registrant's various employee benefit plans and American Business & Personal Insurance Mutual, Inc. and its subsidiaries are all affiliates of the registrant), based on the closing sale price of the registrant's common stock on June 30, 2014, the last day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$3,970,584,808.

The registrant had 260,998,263 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of January 31, 2015.

Documents incorporated by reference:

The following documents are incorporated by reference into that part of this Form 10-K designated to the right of the document title.

Title	Part
Proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders	III, Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14
Exhibits as specified in exhibit index (page 111)	IV, Item 15

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There are 112 pages in this report

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## PART I

### Item 1 - Business

(a) **General Description of Business.** Old Republic International Corporation is a Chicago based holding company engaged in the single business of insurance underwriting and related services. It conducts its operations principally through a number of regulated insurance company subsidiaries organized into three major segments, namely, it's General Insurance Group (property and liability insurance), Title Insurance Group, and the Republic Financial Indemnity Group ("RFIG") (mortgage guaranty ("MI") and consumer credit indemnity ("CCI")) Run-off Business. References herein to such groups apply to the Company's subsidiaries engaged in these respective segments of business. The results of a small life and accident insurance business are included within the corporate and other caption of this report. "Old Republic" or "the Company" refers to Old Republic International Corporation and its subsidiaries as the context requires.

The insurance business is distinguished from most others in that the prices (premiums) charged for various insurance products are set without certainty of the ultimate benefit and claim costs that will emerge or be incurred, often many years after issuance and expiration of a policy. This basic fact casts Old Republic as a risk-taking enterprise managed for the long run. The business is therefore conducted with a primary focus on the achievement of favorable underwriting results over cycles, and on the maintenance of financial soundness in support of the subsidiaries' long-term obligations to insurance beneficiaries. To achieve these objectives, adherence to certain basic insurance risk management principles is stressed, and asset diversification and quality are emphasized. The underwriting principles encompass:

• Disciplined risk selection, evaluation, and pricing to reduce uncertainty and adverse selection;

• Enhancing the predictability of expected outcomes through insurance of the largest number of homogeneous risks as to each type of coverage;

• Reducing the insurance portfolio risk profile through:

• diversification and spread of insured risks; and

• assimilation of uncorrelated asset and liability exposures across economic sectors that tend to offset or counterbalance one another; and

• Effective management of gross and net limits of liability through appropriate use of reinsurance.

In addition to income arising from Old Republic's basic underwriting and related services functions, significant investment income is earned from invested funds generated by those functions and from shareholders' capital. Investment management aims for stability of income from interest and dividends, protection of capital, and assuring sufficient liquidity to meet insurance underwriting and other obligations as they become payable in the future. Securities trading and the realization of capital gains are not objectives. The investment philosophy is therefore best characterized as emphasizing value, credit quality, and relatively long-term holding periods. The Company's ability to hold both fixed maturity and equity securities for long periods of time is in turn enabled by the scheduling of maturities in contemplation of an appropriate matching of assets and liabilities, and by investments in large capitalization equity securities with necessary market liquidity.

In light of the above factors, the Company's affairs are necessarily managed for the long-run and without significant regard to the arbitrary strictures of quarterly or even annual reporting periods that American industry must observe. In Old Republic's view, such short reporting time frames do not comport well with the long-term nature of much of its business. Management believes that the Company's operating results and financial condition can best be evaluated by

observing underwriting and overall operating performance trends over succeeding five to ten year intervals. Such extended periods can encompass one or two economic and/or underwriting cycles, and thereby provide appropriate time frames for such cycles to run their course and for reserved claim costs to be quantified with greater finality and effect.

The contributions to consolidated net revenues and income before taxes, and the assets and shareholders' equity of each Old Republic segment are set forth in the following table. This information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, the notes thereto, and the "Management Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations" appearing elsewhere in this report.

## Financial Information Relating to Segments of Business (a)

Net Revenues (b)	(\$ in Millions)		
Years Ended December 31:	2014	2013	2012
General	\$3,113.5	\$2,849.9	\$2,699.4
Title	1,791.6	2,025.6	1,707.1
Corporate & Other - net (c)	70.0	65.6	68.3
Subtotal	4,975.3	4,941.1	4,474.9
RFIG Run-off	282.9	353.4	447.3
Subtotal	5,258.3	5,294.5	4,922.2
Consolidated realized investment gains (losses)	272.3	148.1	47.8
Consolidated	\$5,530.7	\$5,442.7	\$4,970.1
Income (Loss) Before Taxes			
Years Ended December 31:	2014	2013	2012
General	\$221.3	\$288.3	\$261.0
Title	99.5	124.3	73.8
Corporate & Other - net (c)	5.7	2.1	(2.7 )
Subtotal	326.7	414.7	332.1
RFIG Run-off	10.3	110.0	(508.6 )
Subtotal	337.1	524.8	(176.4 )
Consolidated realized investment gains (losses)	272.3	148.1	47.8
Consolidated	\$609.4	\$672.9	\$(128.5 )
Assets			
As of December 31:	2014	2013	2012
General	\$14,251.8	\$13,276.6	\$12,770.2
Title	1,243.0	1,185.5	1,076.5
Corporate & Other - net (c)	384.8	249.8	328.9
Subtotal	15,879.7	14,712.0	14,175.6
RFIG Run-off	1,108.4	1,822.3	2,051.1
Consolidated	\$16,988.1	\$16,534.4	\$16,226.8
Shareholders' Equity			
As of December 31:	2014	2013	2012
General (d)	\$2,963.0	\$2,986.3	\$2,992.3
Title (d)	463.4	445.2	400.9
Corporate & Other - net (c)	291.5	357.2	259.6
Subtotal	3,718.0	3,788.8	3,652.9
RFIG Run-off (d)	206.0	(13.8 )	(56.6 )
Consolidated	\$3,924.0	\$3,775.0	\$3,596.2

Reference is made to the table in Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, incorporated herein by (a)reference, which shows the contribution of each subcategory to the consolidated net revenues and income or loss before income taxes of Old Republic's insurance industry segments.

(b)

Revenues consist of net premiums, fees, net investment and other income earned. Realized investment gains (losses) are shown in total for all groups combined since the investment portfolio is managed as a whole.

(c) Represents amounts for Old Republic's holding company parent, minor corporate services subsidiaries, a small life and accident insurance operation and consolidation elimination adjustments.

Shareholders' equity excludes intercompany financing arrangements for the following segments: General - \$740.6, (d) \$585.6, and \$489.4 as of December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively; Title - \$173.9 as of December 31, 2014 and \$143.9 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012; RFIG Run-off - \$- as of December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012.

### General Insurance Group

Old Republic's General Insurance segment is best characterized as a commercial lines insurance business with a strong focus on liability insurance coverages. Most of these coverages are provided to businesses, government, and other institutions. The Company does not have a meaningful exposure to personal lines insurance such as homeowners and private automobile coverages, nor does it insure significant amounts of commercial or other real property. In continuance of its commercial lines orientation, Old Republic also focuses on specific sectors of the North American economy, most prominently the transportation (trucking and general aviation), commercial construction, healthcare, education, retail and wholesale, forest products, energy, general manufacturing, and financial services industries. In managing the insurance risks it undertakes, the Company employs various underwriting and loss mitigation techniques such as utilization of policy deductibles, captive insurance risk-sharing arrangements, and retrospective rating and policyholder dividend plans. These underwriting techniques are intended to better correlate premium charges with the ultimate claims experience of individual or groups of assureds.

Over the years, the General Insurance Group's operations have been developed steadily through a combination of internal growth, the establishment of additional subsidiaries focused on new types of coverages and/or industry sectors, and through several mergers of smaller companies. As a result, this segment has become widely diversified with a business base encompassing the following major coverages:

**Automobile Extended Warranty Insurance (1992):** Coverage is provided to the vehicle owner for certain mechanical or electrical repair or replacement costs after the manufacturer's warranty has expired.

**Aviation (1983):** Insurance policies protect the value of aircraft hulls and afford liability coverage for acts that result in injury, loss of life, and property damage to passengers and others on the ground or in the air.

**Commercial Automobile Insurance (1930's):** Covers vehicles (mostly trucks) used principally in commercial pursuits. Policies cover damage to insured vehicles and liabilities incurred by an assured for bodily injury and property damage sustained by third parties.

**Commercial Multi-Peril ("CMP")(1920's):** Policies afford liability coverage for claims arising from the acts of owners or employees, and protection for the physical assets of businesses.

**Financial Indemnity:** Multiple types of specialty coverages, including most prominently the following four, are underwritten by Old Republic within this financial indemnity products classification.

**Errors & Omissions("E&O")/Directors & Officers ("D&O")(1983):** E&O liability policies are written for non-medical professional service providers such as lawyers, architects, and consultants, and provide coverage for legal expenses, and indemnity settlements for claims alleging breaches of professional standards. D&O coverage provides for the payment of legal expenses, and indemnity settlements for claims made against the directors and officers of corporations from a variety of sources, most typically shareholders.

**Fidelity (1981):** Bonds cover the exposures of financial institutions and commercial and other enterprises for losses of monies or debt and equity securities due to acts of employee dishonesty.

**Guaranteed Asset Protection ("GAP")(2003):** This insurance indemnifies an automobile loan borrower for the dollar value difference between an insurance company's liability for the total loss (remaining cash value) of an insured vehicle and the amount still owed on an automobile loan.

**Surety (1981):** Bonds are insurance company guarantees of performance by a corporate principal or individual such as for the completion of a building or road project, or payment on various types of contracts.

**General Liability (1920's):** Protects against liability of an assured which stems from carelessness, negligence, or failure to act, and results in property damage or personal injury to others.

**Home Warranty Insurance (1981):** This product provides repair and/or replacement coverage for home systems (e.g. plumbing, heating, and electrical) and designated appliances.

**Inland Marine (1920's):** Coverage pertains to the insurance of property in transit over land and of property which is mobile by nature.

**Travel Accident (1970):** Coverages provided under these policies, some of which are also underwritten by the Company's Canadian life insurance affiliate, cover monetary losses arising from trip delay and cancellation for individual insureds.

Workers' Compensation (1910's): This coverage is purchased by employers to provide insurance for employees' lost wages and medical benefits in the event of work-related injury, disability, or death.

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(Parenthetical dates refer to the year(s) when Old Republic's Companies began underwriting the coverages)  
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Commercial automobile, general liability and workers' compensation insurance policy coverages are typically produced in tandem for many assureds. For 2014, production of workers' compensation direct insurance premiums accounted for approximately 37.6% of consolidated General Insurance Group direct premiums written, while commercial automobile and general liability direct premium production amounted to approximately 27.5% and 11.3%, respectively, of such consolidated totals.

Approximately 91% of general insurance premiums are produced through independent agency or brokerage channels, while the remaining 9% is obtained through direct production facilities.

#### Title Insurance Group

Old Republic's flagship title insurance company was founded in 1907. The Title Insurance Group's business consists primarily of the issuance of policies to real estate purchasers and investors based upon searches of the public records which contain information concerning interests in real property. The policies insure against losses arising out of defects, liens and encumbrances affecting the insured title and not excluded or excepted from the coverage of the policy. For the year ended December 31, 2014, approximately 27% of the Company's consolidated title premium and related fee income stemmed from direct operations (which include branch offices of its title insurers and wholly owned agency and service subsidiaries of the Company), while the remaining 73% emanated from independent title agents and underwritten title companies.

There are two basic types of title insurance policies: lenders' policies and owners' policies. Both are issued for a one-time premium. Most mortgages made in the United States are extended by mortgage bankers, savings and commercial banks, state and federal agencies, and life insurance companies. These financial institutions secure title insurance policies to protect their mortgagees' interest in the real property. This protection remains in effect for as long as the mortgagee has an interest in the property. A separate title insurance policy may be issued to the owner of the real estate. An owner's policy of title insurance protects an owner's interest in the title to the property.

The premiums charged for the issuance of title insurance policies vary with the policy amount and the type of policy issued. The premium is collected in full when the real estate transaction is closed, there being no recurring fee thereafter. In many areas, premiums charged on subsequent policies on the same property may be reduced depending generally upon the time elapsed between issuance of the previous policies and the nature of the transactions for which the policies are issued. Most of the charge to the customer relates to title services rendered in conjunction with the issuance of a policy rather than to the possibility of loss due to risks insured against. Accordingly, the cost of service performed by a title insurer relates for the most part to the prevention of loss rather than to the assumption of the risk of loss. Claim losses that do occur result primarily from title search and examination mistakes, fraud, forgery, incapacity, missing heirs and escrow processing errors.

In connection with its title insurance operations, Old Republic also provides escrow closing and construction disbursement services, as well as real estate information products, national default management services, and a variety of other services pertaining to real estate transfers and loan transactions.

#### Republic Financial Indemnity Group (RFIG) Run-off Business

Old Republic's RFIG run-off business consists of its mortgage guaranty and CCI operations.

Private mortgage insurance protects mortgage lenders and investors from default related losses on residential mortgage loans made primarily to homebuyers who make down payments of less than 20% of the home's purchase price. The mortgage guaranty operation insures only first mortgage loans, primarily on residential properties incorporating one-to-four family dwelling units. Old Republic's mortgage guaranty business was started in 1973.

There are two principal types of private mortgage insurance coverage: "primary" and "pool". Primary mortgage insurance provides mortgage default protection on individual loans and covers a stated percentage of the unpaid loan principal, delinquent interest, and certain expenses associated with the default and subsequent foreclosure. In lieu of paying the stated coverage percentage, the Company may pay the entire claim amount, take title to the mortgaged property, and subsequently sell the property to mitigate its loss. Pool insurance, which is written on a group of loans in negotiated transactions, provides coverage that ranges up to 100% of the net loss on each individual loan included in the pool, subject to provisions regarding deductibles, caps on individual exposures, and aggregate stop loss provisions which limit aggregate losses to a specified percentage of the total original balances of all loans in the pool.

Traditional primary insurance was issued on an individual loan basis to mortgage bankers, brokers, commercial banks and savings institutions through a network of Company-managed underwriting sites located throughout the country. Traditional primary loans were individually reviewed (except for loans insured under delegated approval programs) and priced according to filed premium rates. In underwriting traditional primary business, the Company generally adhered to the underwriting guidelines published by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, purchasers of many of the loans the Company insured. Delegated underwriting programs allowed approved lenders to commit the Company to insure loans provided they adhered to predetermined underwriting guidelines.

Bulk and other insurance was issued on groups of loans to mortgage banking customers through a centralized risk assessment and underwriting department. These groups of loans were priced in the aggregate, on a bid or negotiated basis. Coverage for insurance issued in this manner was provided through primary insurance policies (loan level

coverage) or pool insurance policies (aggregate coverage). The Company considers transactions designated as bulk insurance to be exposed to higher risk (as determined by characteristics such as origination channel, loan amount, credit quality, and extent of loan documentation) than those designated as other insurance.

Before insuring any loans, the Company issued to each approved customer a master policy outlining the terms and conditions under which coverage would be provided. Primary business was then produced via the issuance of a commitment/certificate for each loan submitted and approved for insurance. In the case of business providing pool coverage, a separate pool insurance policy was issued covering the particular loans applicable to each transaction.

As to all types of mortgage insurance products, the amount of premium charge depended on various underwriting criteria such as loan-to-value ratios, the level of coverage being provided, the borrower's credit history, the type of loan instrument (whether fixed rate/fixed payment or an adjustable rate/adjustable payment), documentation type, and whether or not the insured property is categorized as an investment or owner occupied property. Coverage is non-cancelable by the Company (except in the case of non-payment of premium or certain master policy violations) and premiums are paid under single, annual, or monthly payment plans. Single premiums are paid at the inception of coverage and provide coverage for the entire policy term. Annual and monthly premiums are renewable on their anniversary dates with the premium charge determined on the basis of the original or outstanding loan amount. The majority of the Company's direct premiums are written under monthly premium plans. Premiums may be paid by borrowers as part of their monthly mortgage payment and passed through to the Company by the servicer of the loan or they may be paid directly by the originator of, or investor in the mortgage loan.

As reported in earlier periods, the Company's flagship mortgage guaranty insurance carrier, Republic Mortgage Insurance Company ("RMIC"), had been operating pursuant to a waiver of minimum state regulatory capital requirements since late 2009. This waiver expired on August 31, 2011 and, as a consequence, RMIC and its sister company Republic Insurance Company of North Carolina ("RMICNC"), discontinued writing new business in all states and limited themselves to servicing the run-off of their existing business. They were placed under the North Carolina Department of Insurance's ("NCDOI") administrative supervision the following year and ultimately ordered to defer the payment of 40% of all settled claims as a deferred payment obligation ("DPO").

On July 1, 2014, the NCDOI issued a Final Order approving an Amended and Restated Corrective Plan (the "Amended Plan") submitted jointly on April 16, 2014, by RMIC and RMICNC. Under the Amended Plan, RMIC and RMICNC were authorized to pay 100% of their DPOs accrued as of June 30, 2014, and to settle all subsequent valid claims entirely in cash, without establishing any DPOs. In anticipation of receiving this Final Order, ORI contributed \$125.0 million in cash and securities to RMIC in June 2014. In mid-July 2014, in furtherance of the Final Order, RMIC and RMICNC processed payments of their accumulated DPO balances of approximately \$657.0 million relating to fully settled claims charged to periods extending between January 19, 2012 and June 30, 2014. Both subsidiaries remain under the supervision of the NCDOI as they continue to operate in run-off mode. The approval of the Amended Plan notwithstanding, the NCDOI retains its regulatory supervisory powers to review and amend the terms of the Amended Plan in the future as circumstances may warrant.

RMIC's evaluation of the potential long-term underwriting performance of the run-off book of business is based on various modeling techniques. The resulting models take into account actual premium and paid claim experience of prior periods, together with a large number of assumptions and judgments about future outcomes that are highly sensitive to a wide range of estimates. Many of these estimates and underlying assumptions relate to matters over which the Company has no control, including: 1) The conflicted interests, as well as the varying mortgage servicing and foreclosure practices of a large number of insured lending institutions; 2) General economic and industry-specific trends and events; and 3) The evolving or future social and economic policies of the U.S. Government vis-à-vis such critical sectors as the banking, mortgage lending, and housing industries, as well as its policies for resolving the insolvencies and assigning a possible future role to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. These matters notwithstanding,

RMIC's standard model of forecasted results extending through 2022 continues to reflect ultimate profitability for the book of business.

A long-used RMIC standard model indicates that underwriting performance of the book of business should, in the aggregate, be positive over the extended ten year run-off period assumed to end on or about December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2014, it is nonetheless possible that MI operating results could be negative in the near term. As of December 31, 2014, the total statutory capital, inclusive of a contingency reserve of \$167.8 million, in RFIG's mortgage insurance subsidiaries was approximately \$222.9 million. As of the same date, RFIG's consolidated GAAP capitalization amounted to \$206.0 million.

CCI policies, which have been issued by the Company since 1954, provide limited indemnity coverage to lenders and other financial intermediaries. The coverage is for the risk of non-payment of loan balances by individual buyers and borrowers. Claim costs are typically affected by unemployment, bankruptcy, and other issues leading to failures to pay. During 2008, the Company ceased the underwriting of new policies and the existing book of business was placed in run-off operating mode. During 2014, CCI underwriting performance was affected negatively by significant litigation costs arising from claims by and against a major banking institution.

### Corporate and Other Operations

Corporate and other operations include the accounts of a small life and accident insurance business as well as those of the parent holding company and several minor corporate services subsidiaries that perform investment management, payroll, administrative and minor marketing services. The life and accident business registered net premium revenues of \$60.7 million, \$59.6 million, and \$58.9 million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. This business is conducted in both the United States and Canada and consists mostly of limited product offerings sold through financial intermediaries such as automobile dealers, travel agents, and marketing channels that are also utilized in some of Old Republic's general insurance operations. Production of term life insurance, accounting for net premiums earned of \$11.9 million, \$13.0 million, and \$13.3 million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, was terminated and placed in run off as of year end 2004.

### Consolidated Underwriting Statistics

The following table reflects underwriting statistics covering premiums and related loss, expense, and policyholders' dividend ratios for the major coverages underwritten in the Company's insurance segments.

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	(\$ in Millions)			
Years Ended December 31:	2014	2013	2012	
General Insurance Group:				
Overall Experience: (d)				
Net Premiums Earned	\$2,735.6	\$2,513.7	\$2,324.4	
Benefits and Claim Ratio	77.9	% 73.6	% 73.0	%
Expense Ratio	22.9	23.7	25.7	
Composite Ratio	100.8	% 97.3	% 98.7	%
Experience by Major Coverages:				
Commercial Automobile (Principally Trucking):				
Net Premiums Earned	\$873.5	\$824.2	\$767.0	
Benefits and Claim Ratio	74.0	% 76.1	% 75.3	%
Workers' Compensation:				
Net Premiums Earned	\$1,109.6	\$997.1	\$924.9	
Benefits and Claim Ratio	89.2	% 79.6	% 78.6	%
General Liability:				
Net Premiums Earned	\$170.0	\$158.4	\$145.2	
Benefits and Claim Ratio	88.2	% 78.5	% 63.8	%
Three Above Coverages Combined:				
Net Premiums Earned	\$2,153.2	\$1,979.9	\$1,837.2	
Benefits and Claim Ratio	82.9	% 78.0	% 76.1	%
Financial Indemnity: (a)(d)				
Net Premiums Earned	\$105.9	\$95.9	\$97.2	
Benefits and Claim Ratio	25.6	% 21.4	% 29.6	%
Inland Marine and Commercial Multi-Peril:				
Net Premiums Earned	\$206.3	\$193.5	\$177.2	
Benefits and Claim Ratio	65.7	% 59.6	% 71.6	%
Home and Automobile Warranty:				
Net Premiums Earned	\$213.1	\$187.8	\$161.1	
Benefits and Claim Ratio	65.1	% 70.4	% 68.8	%
Other Coverages: (b)				