

HCI Group, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 22, 2017
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

OR

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

Commission File Number

001-34126

HCI Group, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida
(State of Incorporation)

20-5961396
(IRS Employer

Identification No.)

5300 West Cypress Street, Suite 100

Tampa, FL 33607

(Address, including zip code, of principal executive offices)

(813) 849-9500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Shares, no par value	New York Stock Exchange
Preferred Share Purchase Rights	New York Stock Exchange
8.00% Senior Notes due 2020	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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 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 (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes 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.

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2016, computed by reference to the price at which the common stock was last sold on June 30, 2016, was \$234,690,386.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, no par value, on February 14, 2017 was 10,282,438.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information required by Part III of this Form 10-K is incorporated by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement which will be filed not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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PART I

ITEM 1 *Business*

General

HCI Group, Inc. is a Florida-based company that, through its subsidiaries is engaged in a variety of business activities, including property and casualty insurance, reinsurance, real estate and information technology. Its principal business is property and casualty insurance. HCI was incorporated in 2006. References to we, our, us, the Company, or HC this Form 10-K generally refer to HCI Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Our principal executive offices are located at 5300 West Cypress Street, Suite 100, Tampa, Florida 33607, and our telephone number is (813) 849-9500.

Based on our organizational structure, revenue sources, and evaluation of financial and operating performances by management, we manage four operating divisions under one reporting segment, which includes the following operations:

a) Insurance Operations

Property and casualty insurance

Reinsurance

b) Other Operations

Real estate

Information technology

Insurance Operations

Property and Casualty Insurance

Our principal operating subsidiary, Homeowners Choice Property & Casualty Insurance Company, Inc. (HCPCI), was incorporated and began operations in 2007. Through HCPCI, we currently provide property and casualty insurance to homeowners, condominium owners and tenants on properties located in Florida. HCPCI s operations are supported by HCI and the following wholly owned subsidiaries of HCI:

Homeowners Choice Managers, Inc. acts as managing general agent and provides marketing, underwriting, claims settlement, accounting and financial services to HCPCI;

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Southern Administration, Inc. provides policy administration services to HCPCI; and

Claddaugh Casualty Insurance Company Ltd. provides reinsurance to HCPCI. (See *Reinsurance* below)

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HCPCI began operations by participating in a take-out program through which we assumed insurance policies held by Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Citizens), a Florida state-supported insurer. The take-out program is a legislatively mandated program designed to reduce the State's risk exposure by encouraging private companies to assume policies from Citizens. We have assumed policies in a series of separate transactions, which took place from July 2007 through November 2016. In addition, we acquired policies from one Florida carrier in November 2011. Substantially all of our premium revenue since inception has come from the policies acquired in these transactions and subsequent renewals. As of December 31, 2016, our premiums in force and policy count were approximately \$375 million and 150,000, respectively.

Policyholders whose policies have been assumed by us or another insurance company have the option to opt out of the assumption and return to Citizens. With respect to our November 2013 through November 2016 assumptions, the opt-out provision was limited to the thirty-day period preceding and following the assumption date. Policyholders who stay with us may cancel their policies any time. Citizens has historically required us to offer renewals on the policies we acquire in the take-out program for a period of three years subsequent to their initial expiration. The policyholders have the option to renew with us or they may place their coverage with another insurance company. We strive to retain these policies by offering competitive rates and exceptional service to our policyholders. Opportunities to acquire large numbers of policies from Citizens meeting our strict underwriting criteria have diminished in recent years. We may, however, selectively pursue additional assumption transactions with Citizens as opportunities arise, provided the assumed policies meet our underwriting criteria. We also continually explore accretive opportunities to acquire business from other insurance companies.

HCPCI began writing flood coverage for Florida homeowners in January 2014 in response to the demand for an alternative to the Federal National Flood Insurance Program for Florida homeowners. The flood coverage is offered on a limited basis as a policy endorsement to eligible Florida customers who are most likely to be impacted by the significant rate increases that may result from the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform and Modernization Act of 2012. In October 2015, HCPCI was approved by the Florida Office of Insurance Regulation (FLOIR) to write standalone flood insurance policies for Florida homeowners. In addition, in 2016, we launched TypTap Insurance Company (TypTap), a Florida insurance subsidiary also approved by the FLOIR to write various insurance products for Florida homeowners. TypTap features an online platform for quoting and binding policies that is designed to be accessible by any Internet capable devices.

We plan to seek opportunities to enter the property and casualty insurance market and establish our presence in other states, especially with residential flood insurance. We previously had one Alabama domiciled insurance subsidiary, Homeowners Choice Assurance Company, Inc., which had not written any insurance policies and has been dissolved and its license surrendered as of December 31, 2016.

Our operating and growth strategies for our property and casualty insurance business are to continually optimize the existing book of business, manage our costs and expenses, diversify both geographically and with new product offerings, develop and deploy new technologies to streamline operations, including policy underwriting and production, and pursue accretive opportunities to acquire policies when they arise, whether from Citizens or other insurance companies.

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We face various challenges to implementing our operating and growth strategies. Since we currently write policies that cover Florida homeowners, condominium owners, and tenants, we cover losses that may arise from, among other things, catastrophes, which could have a significant adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. To mitigate our risk of such catastrophic losses, we cede a portion of our exposure to reinsurers under contracts called catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance treaties. Reinsurance is by far the largest cost to our property and casualty insurance business. Even without catastrophic events, we may incur losses and loss adjustment expenses that deviate substantially from our estimates and that may exceed our reserves, in which case our net income and capital would decrease. Our operating and growth strategies may also be impacted by regulation of our business by the State of Florida and other states in which we may operate. Currently we are licensed to operate in only Florida. To operate in any other state we must first obtain a license from the insurance regulatory authorities in that state. Insurance regulators also must approve our policy forms and premium rates as well as monitor our compliance with financial and regulatory requirements. Additionally, we may compete with large, well-established insurance companies, possessing greater financial resources, larger agency networks, and greater name recognition. See Item 1A, Risk Factors, below.

Competition

We operate in highly competitive markets where we face competition from national, regional and residual market insurance companies and, in the case of flood insurance, the U.S. government. We believe that we have approximately 10 significant competitors writing homeowners property and casualty insurance in the state of Florida. Based on September 30, 2016 annualized premiums written data, from the FLOIR, excluding State Farm Florida Insurance Company, we are the fifth largest provider of homeowners property and casualty insurance in the state.

Our competitors may have larger financial capacities, greater resource availability, and more diversification in terms of insurance coverage. Our competitors include companies which market their products through agents, as well as companies which sell insurance directly to their customers. In addition, large national insurers that left the Florida market more than a decade ago after numerous hurricanes impacted the state, may reenter the Florida homeowners property and casualty insurance market and they may have certain competitive advantages such as increased name recognition, increased loyalty of their customer base, and reduced policy acquisition costs. We may also face competition from new or temporary entrants in our niche markets. In some cases, such entrants may, because of inexperience, desire for new business, or other reasons, price their insurance products below ours. This pricing pressure may lead to overall premium reductions across the Florida market. We did in fact implement a rate decrease in January 2016 for our new and renewal homeowners multi-peril business.

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Our competitive strategies focus on the following key areas:

Exceptional service We are committed to maintaining superior service to our policyholders and agents.

Claims settlement practices We focus on fair and timely settlement of policyholder claims.

Disciplined underwriting We analyze exposures and utilize available underwriting data to ensure policies meet our selective criteria.

New product offerings In addition to our flood-endorsed policies and wind-only program, we may cross-sell additional insurance products to our existing policyholders in order to broaden our lines of business and product mix or identify other lines of insurance to offer. Since the beginning of 2016, we have been offering flood-only policies to Florida customers.

Effective and efficient use of technology We strive to add or improve technology that can effectively and efficiently enhance service to our policyholders and agents. For instance, we currently use our internally developed application, *Exzeo*[®], to increase the efficiency of our claims processing and settlement. In addition, our on-line platform for quoting and binding residential flood policies streamlines the underwriting and policy production processes.

Geographical expansion We continue to seek opportunities to expand our business within the state of Florida and perhaps into other states to increase overall geographic diversification.

Price In the case of flood insurance, our rates are typically below the rates of the National Flood Insurance Program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which is the dominant provider of flood insurance in the United States.

Seasonality of Our Business

Our insurance business is seasonal as hurricanes and tropical storms affecting Florida typically occur during the period from June 1 through November 30 each year. Moreover, with our reinsurance treaty years typically effective on June 1 each year, any variation in the cost of our reinsurance, whether due to changes in reinsurance rates or changes in the total insured value of our policy base, will occur and be reflected in our financial results beginning June 1 each year.

Government Regulation

We are subject to the laws and regulations in any state in which we conduct our insurance business. The regulations cover all aspects of our business and are generally designed to protect

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the interests of insurance policyholders as opposed to the interests of shareholders. Such regulations relate to a wide variety of financial and non-financial matters including:

authorized lines of business;

capital and surplus requirements;

approval of allowable rates and forms;

approval of reinsurance contracts;

investment parameters;

underwriting limitations;

transactions with affiliates;

dividend limitations;

changes in control; and

market conduct.

Our failure to comply with certain provisions of applicable insurance laws and regulations could have a material, adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Regulatory Uncertainty

Certain states including Florida have adopted laws or are considering proposed legislation which, among other things, limits the ability of insurance companies to effect rate increases or to cancel, reduce or non-renew insurance coverage with respect to existing policies. The Florida legislature continuously considers bills affecting the Florida residential property insurance market. Current law penalizes insurers for noncompliance with the insurance code, establishes a private cause of action relating to claims payment practices, extends the notice period applicable to non-renewals of certain residential policies, prevents non-renewals and cancellation except for material misrepresentation and non-payment of premium and establishes procedures governing rate filings. Any changes in such laws and regulations could have a material, adverse effect on our operations or our ability to expand.

State Licensure and Approval

Most states, including Florida, require licensure and regulatory approval prior to the marketing of insurance products. Typically, licensure review is comprehensive and includes a review of a company's business plan, solvency, reinsurance, rates, and forms, the character of its officers and directors and other of its financial and non-financial aspects. The regulatory authorities may prevent entry into a new market by not granting a license. In addition, regulatory authorities may preclude or delay our entry into markets by disapproving or withholding approval of our product filings.

Statutory Reporting and Examination

All insurance companies must file quarterly and annual statements with certain regulatory agencies and are subject to regular and special examinations by those agencies. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners mandates that all insurance companies be examined

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once every five years. However, the FLOIR has the authority to conduct an examination whenever it is deemed appropriate. HCPCI's latest financial examination completed by the FLOIR related to the year ended December 31, 2010. The FLOIR is currently conducting its financial examination related to the five years ended December 31, 2015.

Liability for Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

Our liability for losses and loss adjustment expenses represents our estimate of the total cost of (i) claims that have been incurred, but not yet paid (case reserves), (ii) claims that have been incurred but not yet reported to us (IBNR), and (iii) loss adjustment expenses (LAE) which are intended to cover the ultimate cost of settling claims, including investigation and defense of lawsuits resulting from such claims. We base our estimates on various assumptions and actuarial data we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. The process of estimating the liability is inherently subjective and is influenced by many variables such as past loss experience, current claim trends and the prevailing social, economic and legal environments.

Significant time can elapse between the occurrence of an insured loss, the reporting of the loss to us and our payment of that loss. Our liability for losses and LAE, which we believe represents the best estimate at a given point in time based on facts, circumstances and historical trends then known, may necessarily be adjusted to reflect additional facts that become available during the loss settlement period.

For a discussion and summary of the activity in the liability for losses and LAE for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, see Note 15 Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Our liability for losses and LAE represents estimated costs ultimately required to settle all claims for a given period. The following table illustrates development of the estimated liability for losses and LAE as of December 31 for the years 2007 (inception) through 2016 (amounts in thousands):

Schedule of Loss Development

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Original liability for losses and LAE ¹	\$ 1,688	\$ 14,763	\$ 19,178	\$ 22,146	\$ 27,424	\$ 41,168	\$ 43,686	\$ 48,908	\$ 51,690	\$ 70,492
Re-estimated losses and LAE ² as of:										
1 year later	1,412	10,879	18,399	26,776	27,309	38,712	47,344	57,807	72,229	
2 years later	1,236	10,991	19,866	26,003	28,536	40,015	50,280	65,367		
3 years later	1,268	11,661	19,361	27,226	28,499	42,976	54,696			
4 years later	1,327	11,528	19,617	26,544	29,038	45,279				
5 years later	1,330	11,424	18,969	26,871	30,788					
6 years later	1,330	11,361	19,020	27,732						
7 years later	1,330	11,302	19,426							
8 years later	1,331	11,459								
9 years later	1,331									
Cumulative redundancy (deficiency) ³	357	3,304	(248)	(5,586)	(3,364)	(4,111)	(11,010)	(16,459)	(20,539)	
Cumulative amount of liability paid as of:										
1 year later	760	7,725	10,481	16,833	15,652	22,365	26,595	33,347	41,053	
2 years later	1,108	9,229	15,336	20,708	21,707	31,824	38,695	49,122		
3 years later	1,108	10,339	17,065	23,732	25,350	37,041	45,655			
4 years later	1,327	10,947	17,992	25,063	26,772	40,152				
5 years later	1,330	11,121	18,375	25,681	28,052					
6 years later	1,330	11,167	18,465	26,238						
7 years later	1,330	11,302	18,506							
8 years later	1,331	11,305								
9 years later	1,331									
Gross premiums earned	\$ 9,546	\$ 61,925	\$ 110,011	\$ 119,757	\$ 143,606	\$ 233,607	\$ 337,113	\$ 365,488	\$ 423,120	\$ 378,678

- 1 Represents management's original estimated liability for (i) unpaid claims, (ii) IBNR, and (iii) loss adjustment expenses.
- 2 Represents the re-estimated liabilities in later years for unpaid claims, IBNR and loss adjustment expenses for each of the respective years.
- 3 Represents the difference between the latest re-estimate and the original estimate. A redundancy indicates the original estimate is higher than the current estimate whereas a deficiency indicates the original estimate is lower than the current estimate.

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For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, revenues from insurance operations before intracompany elimination represented 95.5%, 97.5% and 97.2%, respectively, of total revenues of all operating segments. At December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, insurance operations total assets represented 87.9%, 91.8% and 94.1%, respectively, of the combined assets of all operating segments. There was no other operating division representing ten percent or more of our total revenues or combined assets. See Note 16 Segment Information to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Reinsurance

We have a Bermuda domiciled wholly owned reinsurance subsidiary, Claddaugh Casualty Insurance Company Ltd. We selectively retain risk in Claddaugh, displacing the need for HCPCI to pay premiums to third party reinsurers. Claddaugh fully collateralizes its exposure to HCPCI by depositing funds into a trust account. Claddaugh also from time to time mitigates a portion of its risk through retrocession contracts.

Other Operations

Real Estate

Our real estate operations consist of multiple properties we own and operate.

Properties Used in Operations

Our real estate used in operations consists of our headquarters building in Tampa, Florida, and our secondary insurance operations site in Ocala, Florida. At our headquarters, we lease available space to non-affiliates at various terms. The Ocala location, in addition to day-to-day operational use, serves as our alternative site in the event we experience any significant disruption at our headquarters building.

Operations at Investment Properties

Our investment properties consist of a combined 24 acres of waterfront property, land and land improvements that include one full-service restaurant and two marinas as well as two recently acquired retail shopping centers. The combined marina facilities offer to the general public: a) one dry-stack boat storage facility with capacity for approximately 314 boats; b) approximately 74 wet slips; c) two fuel facilities; and d) open areas for parking and storage. Dry-stack boat storage space is generally rented on a monthly or annual basis while the wet slips are rented on a daily or monthly basis. We acquired the restaurant and marina operations in connection with our purchase of those properties and we continue to operate them to enhance the property values. We also lease available space to non-affiliates at one of these locations.

One retail shopping center with 61,400 square feet of net rentable space is located in Sorrento, Florida and is anchored by a large, well-known grocery retailer. It was formerly the subject of a real estate development and construction project in which we were involved through an acquisition, development and construction loan arrangement (ADC Arrangement).

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Under the ADC Arrangement, Greenleaf Capital, one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, had an option to purchase the property when the construction project was completed contingent upon tenant rental commitments for at least 90% of rentable space being secured by the developer. On August 16, 2016, we exercised the purchase option and acquired the property for a purchase price of \$12,250,000, which resulted in a bargain purchase gain as of the acquisition date of approximately \$2,071,000. See Note 6 *Business Acquisitions* to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Another retail shopping center with 49,995 square feet of net rentable space is located in Melbourne, Florida and also anchored by a large, well-known grocery retailer. In December 2016, we acquired full ownership of the property in which we had a 90% non-controlling interest, resulting in a gain on remeasurement of approximately \$4,005,000. Subsequent to the acquisition, we incurred an impairment loss of \$388,000 due to the unexpected closure of one tenant's business. This property had been developed through a limited liability company described elsewhere in this report for U.S. GAAP purposes as a joint venture. See *Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture* in Note 4 *Investments* to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Ongoing Investment Project

We have one real estate development project described as a joint venture arrangement under U.S. GAAP, which we consolidate with our operations. We believe this type of cooperation with experienced real estate developers will enable us to grow our real estate portfolio and diversify our future sources of income. See Note 4 *Investments* to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information.

Information Technology

Our information technology operations include a team of experienced software developers with extensive knowledge in designing and creating web-based applications and products for mobile devices. The operations, which are located in Tampa, Florida and Noida, India, are focused on developing cloud-based, innovative products and services that support in-house operations as well as our third party relationships with our agency partners and claim vendors.

*Proplet*TM

Proplet is an online platform for quoting homeowners policies for our subsidiary, HCPCI. This platform offers a map based solution for quoting.

*TypTap*TM

TypTap is an online platform for quoting and binding residential flood policies for our subsidiary, TypTap Insurance Company. This platform focuses on simplifying the user experience, which is entirely online. It is designed to be accessible from a mobile phone or any other internet capable device.

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SAMSTM

SAMS is an online platform for supporting back-office policy and claims management for both of our insurance subsidiaries, HCPCI and TypTap Insurance Company. *SAMS* processes the full life cycle of a policy from policy quoting and issuance to agency management, cash receipts/disbursements, claims reserving and claim payments.

Some of the technologies originally developed in-house for our own insurance operations have been launched for use by third parties. These technologies include the following:

Exzeo[®]

Exzeo is a cloud-based application available at Exzeo.com which provides a highly customizable environment to support automation and process management to high volume environments. Exzeo.com specifically supports property claim assignments, logistics, and accountability reporting with our third party partners. Exzeo.com has rich system integration through an application program interface (API), which allows hands-free data transfer from any API-capable applications such as *SAMS*.

Atlas ViewerTM

Atlas Viewer is our interactive cloud-based data mapping and visualization application. An industry agnostic product, *Atlas Viewer* allows users to combine data from multiple sources and leverage location coordinates to make more informed business decisions. *Atlas Viewer* allows system to system integration through an API or allows users to upload documents to view and securely share data on a customized map. *Atlas Viewer* is offered as a subscription-based service.

CasaClueTM

CasaClue is a large database containing residential property data points important to underwriting residential flood insurance. TypTap, described above, utilizes *CasaClue*.

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The following table summarizes our financial performance during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

(Amounts in millions except per share amounts)	2016	2015	2014
For the year ended December 31:			
Net premium earned	\$ 243.6	\$ 282.5	\$ 252.1
Total revenue	\$ 264.4	\$ 286.0	\$ 266.1
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	\$ 124.7	\$ 87.2	\$ 79.5
Income before income taxes	\$ 46.9	\$ 106.2	\$ 101.0
Net income	\$ 29.0	\$ 65.9	\$ 62.7
Income available to common stockholders	\$ 29.0	\$ 65.9	\$ 62.7
Earnings per share of common stock:			
Basic	\$ 2.95	\$ 6.51	\$ 5.90
Diluted	\$ 2.92	\$ 5.90	\$ 5.36
Dividends per common share	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.10
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 88.0	\$ 45.2	\$ 88.7
Cash dividends paid on common stock	\$ 11.7	\$ 11.7	\$ 11.7
At December 31:			
Total investments	\$ 298.7	\$ 232.9	\$ 168.8
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 280.5	\$ 267.7	\$ 314.4
Total assets	\$ 670.1	\$ 637.0	\$ 598.6
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 243.7	\$ 237.7	\$ 182.6
Common shares outstanding (in millions)	9.7	10.3	10.2

Environmental Matters

Our subsidiaries that own waterfront property, including marina facilities, are subject to regulations under various federal, state, and local laws concerning the environment, including laws addressing the discharge of pollutants into the air and water and the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes and the cleanup of contaminated sites.

Employees

As of February 14, 2017, we employed 246 full-time individuals working primarily from our corporate offices in Florida and 76 employees located in India. In addition, our real estate operations have 77 employees leased through professional employer organizations.

Available Information

We file annual, quarterly, and current reports with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These filings are accessible free of charge on our website, www.hcigroup.com (click SEC filings at the Investor Information tab), as soon as reasonably practicable after they have been electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC.

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The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, which can be accessed via the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, these filings are accessible at the SEC's Public Reference Room, which is located at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

ITEM 1A Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of risks, including those described below, which could have a material effect on our results of operations, financial condition or liquidity and could cause our operating results to vary significantly from period to period.

Our historical revenue growth was derived primarily through policy assumptions and acquisitions. We cannot guarantee that future policy assumptions and acquisitions will be available to the extent they have in the past.

Substantially all of our historical revenue has been generated from policies assumed from Citizens, our acquisition of policies from one Florida insurance company and subsequent renewals of these policies. Our ability to grow our premium base may depend upon the availability of future policy assumptions and acquisitions upon acceptable terms. Opportunities to acquire large numbers of policies from Citizens meeting our strict underwriting criteria have diminished in recent years. We cannot ensure you that such opportunities will arise in the future.

Although we plan to enter the insurance market in other states, our insurance business is currently in Florida only. Thus, any catastrophic event or other condition affecting losses in Florida could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Any catastrophic event, a destructive weather pattern, a general economic trend, regulatory developments or other conditions specifically affecting the state of Florida could have a disproportionately adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. While we actively manage our exposure to catastrophic events through our underwriting process and the purchase of reinsurance, the fact that our business is concentrated in the state of Florida subjects it to increased exposure to certain catastrophic events and destructive weather patterns such as hurricanes, tropical storms, and tornados. Changes in the prevailing regulatory, legal, economic, political, demographic and competitive environment, and other conditions in the state of Florida could also make it less attractive for us to do business in Florida and would have a more pronounced effect on our business than it would on other insurance companies that are geographically diversified. Since our business is concentrated in this manner, the occurrence of one or more catastrophic events or other conditions affecting losses in the state of Florida could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and/or results of operations.

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Changing climate conditions could have an adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

There is an emerging scientific consensus on global warming. Climate change, to the extent it produces rising temperatures and changes in weather patterns, may affect the frequency and severity of storms and other weather events, the affordability, availability and underwriting results of homeowners and property insurance, and, if frequency and severity patterns increase, could negatively affect our business, results of operations, and/or financial condition.

Our results may fluctuate based on many factors including cyclical changes in the insurance industry.

The insurance industry historically has been cyclical, characterized by periods of intense price competition due to excessive underwriting capacity, as well as periods when shortages of capacity permitted an increase in pricing and, thus, more favorable underwriting profits. As premium levels increase, there may be new entrants to the market, which could subsequently lead to a decrease in premium levels. Any of these factors could lead to a significant reduction in premium rates in future periods, less favorable policy terms and fewer opportunities to underwrite insurance risks, which could have a material, adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flows. In addition to these considerations, changes in the frequency and severity of losses suffered by insureds and insurers may affect the cycles of the insurance business significantly.

We cannot predict whether market conditions will improve, remain constant or deteriorate. Negative market conditions may impair our ability to write insurance at rates that we consider appropriate relative to the risk assumed. If we cannot write insurance at appropriate rates, our business would be materially and adversely affected.

Our business could be harmed if we lose the services of our key personnel.

Our operations are highly dependent on the efforts of our senior executive officers, particularly our chief executive officer, Paresh Patel, as well as our chief financial officer, Richard Allen. The loss of their leadership, industry knowledge and experience could negatively impact our operations. However, we have management succession plans to lessen any such negative impact. Apart from Mr. Patel, Mr. Allen, and Mark Harmsworth, our recently hired Senior Vice President of Finance, we have no employment agreements with any of our personnel nor do we offer any guarantee of any employee's ongoing service. We maintain key-man life insurance on Mr. Patel although such policy may be insufficient to cover us for the damage resulting to our company from the loss of Mr. Patel's services.

Our information technology systems may fail or be disrupted, which could adversely affect our business.

Our insurance business is highly dependent upon the successful and uninterrupted functioning of our computer and data processing systems. We rely on these systems to perform underwriting and other modeling functions necessary for writing business, as well as to handle

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our policy administration process (i.e., the printing and mailing of our policies, endorsements, renewal notices, etc.). The failure or disruption of these systems could interrupt our operations and result in a material, adverse effect on our business.

The growth of our insurance business is dependent upon the successful development and implementation of advanced computer and data processing systems as well as the development and deployment of new information technologies to streamline our operations, including policy underwriting, production and administration and claim handling. The failure of these systems to function as planned could slow our growth and adversely affect our future business volume and results of operations.

We conduct our business primarily from offices located in Tampa, Florida where tropical storms could damage our facilities or interrupt our power supply. The loss or significant impairment of functionality in these facilities for any reason could have a material, adverse effect on our business although we believe we have sufficient redundancies to replace our facilities if functionality is impaired. We contract with a third-party vendor to maintain complete daily backups of our systems, which are stored at the vendor's facility in Atlanta, Georgia. Access to these databases is strictly controlled and limited to authorized personnel. In the event of a disaster causing a complete loss of functionality at our Tampa location, we plan to temporarily use our secondary office in Ocala, Florida to continue our operations.

An unauthorized disclosure or loss of policyholder or employee information or other sensitive or confidential information, including by cyber-attack or other security breach, could cause a loss of data, give rise to remediation or other expenses, expose us to liability under federal and state laws, and subject us to litigation and investigations, which could have an adverse effect on our business, cash flows, financial condition and results of operations.

As part of our normal operations, we collect, process and retain certain sensitive and confidential information. We are subject to various federal and state privacy laws and rules regarding the use and disclosure of certain sensitive or confidential information, including the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and its state-law progeny. Despite the security measures we have implemented to help ensure data security and compliance with applicable laws and rules, which include firewalls, regular penetration testing and other measures, our facilities and systems, and those of our third-party service providers and vendors, may be vulnerable to cyber-attacks, security breaches, acts of vandalism, computer viruses, theft of data, misplaced or lost data, programming and human errors, physical break-ins, or other disruptions. In addition, we cannot ensure that we will be able to identify, prevent or contain the effects of possible cyber-attacks or other cybersecurity risks in the future that may bypass our security measures or disrupt our information technology systems or business.

Noncompliance with any privacy or security laws and regulations, or any security breach, cyber-attack or cybersecurity breach, and any incident involving the misappropriation, loss or other unauthorized disclosure or use of, or access to, sensitive or confidential member information, could require us to expend significant capital and other resources to continue to modify or enhance our protective measures and to remediate any damage caused by such

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breaches. In addition, this could result in interruptions to our operations and damage to our reputation, and misappropriation of confidential information could also result in regulatory enforcement actions, material fines and penalties, litigation or other liability or actions which could have a material adverse effect on our business, cash flows, financial condition and results of operations. As the regulatory environment related to information security, data collection and use, and privacy becomes increasingly rigorous, with new and constantly changing requirements applicable to our business, compliance with those requirements could also result in additional costs.

We rely on service providers and vendors to provide certain technology, systems and services that we use in connection with various functions of our business, including PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) compliant credit card processing, and we may entrust them with confidential information. The information systems of our third-party service providers and vendors are also vulnerable to an increasing threat of continually evolving cybersecurity risks. Unauthorized parties may attempt to gain access to these systems or our information through fraud or other means of deceiving our associates, third-party service providers or vendors. Hardware, software or applications we obtain from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. The methods used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service or sabotage systems are also constantly changing and evolving and may be difficult to anticipate or detect for long periods of time. Ever-evolving threats mean our third-party service providers and vendors must continually evaluate and adapt their own respective systems and processes, and there is no assurance that they will be adequate to safeguard against all data security breaches or misuses of data. Any future significant compromise or breach of our data security via a third-party service provider or vendor could result in additional significant costs, lost revenues, fines, lawsuits, and damage to our reputation.

Because insurance rates are heavily regulated by state governments, inflation could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations

The rates an insurer may charge to its policyholders are controlled by laws and state regulators. Because our ability to raise rates is subject to regulation, our exposure to the risks of price inflation and other economic forces may be more profound than the exposure to which other industries may be subject. Inflation and economic forces could increase our costs (such as the cost to repair a damaged home) and lower our profitability, while we would be unable to respond with higher rates, except with regulatory approval. While we attempt to use new technology to lower our overall costs, and invest in real estate to mitigate against negative economic forces, increased rates of price inflation could nonetheless have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Increased competition, competitive pressures, industry developments, and market conditions could affect the growth of our business and adversely impact our financial results.

The property and casualty insurance industry in Florida is cyclical and highly competitive. We compete not only with other stock companies but also with mutual companies, the U.S. government, other underwriting organizations and alternative risk sharing mechanisms. Our principal lines of business are written by numerous other insurance companies. Competition

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for any one account may come from very large, well-established national companies, smaller regional companies, other specialty insurers in our field, and new entrants to the Florida market. Many of these competitors have greater financial resources, larger agency networks and greater name recognition than our company. We compete for business not only on the basis of price, but also on the basis of financial strength, types of coverage offered, availability of coverage desired by customers, commission structure, and quality of service. We may have difficulty continuing to compete successfully on any of these bases in the future. Competitive pressures coupled with market conditions may affect our rate of premium growth and financial results.

Our ability to compete in the property and casualty insurance industry and our ability to expand our business may be negatively affected by the fact that we are not a long-established company. HCPCI and TypTap have each obtained a Demotech rating of A Exceptional, which is accepted by major mortgage companies operating in the state of Florida and many other states. Mortgage companies may require homeowners to obtain property insurance from an insurance company with an acceptable A.M. Best rating, which we do not currently have. Such a requirement could prevent us from expanding our business unless we obtain such rating, which may in turn limit our ability to compete with large, national insurance companies and certain regional insurance companies. A downgrade or loss of our Demotech rating could result in a substantial loss of business in the event insureds move their business to insurers with a sufficient financial strength rating.

There are inherent limitations and risks related to our projections and our estimates of claims and loss reserves. If our actual losses exceed our loss reserves, our financial results, our ability to expand our business, and our ability to compete in the property and casualty insurance industry may be negatively affected. In addition, industry developments could further increase competition in our industry. These developments could include

an influx of new capital in the marketplace as existing companies attempt to expand their businesses and new companies attempt to enter the insurance business because of better pricing and/or terms;

new programs or changes to existing programs in which federally or state-sponsored entities provide property insurance in catastrophe-prone areas or other alternative markets;

changes in Florida's or any other states' regulatory climate; and

the enactment of federal proposals for an optional federal charter that would allow some competing insurers to operate under regulations different or less stringent than those applicable to our insurance subsidiaries.

These developments and others could make the property and casualty insurance marketplace more competitive by increasing the supply of insurance available.

If competition limits our ability to write new business at adequate rates, our future results of operations would be adversely affected.

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If our actual losses from claims exceed our loss reserves, our financial results would be adversely affected.

Our objective is to establish loss reserves that are adequate and represent management's best estimate of the ultimate cost to investigate and settle a specific claim. However, the process of establishing adequate reserves is complex and inherently uncertain, and the ultimate cost of a claim may vary materially from the amounts reserved. We regularly monitor and evaluate loss and loss adjustment expense reserve development to determine reserve adequacy.

Due to these uncertainties, the ultimate losses may vary materially from current loss reserves which could have a material, adverse effect on our future financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our failure to pay claims accurately could adversely affect our insurance business, financial results and capital requirements.

We rely on our claims personnel to accurately evaluate and pay the claims made under our policies. Many factors could affect our ability to accurately evaluate and pay claims, including the accuracy of our external independent adjusters as they make their assessments and submit their estimates of damages; the training, background, and experience of our claims representatives; the ability of our claims personnel to ensure consistent claims handling given the input by our external independent adjusters; the ability of our claims department to translate the information provided by our external independent adjusters into acceptable claims settlements; and the ability of our claims personnel to maintain and update our claims handling procedures and systems as they evolve over time based on claims and geographical trends in claims reporting. Any failure to pay claims accurately could lead to material litigation, undermine our reputation in the marketplace, impair our corporate image and negatively affect our financial results.

The effects of emerging claim and coverage issues on our business are uncertain.

As industry practices and legal, judicial, social and other environmental conditions change, unexpected and unintended issues related to claims and coverage may emerge. These issues may adversely affect our business by either extending coverage beyond our underwriting intent or by increasing the number or size of claims. In some instances, these changes may not become apparent until sometime after we have issued insurance contracts that are affected by the changes. As a result, the full extent of liability under our insurance contracts may not be known for many years after a contract is issued and renewed, and our financial position and results of operations may be adversely affected as a result of any such unforeseen changes.

If we are unable to expand our business because our capital must be used to pay greater than anticipated claims, our financial results may suffer.

Our future growth will depend on our ability to expand the number of insurance policies we write, to expand the kinds of insurance products we offer, and to expand the geographic

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markets in which we do business, all balanced by the insurance risks we choose to assume and cede. Our existing sources of funds include possible sales of our securities and our income from operations and investments. Unexpected catastrophic events in our market areas, such as hurricanes, may result in greater claims losses than anticipated, which could require us to limit or halt our growth while we redeploy our capital to pay these unanticipated claims unless we can raise additional capital.

HCI Group, Inc. depends on the ability of its subsidiaries to generate and transfer funds to meet its debt obligations.

HCI Group, Inc. does not have significant revenue generating operations of its own. Our ability to make scheduled payments on our debt obligations depends on the financial condition and operating performance of our subsidiaries. If the funds we receive from our subsidiaries, some of which are subject to regulatory restrictions on the payment of distributions, are insufficient to meet our debt obligations, we may be required to raise funds through the issuance of additional debt or equity securities, reduce or suspend dividend payments, or sell assets.

We may require additional capital in the future which may not be available or may only be available on unfavorable terms.

Our future capital requirements depend on many factors, including our ability to write new business successfully and to establish premium rates and reserves at levels sufficient to cover losses. To the extent that our present capital is insufficient to meet future operating requirements or to cover losses, we may need to raise additional funds through financings or curtail our growth. Based on our current operating plan, we believe current capital together with our anticipated retained income will support our operations. However, we cannot provide any assurance in that regard, since many factors will affect our capital needs and their amount and timing, including our growth and profitability, and the availability of reinsurance, as well as possible acquisition opportunities, market disruptions and other unforeseeable developments. If we require additional capital, it is possible that equity or debt financing may not be available at all or may be available only on terms unfavorable to us. Equity financings could result in dilution to our shareholders, and in any case such securities may have rights, preferences and privileges that are senior to those of existing shareholders. If we cannot obtain adequate capital on favorable terms or at all, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially affected.

There may be limited markets for and restrictions on certain holdings in our investment portfolio.

Certain holdings in our investment portfolio include limited partnership interests and real estate joint ventures. We may increase our holdings in these types of investments. These investments may be illiquid in the near term as they are privately placed and are subject to certain restrictions or conditions that may limit our ability to immediately dispose of the investments. If it becomes necessary to sell any of these investments at a time when the fair market value is below our carrying value, we may incur significant losses which could have a material adverse effect on our net income and financial position.

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Our financial results may be negatively affected by the fact that a portion of our income is generated by the investment of our available cash.

A portion of our income is, and likely will continue to be, generated by the investment of our available cash. The amount of income so generated is a function of our investment policy, available investment opportunities, and the amount of available cash invested. We may alter our investment policy to accept higher levels of risk with the expectation of higher returns. Fluctuating interest rates and other economic factors make it difficult to estimate accurately the amount of investment income that will be realized. In fact, we have realized and may in the future realize losses on sales of our investments as well as other-than-temporary losses on our investment holdings.

Reinsurance coverage may not be available to us in the future at commercially reasonable rates or at all and we risk non-collectability of reinsurance amounts due us from reinsurers with which we have contracted.

Reinsurance is a method of transferring part of an insurance company's liability and premium under an insurance policy to another insurance company, or reinsurer. We use reinsurance arrangements to limit and manage the amount of risk we retain, to stabilize our underwriting results and to increase our underwriting capacity. The cost of such reinsurance is subject to prevailing market conditions beyond our control, such as the amount of capital in the reinsurance market and the occurrence of natural and man-made catastrophes. We cannot be assured that reinsurance will remain continuously available to us in the amounts we consider sufficient and at prices acceptable to us. As a result, we may determine to increase the amount of risk we retain or look for other alternatives to reinsurance, which could in turn have a material, adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

With respect to the reinsurance treaties we currently have in effect, our ability to recover amounts due from reinsurers is subject to such reinsurers' ability and willingness to pay and to meet their obligations to us. We attempt to select financially strong reinsurers with an A.M. Best rating of A- or better or we require the reinsurer to fully collateralize its exposure. While we monitor from time to time their financial condition, we rely principally on A.M. Best, our reinsurance broker, and other rating agencies in determining their ability to meet their obligations to us. Any failure on the part of any one reinsurance company to meet its obligations to us could have a material, adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

We have exposure to unpredictable catastrophes, which can materially and adversely affect our financial results.

We write insurance policies that cover homeowners, condominium owners, and tenants for losses that result from, among other things, catastrophes. We are therefore subject to losses, including claims under policies we have written, arising out of catastrophes that may have a significant effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. A significant catastrophe could also have an adverse effect on our reinsurers. Catastrophes can be caused by various events, including hurricanes, tropical storms, tornadoes, windstorms, earthquakes,

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hailstorms, explosions, power outages, fires and man-made events. The incidence and severity of catastrophes are inherently unpredictable. The extent of losses from a catastrophe is a function of both the total amount of insured exposure in the area affected by the event and the severity of the event. Our policyholders are currently concentrated in Florida, which is especially subject to adverse weather conditions such as hurricanes and tropical storms. Therefore, although we attempt to manage our exposure to catastrophes through our underwriting process and the purchase of reinsurance protection, an especially severe catastrophe or series of catastrophes could exceed our reinsurance protection and may have a material, adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Industry trends, such as increased litigation against the insurance industry and individual insurers, the willingness of courts to expand covered causes of loss, rising jury awards, and the escalation of loss severity may contribute to increased costs and to the deterioration of the reserves of our insurance subsidiaries.

Loss severity in the property and casualty insurance industry may increase and may be driven by larger court judgments. In the event legal actions and proceedings are brought on behalf of classes of complainants, this may increase the size of judgments. The propensity of policyholders and third party claimants to litigate and the willingness of courts to expand causes of loss and the size of awards may render our loss reserves inadequate for current and future losses.

The failure of the risk mitigation strategies we utilize could have a material, adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

We utilize a number of strategies to mitigate risk exposure within our insurance business, which include:

engaging in vigorous underwriting;

carefully evaluating terms and conditions of our policies;

focusing on our risk aggregations by geographic zones and other bases; and

ceding insurance risk to reinsurance companies.

However, there are inherent limitations in these tactics. We cannot provide assurance that an unanticipated event or series of events will not result in loss levels which could have a material, adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

The failure of any of the loss limitation methods we employ could have a material, adverse effect on our financial condition or our results of operations.

Our insurance underwriting process is generally designed to limit our exposure to known and manageable risks. Various provisions of our policies, such as limitations or exclusions from coverage, which have been negotiated to limit our risks, may not be enforceable in the manner we intend.

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In addition, the policies we issue contain conditions requiring the prompt reporting of claims to us and our right to decline coverage in the event of a violation of that condition. While our insurance product exclusions and limitations reduce the loss exposure to us and help eliminate known exposures to certain risks, it is possible that a court or regulatory authority could nullify or void an exclusion or legislation could be enacted modifying or barring the use of such endorsements and limitations in a way that would adversely affect our loss experience, which changes could have a material, adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

In the future, we may rely on independent agents to write our insurance policies, and if we are not able to contract with and retain independent agents, our revenues would be negatively affected.

Although voluntary policies comprise a small percentage of our business, we expect to increase the number of voluntary policies (policies not assumed or acquired from another company) we write as our business and product lines expand. An inability to sell our products through independent agents would negatively affect our revenues.

We must compete with other insurers for independent agents' business. Our competitors may offer a greater variety of insurance products, lower premiums for insurance coverage, or higher commissions to their agents. If our products, pricing and commissions do not remain competitive, we may find it more difficult to attract business from independent agents to sell our products. A material reduction in the amount of our products that independent agents sell could negatively affect our revenues.

Our growth may depend on the success of our residential flood offering.

Our recently formed subsidiary, TypTap Insurance Company, is currently dedicated to providing residential flood insurance in Florida. TypTap plans to expand to other states and eventually establish itself as a leading alternative to the National Flood Insurance Program, administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which has been the dominant provider of flood insurance in the United States for over 40 years.

The genesis of TypTap was the enactment in 2012 of The Biggert Waters Act which mandated that the National Flood Insurance Program establish actuarially sound premium rates. The national program's rates thereafter soared. Congress reacted in 2014 by enacting the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act which limits the national program's annual rate increases to between 15% and 25% depending on particular circumstances.

We entered the residential flood market in 2015 based upon our own analysis that in certain states and regions, with selective underwriting, we could profitably compete with the National Flood Insurance Program on the basis of lower rates. We are one of only a few private entrants into the flood insurance market. There is relatively little actuarial or historical data available relating to flood events. We have our own sophisticated underwriting algorithms for accepting flood insurance applications. Our algorithms, however, are untested.

There can be no assurance that future laws and regulations relating to flood insurance will not materially and adversely impact our ability to profitably compete in the residential flood

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market. Further there can be no assurance that our original analysis regarding residential flood insurance and its risks and costs will be proven correct over time or that our algorithms will deliver the anticipated underwriting results.

TypTap features an on-line platform for quoting and binding residential flood policies that is designed to be quick and easy to use and accessible by any Internet capable device, such as a mobile phone. We have only recently begun to explore and develop methods to market TypTap's flood insurance and its on-line platform. Since the federal flood program has dominated the flood insurance market for over 40 years, the market for private flood insurance is relatively new. There can be no assurance that our marketing efforts will be successful in producing substantial numbers of flood insurance policies for us or that prospective insureds will be receptive to our flood insurance or our on-line platform.

Our success depends on our ability to accurately price the risks we underwrite.

The results of our operations and our financial condition depend on our ability to underwrite and set premium rates accurately for a wide variety of risks, including risks associated with flood insurance and other new product offerings. Rate adequacy is necessary to generate sufficient premiums to pay losses, loss adjustment expenses, and underwriting expenses and to earn a profit. To price our products accurately, we must collect and properly analyze a substantial amount of data; develop, test and apply appropriate rating formulas; closely monitor and timely recognize changes in trends; and project both severity and frequency of losses with reasonable accuracy. Our ability to undertake these efforts successfully, and thus, price our products accurately, is subject to several risks and uncertainties, some of which are outside our control, including

the availability of sufficient reliable data;

the uncertainties that inherently characterize estimates and assumptions;

our selection and application of appropriate rating and pricing techniques;

changes in legal standards, claim settlement practices, and restoration costs; and

legislatively imposed consumer initiatives.

In addition, we could underprice risks, which would negatively affect our profit margins. We could also overprice risks, which could reduce our retention, sales volume and competitiveness. The foregoing factors could materially and adversely affect our profitability.

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Use of current operating resources may be necessary to develop future new insurance products.

We may expand our product offerings by underwriting additional insurance products and programs. Claddaugh may offer reinsurance products to unaffiliated insurance companies. Expansion of our product offerings will result in increases in expenses due to additional costs incurred in actuarial rate justifications, software and personnel. Offering additional insurance products will also require regulatory approval, further increasing our costs and potentially affecting the speed with which we will be able to pursue new market opportunities. We cannot assure you that we will be successful bringing new insurance products to markets.

Use of current operating resources may be necessary to expand our insurance business geographically.

Although we currently conduct our homeowners insurance business in Florida, we plan to enter the homeowners insurance markets in other states. Geographic expansion of our insurance business will result in increases in expenses due to additional costs incurred in actuarial rate justifications, software, personnel and regulatory compliance. Although we plan to enter other states judiciously with attention to profitability, we cannot assure you that our entry into other states will be successful.

As an insurance holding company, we are currently subject to state regulation and in the future may become subject to federal regulation.

All states regulate insurance holding company systems. State statutes and administrative rules generally require each insurance company in the holding company group to register with the department of insurance in its state of domicile and to furnish information concerning the operations of the companies within the holding company system that may materially affect the operations, management or financial condition of the insurers within the group. As part of its registration, each insurance company must identify material agreements, relationships and transactions with affiliates, including without limitation, loans, investments, asset transfers, transactions outside of the ordinary course of business, certain management, service, and cost sharing agreements, reinsurance transactions, dividends, and consolidated tax allocation agreements.

Insurance holding company regulations generally provide that transactions between an insurance company and its affiliates must be fair and equitable, allocated between the parties in accordance with customary accounting practices, and fully disclosed in the records of the respective parties. Many types of transactions between an insurance company and its affiliates, such as transfers of assets among such affiliated companies, certain dividend payments from insurance subsidiaries and certain material transactions between companies within the system may be subject to prior approval by, or prior notice to, state regulatory authorities. If we are unable to obtain the requisite prior approval for a specific transaction, we would be precluded from taking the action, which could adversely affect our operations. In addition, state insurance regulations also frequently impose notice or approval requirements for the acquisition of specified levels of ownership in the insurance company or insurance holding company.

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Our Florida insurance subsidiaries are approved as admitted carriers in Florida and HCPCI is approved as a non-admitted carrier in Maryland, New Jersey, South Carolina and Virginia. We may in the future seek authorization to transact business in other states as well. We will therefore become subject to the laws and regulatory requirements of those states. These regulations may vary from state to state, and states occasionally may have conflicting regulations. Currently, the federal government's role in regulating or dictating the policies of insurance companies is limited. However, Congress, from time to time, considers proposals that would increase the role of the federal government in insurance regulation, either in addition to or in lieu of state regulation. The impact of any future federal insurance regulation on our insurance operations is unclear and may adversely impact our business or competitive position.

Our insurance subsidiaries are subject to extensive regulation, which may reduce our profitability or limit our growth. Moreover, if we fail to comply with these regulations, we may be subject to penalties, including fines and suspensions, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The insurance industry is highly regulated and supervised. Our insurance subsidiaries are subject to the supervision and regulation of the states in which they are domiciled and the states in which they transact insurance business. Such supervision and regulation is primarily designed to protect our policyholders rather than our shareholders. These regulations are generally administered by a department of insurance in each state and relate to, among other things

the content and timing of required notices and other policyholder information;

the amount of premiums the insurer may write in relation to its surplus;

the amount and nature of reinsurance a company is required to purchase;

participation in guaranty funds and other statutorily created markets or organizations;

business operations and claims practices;

approval of policy forms and premium rates;

standards of solvency, including risk-based capital measurements;

licensing of insurers and their products;

restrictions on the nature, quality and concentration of investments;

restrictions on the ability of insurance company subsidiaries to pay dividends to insurance holding companies;

restrictions on transactions between insurance companies and their affiliates;

restrictions on the size of risks insurable under a single policy;

requiring deposits for the benefit of policyholders;

requiring certain methods of accounting;

periodic examinations of our operations and finances;

the form and content of records of financial condition required to be filed; and

the level of reserves.

The FLOIR and regulators in other jurisdictions where we may become licensed and offer insurance products conduct periodic examinations of the affairs of insurance companies and require the filing of annual and other reports relating to financial condition, holding company

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issues and other matters. These regulatory requirements may adversely affect or inhibit our ability to achieve some or all of our business objectives. These regulatory authorities also conduct periodic examinations into insurers' business practices. These reviews may reveal deficiencies in our insurance operations or non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

In certain states including Florida, insurance companies are subject to assessments levied by the states where they conduct their business. While we can recover these assessments from Florida policyholders through policy surcharges, our payment of the assessments and our recoveries may not offset each other in the same reporting period in our financial statements and may cause a material, adverse effect on our cash flows and results of operations in a particular reporting period.

In addition, regulatory authorities have relatively broad discretion to deny or revoke licenses for various reasons, including the violation of regulations. In some instances, we follow practices based on our interpretations of regulations or practices that we believe may be generally followed by the industry. These practices may turn out to be different from the interpretations of regulatory authorities. If we do not have the requisite licenses and approvals or do not comply with applicable regulatory requirements, insurance regulatory authorities could preclude or temporarily suspend us from carrying on some or all of our activities or otherwise penalize us. This could adversely affect our ability to operate our business.

Finally, changes in the level of regulation of the insurance industry or changes in laws or regulations themselves or interpretations by regulatory authorities could adversely affect our ability to operate our business, reduce our profitability and limit our growth.

Our revenue from real estate investments may be affected by the success and economic viability of our anchor retail tenants. Our reliance on a single or significant tenant at certain properties may impact our ability to lease vacated space and adversely affect returns on the specific property.

At certain retail centers, we may have tenants, commonly referred to as anchor tenants, occupying all or a large portion of the gross leasable space. In the event an anchor tenant becomes insolvent, suffers a downturn in business, ceases its operations at the retail center, or otherwise determines not to renew its lease, any reduction or cessation of rental payments to us could adversely affect the returns on our real estate investments. A lease termination or cessation of operations by an anchor tenant could also lead to the loss of other tenants at the specific retail location. We may then incur additional expenses to make improvements and prepare the vacated space to be leased to one or more new tenants.

Similarly, the leases of some anchor tenants may permit the anchor tenant to transfer its lease to another retailer. The transfer to a new anchor tenant could cause customer traffic in the retail center to decrease and thereby reduce the income generated by that retail center. A lease transfer to a new anchor tenant could also allow other tenants to make reduced rental payments or to terminate their leases.

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Our retail and other real estate properties may be subject to impairment charges which can adversely affect our financial results.

We periodically evaluate our long-lived assets and related intangible assets to determine if there has been any impairment in their carrying values. If we determine an impairment has occurred, we are required to record an impairment charge equal to the excess of the asset's carrying value over its estimated fair value. As our real estate operations grow, there is an increased potential that the impairment of an asset could have a material adverse effect on our financial results. In addition, our fair value estimates are based on several assumptions that are subject to economic and market uncertainties including, but not limited to, demand for space, competition for tenants, changes in market rental rates and costs to operate each property. As these factors are difficult to predict and are subject to future events that may alter our assumptions, the future cash flows estimated in our impairment analysis may not be achieved.

Our real estate operations include owning marina operations, which are subject to regulation under various federal, state, and local laws concerning the environment.

Our marina operations are subject to regulation under various federal, state, and local laws concerning the environment, including laws addressing the discharge of pollutants into the air and water and the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes and the cleanup of contaminated sites. We could incur substantial costs, including remediation costs, fines and civil or criminal sanctions and third-party damage or personal injury claims, if in the future we were to violate or become liable under environmental laws relating to our marina operations.

Our real estate operations include owning restaurant operations, which expose us to additional risks, which could negatively impact our operating results and financial condition.

Our restaurant operations expose us to unique business risks. For example, restaurant operations are dependent in large part on food, beverage, and supply costs that are not within our control. In addition, the restaurant industry is affected by changes in consumer preferences and discretionary spending patterns that could adversely affect revenues from restaurant operations. Moreover, the restaurant industry is affected by litigation and publicity concerning food quality, health, alcoholic beverages and other issues which can cause guests to avoid restaurants and that can result in liabilities. Any one of these risks, among others, could negatively impact our operating results and financial condition.

Our operations in India expose us to additional risks, which could negatively impact our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Our India operations expose us to additional risks including income tax risks, currency exchange rate fluctuations and risks related to other challenges caused by distance, language, and compliance with Indian labor laws and other complex foreign and U.S. laws and regulations that apply to our India operations. These numerous and sometimes conflicting laws and regulations

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include anti-corruption laws, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and other local laws prohibiting corrupt payments to governmental officials, among others. Violations of these laws and regulations could result in fines and penalties, or criminal sanctions against us, our officers, or our employees. Although policies and procedures are designed to ensure compliance with these laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that our employees, contractors, or agents will not violate our policies.

Our ongoing investments in real estate and information technology businesses have inherent risks, and could burden our financial and human resources.

We have invested and expect to continue to invest in real estate and information technology businesses. Despite our due diligence prior to each venture, these investments may still involve significant risks and uncertainties, including distraction of management and employees from current operations, insufficient revenues to offset liabilities assumed and incurred expenses, inadequate return of capital, and failure to realize the anticipated benefits. There can be no assurance that such investments will be successful and will not adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

There may be unintended consequences of the anti-takeover provisions of our shareholder rights agreement.

Our shareholder rights agreement is intended to deter coercive or unfair takeover tactics and to protect our shareholders' interests by encouraging anyone seeking control of our company to negotiate with our board of directors. However, these rights may discourage, delay or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt, including offers or attempts that could be beneficial to our shareholders. In addition, the rights agreement may deter investors from participating in any future equity offerings we propose.

ITEM 1B *Unresolved Staff Comments*

Not applicable.

ITEM 2 *Properties*

Real Estate Owned and Used in Operations

Tampa, Florida. The real estate consists of 3.5 acres of land, a three-story building with gross area of 122,000 square feet, and a four-level parking garage. This facility is used by us and our U.S. subsidiaries and serves as our headquarters. In addition, we lease an aggregate of approximately 38,200 square feet to non-affiliates.

Ocala, Florida. The real estate consists of 1.6 acres of land and an office building with gross area of approximately 16,000 square feet. The facility is designated for our insurance operations and will be used as an alternative location in the event a catastrophic event impacts our operations in Tampa, Florida.

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Investment Real Estate

Treasure Island, Florida. The real estate consists of approximately 10 acres of waterfront property and land improvements, a restaurant and a marina facility. The marina facility and the restaurant are currently owned and operated by us.

Tierra Verde, Florida. The real estate consists of 7.1 acres of waterfront property, a dry rack storage building with gross area of 57,500 square feet, and two buildings with retail space having an aggregate gross area of approximately 29,000 square feet. This marina facility is owned and operated by us. Approximately 5% of the available retail space is occupied by the Company, 52% of the retail space is leased to non-affiliates, and 43% of the retail space is available for lease.

Riverview, Florida. The real estate currently under development consists of 2.57 acres of land on which a retail center will be constructed for lease or for sale. This development project is operated and managed through a consolidated joint venture.

Sorrento, Florida. The real estate includes 5.42 acres of outparcel land intended for ground lease or resale and a retail shopping center with 61,400 square feet of net rentable area. This retail shopping center was acquired by us through the ADC Arrangement in August 2016. Approximately 74% of the rentable space is currently leased to a large, well-known grocery retailer.

Melbourne, Florida. The real estate includes 2.26 acres of outparcel land intended for ground lease, resale or future development and a retail shopping center with 49,995 square feet of rentable area. In December 2016, we acquired full ownership of this property from our co-developer. Approximately 42% of the rentable space is currently leased to a large well-known grocery retailer.

Leased Property

Noida, India. We lease 15,000 square feet of office space for our information technology operations. The lease commenced in 2013 and has an initial term of nine years.

Miami, Florida. We lease approximately 2,819 square feet of office space for our claims related administration. The lease commenced February 15, 2015 and has an initial term of three years.

Rental expense under all facility leases was \$333,000, \$304,000 and \$222,000 during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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ITEM 3 *Legal Proceedings*

We are a party to claims and legal actions arising routinely in the ordinary course of our business. Although we cannot predict with certainty the ultimate resolution of the claims asserted against us, we do not believe that any currently pending legal proceeding to which we are a party will have a material, adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2014, we received two nearly identical letters from a single law firm representing two individual shareholders demanding we take action against our directors to remedy alleged damages to the Company. The Company, each of the directors and the two shareholders agreed to a settlement with respect to demands by the two shareholders. As a result, certain of the directors' restricted shares were cancelled March 2, 2016. The cancelled shares were made up of 148,000 shares that would vest in the event our share price reached \$50.00 and 12,000 shares that would vest in the event our share price reached \$95.00. Our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015 included \$936,000 of expense related to this settlement, primarily expense related to the reclassification from retained earnings of dividends paid through December 2015 and expense related to the acceleration and recognition of the unamortized portion of accounting expense determined at the grant date. Our board members and the Company have also implemented certain non-financial corporate governance changes. We are not aware of any other pending shareholder demands.

ITEM 4 *Mine Safety Disclosures*

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5 *Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*****Markets for Common Stock**

Our common stock is trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol HCI. The following table represents the high and low sales prices for our common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange for the periods indicated:

	Common Stock Price	
	High	Low
<u>Calendar Quarter - 2016</u>		
First Quarter	\$ 35.75	29.30
Second Quarter	\$ 33.95	26.82
Third Quarter	\$ 33.04	26.43
Fourth Quarter	\$ 40.45	24.35
<u>Calendar Quarter - 2015</u>		
First Quarter	\$ 50.38	41.12
Second Quarter	\$ 47.94	41.93
Third Quarter	\$ 46.00	37.41
Fourth Quarter	\$ 45.50	32.29

Holder

As of February 14, 2017, the market price for our common stock was \$45.33 and there were 206 holders of record of our common stock.

Table of Contents**Dividends**

The declaration and payment of dividends is at the discretion of our board of directors. Our ability to pay dividends depends on many factors, including the Company's operating results, financial condition, capital requirements, the availability of cash from our subsidiaries and legal and regulatory constraints and requirements on the payment of dividends and such other factors as our board of directors deems relevant. The following table represents the frequency and amount of all cash dividends declared on our common stock for the two most recent fiscal years:

Declaration Date	Payment Date	Date of Record	Per Share Amount
1/19/2015	3/20/2015	2/20/2015	\$ 0.30
4/20/2015	6/19/2015	5/15/2015	\$ 0.30
7/21/2015	9/18/2015	8/21/2015	\$ 0.30
10/16/2015	12/18/2015	11/20/2015	\$ 0.30
1/8/2016	3/18/2016	2/19/2016	\$ 0.30
4/14/2016	6/17/2016	5/20/2016	\$ 0.30
7/8/2016	9/16/2016	8/19/2016	\$ 0.30
10/13/2016	12/16/2016	11/18/2016	\$ 0.30

Under Florida law, a domestic insurer may not pay any dividend or distribute cash or other property to its stockholders unless certain requirements, which are discussed in Note 24 Regulatory Requirements and Restrictions to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, are met. Hence Florida law may limit the availability of cash from our insurance subsidiaries for the payment of dividends to our shareholders.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table summarizes our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2016. We currently have no equity compensation plans not approved by our stockholders.

Plan Category	(a) Number of Securities To be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options	(b) Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options	(c) Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Stockholders	50,000	\$ 4.02	4,236,825

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Performance Graph

The following graph compares the 5-year cumulative total dollar return to shareholders on our common stock relative to the cumulative total returns of the Russell 2000 Index and the NASDAQ Insurance Index. An investment of \$100 (with reinvestment of all dividends) is assumed to have been made in our common stock and in each index on December 31, 2011 and its relative performance is tracked through December 31, 2016. The returns shown are based on historical results and are not intended to suggest future performance.

Table of Contents**Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities**

All information related to sales of unregistered securities has been reported in a current report on Form 8-K.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The table below summarizes the number of shares of common stock repurchased during the three months ended December 31, 2016 under the repurchase plan approved by our Board of Directors in December 2015 (dollar amounts in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

For the Month Ended	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (a)	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under The Plans or Programs
October 31, 2016	68,845	\$ 29.05	68,845	\$
November 30, 2016	7	\$ 26.40	7	\$
December 31, 2016		n/a		\$
	68,852	\$ 29.05	68,852	

- (a) In December 2015, our Board of Directors approved a one-year plan to repurchase up to \$20 million of common shares. In December 2016, our Board of Directors approved a one-year plan to repurchase up to \$20 million of common shares during 2017. The approved amounts in each year exclude brokerage fees. See Note 19 Stockholders' Equity to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6 Selected Financial Data**

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The consolidated statements of income data for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 and the consolidated balance sheet data at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The consolidated statements of income data for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated balance sheet data at December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period.

	As of or for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Operating Revenue					
Gross premiums earned	\$ 378,678	\$ 423,120	\$ 365,488	\$ 337,113	\$ 233,607
Premiums ceded	(135,051)	(140,614)	(113,423)	(102,865)	(75,939)
Net premiums earned	243,627	282,506	252,065	234,248	157,668
Net investment income	9,087	3,978	4,888	1,469	980
Net realized investment gains (losses)	2,601	(608)	4,735	80	276
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in income:					
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses	(2,252)	(5,275)	(107)		
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income, before taxes	(230)	594			
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses	(2,482)	(4,681)	(107)		
Policy fee income	3,914	3,496	2,820	3,098	2,538
Gain on repurchases of convertible senior notes	153				
Gain on bargain purchase	2,071				179
Gain on remeasurement of previously held interest	4,005				
Other income	1,470	1,261	1,707	2,193	1,424
Total operating revenue	264,446	285,952	266,108	241,088	163,065
Operating Expenses					
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	124,667	87,224	79,468	65,123	66,310
Policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses	42,642	41,984	37,952	31,619	25,930
Salaries and wages	19,037	20,140	16,483	14,714	10,545
Interest expense	11,079	10,754	10,453	3,607	
Goodwill and other impairment losses	388				161

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Other operating expenses	19,777	19,658	20,790	19,572	10,539
Total operating expenses	217,590	179,760	165,146	134,635	113,485
Income before income taxes	46,856	106,192	100,962	106,453	49,580
Income tax expense	17,835	40,331	38,298	40,891	19,423
Net income	\$ 29,021	\$ 65,861	\$ 62,664	\$ 65,562	\$ 30,157
Preferred stock dividends			4	(104)	(322)
Income available to common stockholders	\$ 29,021	\$ 65,861	\$ 62,668	\$ 65,458	\$ 29,835

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	As of or for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Per Share Data:					
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 2.95	\$ 6.51	\$ 5.90	\$ 5.82	\$ 3.45
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.92	\$ 5.90	\$ 5.36	\$ 5.63	\$ 3.02
Dividends per common share	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.88
Ratios to Net Premium Earned:					
Loss Ratio	51.17%	30.88%	31.53%	27.80%	42.06%
Expense Ratio	38.14%	32.76%	33.99%	29.67%	29.92%
Combined Ratio	89.31%	63.64%	65.52%	57.47%	71.98%
Ratios to Gross Premiums Earned:					
Loss Ratio	32.92%	20.61%	21.74%	19.32%	28.39%
Expense Ratio	24.54%	21.87%	23.45%	20.62%	20.19%
Combined Ratio	57.46%	42.48%	45.19%	39.94%	48.58%
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Total investments	\$ 298,734	\$ 232,917	\$ 168,799	\$ 146,028	\$ 60,916
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 280,531	\$ 267,738	\$ 314,416	\$ 293,098	\$ 229,914
Total assets	\$ 670,064	\$ 636,986	\$ 598,557	\$ 522,011	\$ 338,288
Long-term debt	\$ 138,863	\$ 129,429	\$ 125,886	\$ 122,627	\$
Total stockholders equity	\$ 243,746	\$ 237,722	\$ 182,585	\$ 160,521	\$ 121,253

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ITEM 7 *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Forward-Looking Statements

In addition to historical information, this annual report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements as defined under federal securities laws. Such statements, including statements about our plans, objectives, expectations, assumptions or future events, involve risks and uncertainties. These statements involve estimates, assumptions, known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Typically, forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as anticipate, estimate, plan, project, continuing, ongoing, expect, believe, intend, may, will, should, could, and similar expressions. The important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements include but are not limited to the effect of governmental regulation; changes in insurance regulations; the frequency and extent of claims; uncertainties inherent in reserve estimates; catastrophic events; changes in the demand for, pricing of, availability of or collectability of reinsurance; restrictions on our ability to change premium rates; increased rate pressure on premiums; and other risks and uncertainties and other factors listed under Item 1A - Risk Factors and elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K and in our other Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

OVERVIEW

General

HCI Group, Inc. is a Florida-based company which through its subsidiaries is engaged in a variety of business activities, including property and casualty insurance, reinsurance, real estate and information technology. Its principal business is property and casualty insurance.

Based on our organizational structure, revenue sources, and evaluation of financial and operating performances by management, we manage four operating divisions under one reporting segment, which includes the following operations:

- a) Insurance Operations

Property and casualty insurance

Reinsurance

- b) Other Operations

Real estate

Information technology

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We began insurance operations in 2007 by participating in a take-out program which is a legislatively mandated program designed to encourage private companies to assume policies from Citizens, a Florida state sponsored insurance carrier. Our growth since inception has resulted primarily from a series of policy assumptions from Citizens and policies assumed from one Florida insurance company. This growth track was beneficial to us in terms of reduced policy acquisition costs and, depending on the timing of the transaction, temporarily lower reinsurance costs.

Our general operating and growth strategies are to continually optimize our existing book of insurance business, manage our costs and expenses, diversify our business operations, develop and deploy new technologies to streamline operational processes, and maintain a strong balance sheet so we can quickly pursue accretive opportunities when they arise.

Recent Developments

On January 16, 2017, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.35 per common share. The dividends will be paid March 17, 2017 to stockholders of record on February 17, 2017.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS*****Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2016 with the Year Ended December 31, 2015***

Our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016 reflect income available to common stockholders of \$29,021,000, or \$2.92 earnings per diluted common share, compared with income available to common stockholders of \$65,861,000, or \$5.90 earnings per diluted common share, for the year ended December 31, 2015. The year over year decline in our income available to stockholders was primarily attributable to a \$44,442,000 decrease in gross premiums earned, and a \$37,443,000 increase in losses and loss adjustment expenses. These factors contributed to a \$59,336,000 decrease in pre-tax income and, as a result, our income tax expense decreased \$22,496,000 year over year.

Revenue

Gross Premiums Earned for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were approximately \$378,678,000 and \$423,120,000, respectively. The decrease in 2016 was primarily attributable to policy attrition as well as a rate decrease effective on new and renewal policies beginning in January 2016.

Premiums Ceded for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were approximately \$135,051,000 and \$140,614,000, respectively, representing 35.7% and 33.2%, respectively, of gross premiums earned. The \$5,563,000 decrease was primarily attributable to the lower costs of our 2016/17 reinsurance program, which began June 1, 2016, as compared with the costs of the 2015/16 program that began June 1, 2015. In addition, the reduction to our ceded premiums attributable to retrospective provisions under certain reinsurance contracts for calendar year 2016 was lower by approximately \$5,645,000 as compared with calendar year 2015.

Our reinsurance program for 2016/17 provides coverage, which according to catastrophe models approved by the FLOIR, is sufficient to cover the probable maximum loss resulting from a 1 in 165 year event. Our reinsurance program for 2015/16 provided coverage for a probable maximum loss resulting from a 1 in 260 year event. As a result of our program and pricing changes, we expect our reinsurance costs for the 2016/17 program year to be approximately \$48,000,000 below the cost for 2015/16.

Our premiums ceded represent amounts paid to reinsurers to cover losses from catastrophes that exceed the retention levels defined by our catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance treaties and to assume a proportional share of losses defined in one quota share arrangement, which was cancelled effective May 31, 2016. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, premiums ceded reflect net reductions of \$12,677,000 and \$18,322,000, respectively, related to provisions under certain multi-year catastrophe reinsurance contracts. See *Economic Impact of Reinsurance Contracts with Retrospective Provisions* under *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates*. The rates we pay for reinsurance are based primarily on policy exposures reflected in gross premiums earned.

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Net Premiums Written for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 totaled approximately \$232,140,000 and \$255,724,000, respectively. Net premiums written represent the premiums charged on policies issued during a fiscal period less any applicable reinsurance costs. We had approximately 150,000 policies in force at December 31, 2016 as compared with approximately 160,000 policies in force at December 31, 2015.

Net Premiums Earned for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were approximately \$243,627,000 and \$282,506,000, respectively, and reflect the gross premiums earned less reinsurance costs as described above.

The following is a reconciliation of our total Net Premiums Written to Net Premiums Earned for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (amounts in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Net Premiums Written	\$ 232,140	\$ 255,724
Decrease in Unearned Premiums*	11,487	26,782
Net Premiums Earned	\$ 243,627	\$ 282,506

* Unearned premiums are impacted by the timing and size of any takeout completed during the year net of attrition. *Net Investment Income* for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was approximately \$9,087,000 and \$3,978,000, respectively. The increase in 2016 was primarily due to \$1,207,000 of income from limited partnership investments in 2016 versus losses of \$3,244,000 in 2015. See Note 4 Investments under *Net Investment Income* to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Net Realized Investment Gains for the year ended December 31, 2016 were approximately \$2,601,000 as compared with \$608,000 of net realized investment losses for the year ended December 31, 2015. The losses in 2015 resulted primarily from sales intended to rebalance the mix of our investment portfolio to meet our long-term investment goals and strategies.

Net Other-Than-Temporary Impairment Losses for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were approximately \$2,482,000 and \$4,681,000, respectively. During 2016, we recognized impairment losses specific to four fixed-maturity securities, three of which were subject to credit loss impairment, and 17 equity securities. Three fixed-maturity securities were subject to credit related loss impairments resulting from our analysis of their expected cash flows. Seventeen equity securities were impaired because each of them had been in an unrealized loss position for a length of time with no near term prospect for recovery.

Policy Fee Income for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was approximately \$3,914,000 and \$3,496,000, respectively. Beginning in March 2015, we have used actual policy cancellations in our calculation of policy fee income whereas estimated attrition rates were used in this calculation prior to March 2015. In addition, the unearned portion of nonrefundable policy fee income was fully recognized for policies that were cancelled during 2016. As a result, our 2016 policy fee income was higher than in 2015 despite the decline in gross premiums earned.

Table of Contents**Expenses**

Our *Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses* amounted to approximately \$124,667,000 and \$87,224,000, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. Our 2016 losses and loss adjustment expenses were impacted by weather-related events in both years and two hurricanes, Hermine and Matthew, in 2016. Hurricane Matthew accounted for approximately \$21,000,000 of our 2016 losses. In addition, trends involving assignment of insurance benefits and related litigation has caused us to continue strengthening our loss reserves. See *Reserves for Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses* under *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates*.

Policy Acquisition and Other Underwriting Expenses for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 of approximately \$42,642,000 and \$41,984,000, respectively, primarily reflect commissions and premium taxes related to the policies that have renewed.

Salaries and Wages for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were approximately \$19,037,000 and \$20,140,000, respectively. The \$1,103,000 decrease in 2016 was primarily attributable to a decrease in discretionary incentive pay in 2016. The level of discretionary incentive pay in 2016 was influenced in large part by our financial results for the year, which were negatively impacted by Hurricane Matthew in the fourth quarter. As of December 31, 2016, we had 243 employees located at our offices in Florida compared with 220 employees as of December 31, 2015. We also had 80 employees located in Noida, India at December 31, 2016 versus 84 at December 31, 2015.

Impairment loss for the year ended December 31, 2016 was approximately \$388,000. The loss resulted from the write-down of lease intangibles and other assets associated with the unexpected closure of one tenant's business at one of our retail shopping centers.

Income Tax Expense for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was approximately \$17,835,000 and \$40,331,000, respectively, for state, federal and foreign income taxes resulting in an effective tax rate of 38.1% for 2016 and 38.0% for 2015.

Ratios:

The loss ratio applicable to the year ended December 31, 2016 (losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred related to net premiums earned) was 51.2% compared with 30.9% for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily attributable to losses in October 2016 from Hurricane Matthew as well as reserve strengthening throughout 2016.

The expense ratio applicable to the year ended December 31, 2016 (defined as underwriting expenses, salaries and wages, interest and other operating expenses related to net premiums earned) was 38.1% compared with 32.7% for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase in our expense ratio was primarily attributable to the decrease in 2016 net premiums earned.

The combined ratio (total of all expenses in relation to net premiums earned) is the measure of overall underwriting profitability before other income. Our combined ratio for the year ended December 31, 2016 was 89.3% compared with 63.6% for the year ended December 31, 2015. Our combined ratio was negatively impacted by increased expenses for losses and loss adjustment expenses and a reduction in 2016 net premiums earned.

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Due to the impact our reinsurance costs have on net premiums earned from period to period, our management believes the combined ratio measured to gross premiums earned is more relevant in assessing overall performance. The combined ratio to gross premiums earned for the year ended December 31, 2016 was 57.5% compared with 42.5% for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase in 2016 was primarily attributable to the factors described above.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2015 with the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015 reflect income available to common stockholders of \$65,861,000, or \$5.90 earnings per diluted common share, compared with income available to common stockholders of \$62,668,000, or \$5.36 earnings per diluted common share, for the year ended December 31, 2014. The year over year improvement in our income available to stockholders was primarily attributable to a \$57,632,000 increase in gross premiums earned, resulting from assumptions of homeowners multi-peril policies and wind-only policies from Citizens in December 2014 and February 2015. The increase in 2015 was negatively impacted by increased reinsurance costs as a percentage of gross earned premium, \$3,245,000 of net realized losses related to limited partnership investments, \$4,681,000 of other-than-temporary impairment losses during 2015, \$608,000 of net realized losses from investment sales, increased policy acquisition costs, and increased losses and loss adjustment expenses attributable to increased premiums and the settlement and further development of older claims which were recently reported to us.

Revenue

Gross Premiums Earned for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were approximately \$423,120,000 and \$365,488,000, respectively. The increase in 2015 was primarily attributable to the assumption from Citizens of approximately 6,000 homeowners multi-peril policies and approximately 30,000 wind-only policies in December 2014 and the assumption of 4,000 primarily homeowners multi-peril policies in February 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, gross premiums earned included approximately \$93,296,000 and \$8,411,000 from the December 2014 and February 2015 assumptions and the renewals of those assumed policies, respectively.

Premiums Ceded for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were approximately \$140,614,000 and \$113,423,000, respectively, representing 33.2% and 31.0%, respectively, of gross premiums earned. The \$27,191,000 increase in net ceded premiums is attributable to higher rates implemented by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund and an overall increase in units of reinsurance purchased for the 2015/16 reinsurance program. Our reinsurance program for 2015/16 provides coverage, which according to catastrophe models approved by the FLOIR, is sufficient to cover the probable maximum loss resulting from a 1 in 260 year event. Our reinsurance program for 2014/15 provided coverage for a probable maximum loss resulting from a 1 in 182 year event. In addition, our reduction to ceded premiums attributable to retrospective provisions under certain reinsurance contracts was lower as compared with the corresponding period in 2014.

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Our premiums ceded represent amounts paid to reinsurers to cover losses from catastrophes that exceed the retention levels defined by our catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance treaties and to assume a proportional share of losses defined in one quota share arrangement. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, premiums ceded reflect net reductions of \$18,322,000 and \$23,543,000, respectively, related to provisions under certain reinsurance contracts. The rates we pay for reinsurance are based primarily on policy exposures reflected in gross premiums earned.

Net Premiums Written for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 totaled approximately \$255,724,000 and \$294,230,000, respectively. The decrease in 2015 resulted from an increase of approximately \$27,191,000 in premiums ceded during the year combined with a decrease of approximately \$11,314,000 in gross premiums written. We had approximately 160,000 policies in force at December 31, 2015 compared to approximately 180,000 policies in force at December 31, 2014.

Net Premiums Earned for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were approximately \$282,506,000 and \$252,065,000, respectively, and reflect the gross premiums earned less reinsurance costs as described above.

The following is a reconciliation of our total Net Premiums Written to Net Premiums Earned for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (amounts in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Net Premiums Written	\$ 255,724	\$ 294,230
Decrease (Increase) in Unearned Premiums*	26,782	(42,165)
Net Premiums Earned	\$ 282,506	\$ 252,065

* Unearned premiums are impacted by the timing and size of any takeout completed during the year net of attrition. *Net Investment Income* for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was approximately \$3,978,000 and \$4,888,000, respectively. The decrease in 2015 is primarily due to \$3,245,000 of net losses related to our limited partnership investments. See Note 4 Investments under *Net Investment Income* to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Net Realized Investment Losses for the year ended December 31, 2015 were approximately \$608,000 as compared with \$4,735,000 of net realized investment gains for the year ended December 31, 2014. The losses in 2015 primarily result from sales intended to rebalance the mix of our investment portfolio to meet our long-term investment goals and strategies.

Net Other-Than-Temporary Impairment Losses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were approximately \$4,681,000 and \$107,000, respectively. During 2015, we recognized impairment losses specific to two fixed-maturity securities and 17 equity securities. Two fixed-maturity securities were subject to credit related loss impairments resulting from our analysis of their expected cash flows. Seventeen equity securities were impaired because each of them had been in an unrealized loss position for a length of time with no near term prospect for recovery.

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Policy Fee Income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was approximately \$3,496,000 and \$2,820,000, respectively. The increase in 2015 is directly attributable to an increase in policy renewals.

Expenses

Our *Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses* amounted to approximately \$87,224,000 and \$79,468,000, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. Our 2015 losses and loss adjustment expenses were impacted by an increase in the number of policies in force throughout 2015 as compared to 2014 as well as by significant weather-related events during 2015, which contributed to an increase in the volume of reported claims and losses incurred when compared to 2014. We also experienced unfavorable development during 2015 attributable to the settlement and further development of older claims, primarily those related to 2012 and 2014 loss dates. This development was considered in establishing our estimate for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses as of December 31, 2015. See *Reserves for Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses* under *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates*.

Policy Acquisition and Other Underwriting Expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 of approximately \$41,984,000 and \$37,952,000, respectively, primarily reflect brokerage fees and the amortization of deferred acquisition costs related to commissions payable to agents for production and renewal of policies and premium taxes. The increase in 2015 is primarily attributable to commissions and premium taxes related to the policies assumed from Citizens that have renewed and are included in 2015 premiums.

Salaries and Wages for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were approximately \$20,140,000 and \$16,483,000, respectively. The \$3,657,000 increase in 2015 was primarily attributable to an increase in salaries due to an increase in employee headcount as well as merit increases during 2015. As of December 31, 2015, we had 220 employees located at our offices in Florida compared with 200 employees as of December 31, 2014. We also had 84 employees located in Noida, India at December 31, 2015 versus 79 at December 31, 2014.

Other Operating Expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were approximately \$19,658,000 and \$20,790,000, respectively. The \$1,132,000 decrease in 2015 was primarily attributable to a \$2,411,000 decrease in stock-based compensation partially offset by an increase in other administrative expenses.

Income Tax Expense for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was approximately \$40,331,000 and \$38,298,000, respectively, for state, federal and foreign income taxes resulting in an effective tax rate of 38.0% for 2015 and 37.9% for 2014.

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Ratios:

The loss ratio applicable to the year ended December 31, 2015 was 30.9% compared with 31.5% for the year ended December 31, 2014. Losses on our wind-only policies, which we assumed from Citizens in December 2014, were minimal. This benefit, net of unfavorable development related to losses on our non-wind policies, contributed to this slight year over year improvement.

The expense ratio applicable to the year ended December 31, 2015 was 32.7% compared with 34.0% for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in our expense ratio is primarily attributable to the increase in net premiums earned.

Our combined ratio for the year ended December 31, 2015 was 63.6% compared with 65.5% for the year ended December 31, 2014. Our combined ratio was positively impacted by an increase in net premiums earned.

The combined ratio to gross premiums earned for the year ended December 31, 2015 was 42.5% compared with 45.2% for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in 2015 was primarily attributable to the factors described above.

Seasonality of Our Business

Our insurance business is seasonal as hurricanes and tropical storms affecting Florida typically occur during the period from June 1 through November 30 each year. Also, with our reinsurance treaty year typically effective on June 1 each year, any variation in the cost of our reinsurance, whether due to changes in reinsurance rates or changes in the total insured value of our policy base, will occur and be reflected in our financial results beginning June 1 each year.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Throughout our history, our liquidity requirements have been met through issuances of our common and preferred stock, debt offerings and funds from operations. We expect our future liquidity requirements will be met by funds from operations, primarily the cash received by insurance subsidiaries from premiums written and investment income. We may consider raising additional capital through debt and equity offerings to support our growth and future investment opportunities.

Our insurance subsidiaries require liquidity and adequate capital to meet ongoing obligations to policyholders and claimants and to fund operating expenses. In addition, we attempt to maintain adequate levels of liquidity and surplus to manage any differences between the duration of our liabilities and invested assets. In the insurance industry, cash collected for premiums from policies written is invested, interest and dividends are earned thereon, and losses and loss adjustment expenses are paid out over a period of years. This period of time varies by the circumstances surrounding each claim. Substantially all of our losses and loss adjustment expenses, excluding litigated claims, are fully settled and paid within approximately 100 days of the claim receipt date. Additional cash outflow occurs through payments of underwriting costs such as commissions, taxes, payroll, and general overhead expenses.

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We believe that we maintain sufficient liquidity to pay claims and expenses, as well as to satisfy commitments in the event of unforeseen events such as reinsurer insolvencies, inadequate premium rates, or reserve deficiencies. We maintain a comprehensive reinsurance program at levels management considers adequate to diversify risk and safeguard our financial position.

In the future, we anticipate our primary use of funds will be to pay claims, reinsurance premiums, interest, and dividends and to fund operating expenses. In addition, we intend to continue investing in real estate to maximize returns and diversify our sources of income, pursue acquisition opportunities, or consider other strategic opportunities.

Senior Notes and Promissory Notes

The following table summarizes our principal and interest payment obligations for long-term debt at December 31, 2016:

	Maturity Date	Interest Payment Due Date
3.875% Convertible Senior Notes	March 2019	March 15 and September 15
8% Senior Notes	January 2020	January 30, April 30, July 30, and October 30
4% Promissory Note	Through February 2031	1 st day of each month
3.75% Callable Promissory Note	Through September 2036	1 st day of each month

See Note 13 Long-Term Debt to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Share Repurchase Plan

In December 2015, our Board of Directors approved a one-year plan to repurchase up to \$20,000,000 of common shares under which we may purchase shares of common stock in open market purchases, block transactions and privately negotiated transactions in accordance with applicable federal securities laws. In December 2016, our Board of Directors approved a similar plan for 2017 to repurchase up to \$20,000,000 of common shares. The approved amounts in each year exclude brokerage fees. See Note 19 Stockholders Equity to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Limited Partnership Investments

Our limited partnership investments consist of four private equity funds managed by their general partners. Three of these funds have unexpired capital commitments which are callable at the discretion of the fund's general partner for funding new investments or expenses of the fund. At December 31, 2016, there was an aggregate unfunded capital balance of \$13,554,000. In December 2016, we provided notice of our intent to withdraw from one underperforming fund effective February 15, 2017. The withdrawal will have no significant impact on our results of operations. Our commitment with respect to that fund was fully funded prior to 2016. See *Limited Partnership Investments* under Note 4 Investment to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Real Estate Development in Progress

We currently have development projects through various limited liability companies. Although we have no outstanding commitment to fund any of the existing projects and we expect to finance existing and future development projects with cash from real estate operations and through property financings, we may be required to make additional capital contributions to maintain and complete these projects.

Revolving Credit Facility

At December 31, 2016, we had an outstanding loan balance of \$9,463,000 with respect to one revolving credit facility. See Note 12 *Revolving Credit Facility* to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Sources and Uses of Cash

Our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 are summarized below.

Cash Flows for the Year ended December 31, 2016

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2016 was approximately \$87,975,000, which consisted primarily of cash received from net premiums written less cash disbursed for operating expenses, losses and loss adjustment expenses and interest payments. Net cash used in investing activities of \$49,028,000 was primarily due to the purchases of available-for-sale securities of \$107,964,000, \$12,056,000 of net cash used in acquiring one business, and the limited partnership investments of \$4,670,000, offset by the proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities of \$63,581,000 and the \$10,200,000 proceeds from the ADC Arrangement. Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$26,157,000, which was primarily due to \$11,347,000 used in the repurchases of our convertible senior notes, \$20,026,000 used in our share repurchase plan and \$11,691,000 of net cash dividend payments, offset by \$18,200,000 in aggregate proceeds from the issuance of two promissory notes.

Cash Flows for the Year ended December 31, 2015

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2015 was approximately \$45,270,000, which consisted primarily of cash received from net premiums written less cash disbursed for operating expenses, losses and loss adjustment expenses and interest payments. Net cash used in investing activities of \$80,362,000 was primarily due to the funding of the limited partnership investments of \$24,636,000, the purchases of available-for-sale securities of \$131,379,000, the funding of the ADC Arrangement of \$6,968,000, and \$4,871,000 used to purchase real estate investments, decreased by redemptions and repayments of fixed-maturity securities of \$9,344,000, and the proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities of \$79,406,000. Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$11,525,000, which was primarily due to \$1,610,000 used in our share repurchase plan and \$11,681,000 of net cash dividend payments, offset by \$2,295,000 of tax benefits on stock-based compensation.

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Cash Flows for the Year ended December 31, 2014

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 totaled \$88,729,000, which consisted primarily of cash received from net written premiums less cash disbursed for operating expenses, losses and loss adjustment expenses and interest payments. Net cash used in investing activities of \$18,652,000 was primarily due to the purchases of available-for-sale securities of \$127,622,000, the funding of the ADC Arrangement of \$2,803,000 and the \$4,500,000 cash contribution to a joint venture, offset by redemptions and repayments of fixed-maturity securities of \$4,603,000, and the proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities of \$115,175,000. Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$48,730,000, which was primarily due to \$38,354,000 used in our share repurchase plan and \$11,670,000 of net cash dividend payments.

Investments

The main objective of our investment policy is to maximize our after-tax investment income with a reasonable level of risk given the current financial market. Our excess cash is invested primarily in money market accounts and available-for-sale investments.

At December 31, 2016, we had \$219,283,000 of available-for-sale investments, which are carried at fair value. Changes in the general interest rate environment affect the returns available on new fixed-maturity investments. While a rising interest rate environment enhances the returns available on new investments, it reduces the market value of existing fixed-maturity investments and thus the availability of gains on disposition. A decline in interest rates reduces the returns available on new fixed-maturity investments but increases the market value of existing fixed-maturity investments, creating the opportunity for realized investment gains on disposition.

With the exception of large national banks, it is our current policy not to maintain cash deposits of more than an aggregate of \$10,000,000 in any one bank at any time. From time to time, we may have in excess of \$10,000,000 of cash designated for investment and on deposit at a single national brokerage firm. In the future, we may alter our investment policy as to investments in federal, state and municipal obligations, preferred and common equity securities and real estate mortgages, as permitted by applicable law, including insurance regulations.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of December 31, 2016, we had unexpired capital commitments for three of the four limited partnership in which we hold interests. Such commitments are not recognized in the financial statements but are required to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. See Note 22 *Commitments and Contingencies* to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and *Contractual Obligations and Commitments* below for additional information.

Table of Contents**CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS**

The following table summarizes our material contractual obligations and commitments as of December 31, 2016 (amounts in thousands):

	Total	Payment Due by Period			More than 5 Years
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	
Operating lease (1)	\$ 734	191	258	285	
Service agreement (1)	119	22	46	51	
Reinsurance contracts (2)	38,800	19,400	19,400		
Variable rate debt (3)	9,463	9,463			
Unfunded capital commitment (4)	13,554	13,554			
Long-term debt obligations (5)	174,898	8,668	105,331	43,969	16,930
Total	\$ 237,568	51,298	125,035	44,305	16,930

- (1) Represents the lease for office space in Miami, Florida and the lease and maintenance service agreement for office space in Noida, India. Liabilities related to our India operations were converted from India Rupee to U.S. dollars using the January 3, 2017 exchange rate, the first available rate subsequent to December 31, 2016, which was a non-business day.
- (2) Represents the minimum payment of reinsurance premiums under multi-year reinsurance contracts.
- (3) Represents the outstanding balance drawn from our revolving credit facility.
- (4) Represents the unfunded balance of capital commitments under the subscription agreements related to three limited partnerships in which we hold interests.
- (5) Amounts represent principal and interest payments over the life of the convertible notes due March 15, 2019, the senior notes due January 30, 2020, one promissory note due through February 1, 2031 and one promissory note due through September 1, 2036.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

We have prepared our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments to develop amounts reflected and disclosed in our financial statements. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term are related to our losses and loss adjustment expenses, which include amounts estimated for claims incurred but not yet reported. We base our estimates on various assumptions and actuarial data we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates.

We believe our accounting policies specific to losses and loss adjustment expenses, reinsurance with retrospective provisions, deferred income taxes, and stock-based compensation expense involve our most significant judgments and estimates material to our consolidated financial statements.

Reserves for Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses. We establish reserves for the estimated total unpaid costs of losses including loss adjustment expenses (LAE). Loss and LAE reserves reflect management's best estimate of the

total cost of (i) claims that have been incurred,

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but not yet paid in full, and (ii) claims that have been incurred but not yet reported to us (IBNR). Reserves established by us represent an estimate of the outcome of future events and, as such, cannot be considered an exact calculation of our liability. Rather, loss reserves represent, we believe, management's best estimate of our company's liability based on the application of actuarial techniques and other projection methodologies and taking into consideration other facts and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The process of establishing loss reserves is complex and inherently imprecise, as it involves using judgment that is affected by many variables such as past loss experience, current claim trends and the prevailing social changes in our claims adjusting process, economic and legal environments. The impact of both internal and external variables on ultimate losses and LAE costs is difficult to estimate. Our exposure is impacted by both the risk characteristics of the physical locations where we write policies, such as hurricane and tropical storm-related risks, as well as risks associated with varying social, judicial and legislative characteristics in the locations in which we have exposure. In determining loss reserves, we give careful consideration to all available data and actuarial analyses.

Reserves represent estimates of the ultimate unpaid cost of all losses incurred, including losses for claims that have not yet been reported to our insurance companies. The amount of loss reserves for reported claims consist of case reserves established by our claims department (based on a case-by-case evaluation of the kind of risk involved, knowledge of the circumstances surrounding each claim and the insurance policy provisions relating to the type of loss) and bulk reserves for additional growth on carried case reserves on known claims established by senior management (based on historical patterns of development on aggregate claims grouped by loss date). The amounts of reserves for unreported claims and LAE (incurred but not reported claims, or IBNR) are determined using our historical information for each line of business adjusted to reflect current conditions. Inflation is ordinarily implicitly provided for in the reserving function through analysis of costs, trends and reviews of historical reserving results over multiple years.

Reserves are closely monitored and are recalculated periodically using the most recent information on reported claims and a variety of actuarial techniques. Specifically, claims management personnel complete weekly and ongoing reviews of existing case reserves, new claims, changes to existing case reserves, and paid losses with respect to the current and prior years. As we continue to expand historical data regarding paid and incurred losses, we use this data to develop expected ultimate loss and loss adjustment expense ratios. We then apply these expected loss and loss adjustment expense ratios to earned premium to derive a reserve level for each line of business. In connection with the determination of these reserves, we will also consider other specific factors such as recent weather-related losses, trends in historical reported and paid losses, and litigation and judicial trends regarding liability. Most of our business was gained through policy acquisitions and assumptions. Therefore, we use the loss ratio method, among other methods, to project an ultimate loss expectation, and then the related loss history must be regularly evaluated and loss expectations updated, with the possibility of variability from the initial estimate of ultimate losses.

When a claim is reported to us, our claims personnel establish a case reserve for the estimated amount of the ultimate amount payable to settle the claim. This estimate reflects an informed judgment based upon general insurance reserving practices and on the experience and knowledge of the claims adjuster. The individual estimating the reserve considers the nature and

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value of the specific claim, the severity of injury or damage, location, and the policy provisions relating to the type of loss. Case reserves are adjusted by us as more information becomes available. It is our policy to settle each claim as expeditiously as possible.

We maintain IBNR reserves to provide for claims that have been incurred but have not been reported and subsequent development on reported claims. The IBNR reserve is determined by estimating our insurance company's ultimate net liability for both reported and unreported claims and then subtracting the case reserves and payments made to date for reported claims.

Loss Reserve Estimation Methods. We apply the following general methods in projecting reserves for losses and LAE:

Reported loss development;

Paid loss development;

Reported Bornhuetter-Ferguson method;

Paid Bornhuetter-Ferguson method;

Loss ratio method; and

Frequency-Severity method.

Selected reserves are based on a review of the indications from these methods as well as other considerations such as emergence since the most recent evaluation and number of open claims for a given accident period.

Description of Ultimate Loss Estimation Methods. The reported loss development method relies on the assumption that, at any given state of maturity, ultimate losses can be reasonably predicted by multiplying cumulative reported losses (paid losses plus case reserves) by a cumulative development factor derived from development patterns observed in the historical reported data. The validity of the results of this method depends on the stability of claim reporting and settlement rates, as well as the consistency of case reserve levels. Case reserves do not have to be adequately stated for this method to be effective; they only need to have a fairly consistent level of adequacy for the historical experience that is considered. In order to derive loss development patterns that are predictive for our business, we compile and review loss development triangles of our experience on an accident quarter basis, and select loss development factors based on indications from this analysis of our data. We also consider industry data found in SNL Financial Property/Casualty Insurance as a reasonability measure for these selected development patterns.

The paid loss development method is mechanically identical to the reported loss development method described above, but applied to loss payments only. The paid method does not rely on case reserves or claim reporting patterns in making projections.

The validity of the results from using a loss development approach can be affected by many conditions, such as internal claim department processing changes, a shift between single and multiple claim payments, legal changes, or variations in our mix of business from year to year. Also, since the percentage of losses paid for immature accident quarters is often low, development factors for these maturities can be volatile. A small variation in the number of claims paid can

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have a leveraging effect that can lead to significant distortions in estimated ultimate losses for these highly leveraged accident quarters. Therefore, ultimate values for immature accident quarters are often based on alternative estimation techniques than more mature accident quarters.

The loss ratio method used by us relies on the assumption that remaining unreported losses are a function of the total expected losses rather than a function of currently reported losses. The expected loss ratio is multiplied by earned premium to produce ultimate losses. Reported incurred losses are then subtracted from this estimate to produce expected unreported losses.

The loss ratio method is most useful as an alternative to other models for immature loss years. For these immature years, the amounts reported or paid may be small and unstable, and therefore, not fully predictive of future development. Therefore, future development is assumed to follow an expected pattern that is supported by more stable historical data or by emerging trends. This method is also useful when variations in reporting or payment patterns distort the historical development of losses.

The paid and reported Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods are a weighting of the loss ratio method and the corresponding development method. Outstanding reserves or IBNR reserves are derived by applying the loss ratio estimate to the estimated unpaid or unreported percent of losses based on the development patterns from the development methods.

Finally, we employ the frequency/severity method for exposures that do not tend to follow historical payment and reported patterns, such as catastrophes. For such exposures, we estimate future development of reported claims and average severities on IBNR claims. We combine this estimate with our open claims in order to derive an estimate of expected unreported losses. Paid losses are added to this estimate in order to derive an estimate of ultimate losses. This method is based on the assumption that future unreported claims and the average severity of open claims and unreported claims can be reasonably estimated from the experience available.

While the property and casualty industry has incurred substantial aggregate losses from claims related to asbestos-related illnesses, environmental remediation, product and mold, and other uncertain or environmental exposures, we have not experienced significant losses from these types of claims. We have experienced material losses associated with sinkholes in past years, but the materiality of this hazard has decreased significantly since the passing of Florida Senate Bill 408 in 2011. We continue to segregate this data in our derivation of estimated required reserves. While the losses we have experienced from exposures to catastrophes have not historically been material, we have experienced significant losses related to recent catastrophes. These losses have followed materially different development patterns than the balance of our experience. To address this situation, we separate this exposure from the remainder of the business and derive reserves specific to each catastrophe event. Total reserves are determined by adding the reserves related to each line of business.

Currently, our estimated ultimate liability is calculated monthly using the principles and procedures described above, which are applied to the lines of business written. However, because the establishment of loss reserves is an inherently uncertain process, we cannot be certain that ultimate losses will not exceed the established loss reserves and have a material, adverse effect on

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our results of operations and financial condition. Changes in estimates, or differences between estimates and amounts ultimately paid, are reflected in the operating results of the period during which such adjustments are made.

Our reported results, financial position and liquidity would be affected by likely changes in key assumptions that determine our net loss reserves. Management does not believe that any reasonably likely changes in the frequency of claims would affect our loss reserves. However, management believes that a reasonably likely increase or decrease in the severity of claims could impact our net loss reserves. The table below summarizes the effect on net loss reserves and equity in the event of reasonably likely changes in the severity of claims considered in establishing loss and loss adjustment expense reserves. The range of reasonably likely changes in the severity of our claims was established based on a review of changes in loss year development and applied to loss reserves as a whole. The selected range of changes does not indicate what could be the potential best or worst case or likely scenarios:

Year Ended December 31, 2016		
		Percentage
Change in Reserves	Reserves	change in equity, net of tax
-20.0%	56,394	3.55%
-15.0%	59,918	2.66%
-10.0%	63,443	1.77%
-5.0%	66,967	0.89%
Base	70,492	
5.0%	74,017	- 0.89%
10.0%	77,541	- 1.77%
15.0%	81,066	- 2.66%
20.0%	84,590	- 3.55%

Economic Impact of Reinsurance Contracts with Retrospective Provisions. Certain of our reinsurance contracts include retrospective provisions that adjust premiums, increase the amount of future coverage, or result in profit commissions in the event losses are minimal or zero. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, we will recognize an asset in the period in which the absence of loss experience gives rise to an increase in future coverage or obligates the reinsurer to pay cash or other consideration under the contract. In the event that a loss arises, we will derecognize such asset in the period in which a loss arises. Such adjustments to the asset, which accrue throughout the contract term, will negatively impact our operating results when a catastrophic loss event occurs during the contract term. Effective June 1, 2016, retrospective provisions include premium adjustments only.

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, we accrued benefits of \$13,610,000 and \$21,692,000, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized net ceded premiums of \$933,000, representing amortization of \$1,219,000 of previously deferred reinsurance costs for increased coverage offset by \$2,152,000 of ceded premiums deferred for the period. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized net ceded premiums of \$3,370,000, representing amortization of previously deferred reinsurance costs for increased coverage decreased by an increase of ceded premiums deferred for the period. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, net reductions in ceded premiums totaled \$12,677,000 and \$18,322,000, respectively.

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In June 2016, we received cash totaling \$37,800,000 in connection with the benefits accrued under two retrospective reinsurance contracts that were terminated effective May 31, 2016. In September 2016, we received the final cash payment of \$5,716,000 under the terms of the remaining retrospective reinsurance contract which terminated May 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, we had \$5,810,000 of accrued benefits and \$2,152,000 of ceded premiums deferred, amounts that would be charged to earnings in the event we experience a catastrophic loss that exceeds the coverage limits provided under such agreements and in the period that the increased coverage is applicable. In July 2015, the Company received \$14,100,000 under the terms of one of the retrospective reinsurance contracts, which terminated May 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2015, we had \$35,716,000 of accrued benefits and \$3,085,000 of ceded premiums deferred related to these agreements.

We believe the credit risk associated with the collectability of these accrued benefits is minimal based on available information about the individual reinsurer's financial position.

Income Taxes. We account for income taxes in accordance with U.S. GAAP, resulting in two components of income tax expense: current and deferred. Current income tax expense reflects taxes to be paid or refunded for the current period by applying the provisions of the enacted tax law to the taxable income or excess of deductions over revenues. We determine deferred income taxes using the liability (or balance sheet) method. Under this method, the net deferred tax asset or liability is based on the tax effects of the differences between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and enacted changes in tax rates and laws are recognized in the period in which they occur. Valuation allowances are provided against assets that are not likely to be realized, if any. We have elected to classify the related interest and penalties, if any, as income tax expense as permitted by current accounting standards.

Stock-Based Compensation. We account for stock based compensation awards under our shareholder approved incentive plans in accordance with the fair value recognition provisions of U.S. GAAP, which requires the measurement, and recognition of compensation for all stock-based awards made to employees and non-employee directors including stock options and restricted stock issuances based on estimated fair values. We recognize stock-based compensation in the consolidated statements of income on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. We use the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which requires the following variables for input to calculate the fair value of each stock award on the option grant date: 1) expected volatility of our stock price, 2) the risk-free interest rate, 3) expected term of each award, 4) expected dividends, and 5) an expected forfeiture rate. For restricted stock awards with market-based conditions, we estimate their fair values by using a Monte Carlo simulation model, which requires the following variables for input: 1) expected dividends per share, 2) expected volatility, 3) risk-free interest rate, 4) estimated cost of capital, and 5) expected term of each award.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

Our investment portfolios at December 31, 2016 included fixed-maturity and equity securities, the purposes of which are not for trading or speculation. Our main objective is to maximize after-tax investment income and maintain sufficient liquidity to meet our obligations while minimizing market risk, which is the potential economic loss from adverse fluctuations in securities prices. We consider many factors including credit ratings, investment concentrations, regulatory requirements, anticipated fluctuation of interest rates, durations and market conditions in developing investment strategies. Our investment securities are managed primarily by outside investment companies and are overseen by the investment committee appointed by our board of directors.

Our investment portfolios are exposed to interest rate risk, credit risk and equity price risk. Fiscal and economic uncertainties caused by any government action or inaction may exacerbate these risks and potentially have adverse impacts on the value of our investment portfolios.

We classify our fixed-maturity and equity securities as available-for-sale and report any unrealized gains or losses, net of deferred income taxes, as a component of other comprehensive income within our stockholders' equity. As such, any material temporary changes in their fair value can adversely impact the carrying value of our stockholders' equity.

Interest Rate Risk

Our fixed-maturity securities are sensitive to potential losses resulting from unfavorable changes in interest rates. We manage the risk by analyzing anticipated movement in interest rates and considering our future capital needs.

The following table illustrates the impact of hypothetical changes in interest rates to the fair value of our fixed-maturity securities at December 31, 2016 (amounts in thousands):

Hypothetical Change in Interest Rates	Estimated Fair Value	Change in Estimated Fair Value	Percentage Increase (Decrease) in Estimated Fair Value
300 basis point increase	\$ 145,268	\$ (20,980)	(12.62)%
200 basis point increase	152,257	(13,991)	(8.42)%
100 basis point increase	159,250	(6,998)	(4.21)%
100 basis point decrease	173,250	7,002	4.21%
200 basis point decrease	180,193	13,945	8.39%
300 basis point decrease	185,912	19,664	11.83%

Credit Risk

Credit risk can expose us to potential losses arising principally from adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuers of our fixed-maturity securities. We mitigate the risk by investing in fixed-maturity securities that are generally investment grade, by diversifying our

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investment portfolio to avoid concentrations in any single issuer or business sector, and by continually monitoring each individual security for declines in credit quality. While we emphasize credit quality in our investment selection process, significant downturns in the markets or general economy may impact the credit quality of our portfolio.

The following table presents the composition of our fixed-maturity securities, by rating, at December 31, 2016 (amounts in thousands):

Comparable Rating	Amortized Cost	% of Total Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	% of Total Estimated Fair Value
AAA	\$ 1,514	1	\$ 1,514	1
AA+, AA, AA-	29,249	17	29,092	17
A+, A, A-	59,966	36	59,264	36
BBB+, BBB, BBB-	53,333	32	53,548	32
BB+, BB, BB-	8,586	5	8,373	5
B+, B, B-	8,028	5	8,012	5
CCC+, CC and Not rated	6,555	4	6,445	4
Total	\$ 167,231	100	\$ 166,248	100

Equity Price Risk

Our equity investment portfolio at December 31, 2016 included common stocks, perpetual preferred stocks, mutual funds and exchange traded funds. We may incur potential losses due to declines in equity security prices. We manage the risk primarily through industry and issuer diversification and asset mix.

The following table illustrates the composition of our equity securities at December 31, 2016 (amounts in thousands):

	Estimated Fair Value	% of Total Estimated Fair Value
Stocks by sector:		
Financial	\$ 24,326	46
Consumer	6,759	13
Energy	3,188	6
Industrial	3,156	6
Other (1)	5,110	9
	42,539	80
Mutual funds and Exchange traded funds by type:		
Debt	9,327	18
Equity	1,169	2

	10,496	20
Total	\$ 53,035	100

(1) Represents an aggregate of less than 5% sectors.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

At December 31, 2016, we did not have any material exposure to foreign currency related risk.

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ITEM 8 *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

Index to Financial Statements

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

HCI Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of HCI Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2016. The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of HCI Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 22, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP

Clearwater, Florida

February 22, 2017

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

HCI Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

We have audited HCI Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, HCI Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows of HCI Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and our report dated February 22, 2017, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP

Clearwater, Florida

February 22, 2017

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Balance Sheets****(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Assets		
Fixed-maturity securities, available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost: \$167,231 and \$128,614, respectively)	\$ 166,248	\$ 125,009
Equity securities, available for sale, at fair value (cost: \$47,750 and \$47,548, respectively)	53,035	48,237
Limited partnership investments, at equity	29,263	23,930
Investment in unconsolidated joint venture, at equity	2,102	4,787
Real estate investments (Note 4 Consolidated Variable Interest Entity)	48,086	30,954
Total investments	298,734	232,917
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4 Consolidated Variable Interest Entity)	280,531	267,738
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	1,654	1,390
Income taxes receivable	2,811	1,858
Premiums receivable	17,276	19,631
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	24,554	40,747
Deferred policy acquisition costs	16,639	18,602
Property and equipment, net	11,374	11,786
Intangible assets, net	4,899	
Deferred income taxes, net	250	3,189
Other assets	11,342	39,128
Total assets	\$ 670,064	\$ 636,986
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	\$ 70,492	\$ 51,690
Unearned premiums	175,803	187,290
Advance premiums	4,651	4,983
Assumed reinsurance balances payable	3,294	1,084
Accrued expenses (Note 4 Consolidated Variable Interest Entity)	6,513	6,316
Long-term debt	138,863	129,429
Other liabilities	26,702	18,472
Total liabilities	426,318	399,264
Commitments and contingencies (Note 22)		
Stockholders equity:		
7% Series A cumulative convertible preferred stock (no par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding)		

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Series B junior participating preferred stock (no par value, 400,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding)		
Preferred stock (no par value, 18,100,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding)		
Common stock (no par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized, 9,662,761 and 10,292,256 shares issued and outstanding in 2016 and 2015, respectively)		
Additional paid-in capital	8,139	23,879
Retained income	232,964	215,634
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	2,643	(1,791)
Total stockholders' equity	243,746	237,722
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 670,064	\$ 636,986

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Income****(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenue			
Gross premiums earned	\$ 378,678	\$ 423,120	\$ 365,488
Premiums ceded	(135,051)	(140,614)	(113,423)
Net premiums earned	243,627	282,506	252,065
Net investment income	9,087	3,978	4,888
Net realized investment gains (losses)	2,601	(608)	4,735
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in income:			
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses	(2,252)	(5,275)	(107)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income, before taxes	(230)	594	
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses	(2,482)	(4,681)	(107)
Policy fee income	3,914	3,496	2,820
Gain on repurchases of convertible senior notes	153		
Gain on bargain purchase	2,071		
Gain on remeasurement of previously held interest	4,005		
Other	1,470	1,261	1,707
Total revenue	264,446	285,952	266,108
Expenses			
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	124,667	87,224	79,468
Policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses	42,642	41,984	37,952
Salaries and wages	19,037	20,140	16,483
Interest expense	11,079	10,754	10,453
Impairment loss	388		
Other operating expenses	19,777	19,658	20,790
Total expenses	217,590	179,760	165,146
Income before income taxes	46,856	106,192	100,962
Income tax expense	17,835	40,331	38,298
Net income	\$ 29,021	\$ 65,861	\$ 62,664
Preferred stock dividends			4

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Income available to common stockholders	\$ 29,021	\$ 65,861	\$ 62,668
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 2.95	\$ 6.51	\$ 5.90
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.92	\$ 5.90	\$ 5.36
Dividends per common share	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.10

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income****(Amounts in thousands)**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income	\$ 29,021	\$ 65,861	\$ 62,664
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments:			
Net unrealized gain (loss) arising during the period	7,317	(9,366)	3,870
Other-than-temporary impairment loss charged to investment income	2,482	4,681	107
Call and repayment losses charged to investment income	20	77	28
Reclassification adjustment for net realized (gain) loss	(2,601)	608	(4,735)
Net change in unrealized gain (loss)	7,218	(4,000)	(730)
Deferred income taxes on above change	(2,784)	1,543	282
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes	4,434	(2,457)	(448)
Comprehensive income	\$ 33,455	\$ 63,404	\$ 62,216

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Series A Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income, Net of Tax	Total Stockholders Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Income	Tax	Equity
Balance at December 31, 2015		\$	10,292,256	\$	\$ 23,879	\$ 215,634	\$ (1,791)	\$ 237,722
Net income						29,021		29,021
Total other comprehensive income, net of income taxes							4,434	4,434
Issuance of restricted stock			142,440					
Exercise of common stock options			60,000		150			150
Forfeiture of restricted stock			(13,298)					
Cancellation of restricted stock			(160,000)					
Repurchase and retirement of common stock			(14,934)		(464)			(464)
Repurchase and retirement of common stock under share repurchase plan			(643,703)		(20,026)			(20,026)
Common stock dividends						(11,691)		(11,691)
Tax benefits on stock-based compensation					641			641
Tax shortfalls on stock-based compensation					(239)			(239)
Stock-based compensation					4,198			4,198

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Balance at December 31, 2016	\$	9,662,761	\$	\$	8,139	\$	232,964	\$	2,643	\$	243,746
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Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity – (Continued)****For the Year Ended December 31, 2015****(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

	Series A Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax	Total Stockholders Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2014		\$	10,189,128	\$	\$ 20,465	\$ 161,454	\$ 666	\$ 182,585
Net income						65,861		65,861
Total other comprehensive loss, net of income taxes							(2,457)	(2,457)
Issuance of restricted stock			83,260					
Exercise of common stock options			120,000		263			263
Shares surrendered upon exercising common stock options			(2,013)					
Forfeiture of restricted stock			(42,757)					
Repurchase and retirement of common stock			(17,493)		(792)			(792)
Repurchase and retirement of common stock under share repurchase plan			(37,869)		(1,610)			(1,610)
Common stock dividends						(11,681)		(11,681)
Tax benefits on stock-based compensation					2,295			2,295
Tax shortfalls on stock-based compensation					(1,954)			(1,954)
Stock-based compensation					5,212			5,212
Balance at December 31, 2015		\$	10,292,256	\$	\$ 23,879	\$ 215,634	\$ (1,791)	\$ 237,722

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity – (Continued)****For the Year Ended December 31, 2014****(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

	Series A Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax	Total Stockholders Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2013	110,684	\$	10,939,268	\$	\$ 48,966	\$ 110,441	\$ 1,114	\$ 160,521
Net income						62,664		62,664
Total other comprehensive loss, net of income taxes							(448)	(448)
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock	(107,298)		107,298					
Issuance of restricted stock			108,720					
Exercise of common stock options			50,000		125			125
Forfeiture of restricted stock			(10,840)					
Repurchase and retirement of common stock			(14,617)		(643)			(643)
Repurchase and retirement of common stock under share repurchase plan			(990,701)		(38,354)			(38,354)
Redemption of Series A preferred stock	(3,386)				(34)			(34)
Deferred taxes on debt discount					215			215
Common stock dividends						(11,655)		(11,655)
Derecognition of preferred stock dividends						4		4

payable						
Tax benefits on stock-based compensation			2,080			2,080
Stock-based compensation			8,110			8,110
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$	10,189,128	\$	\$ 20,465	\$ 161,454	\$ 666 \$ 182,585

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(Amounts in thousands)**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 29,021	\$ 65,861	\$ 62,664
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Stock-based compensation	4,198	5,212	8,110
Net amortization of discounts and premiums on investments in fixed-maturity securities	726	855	782
Depreciation and amortization	5,408	5,251	4,958
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	155	(1,101)	(4,742)
Net realized investment (gains) losses	(2,601)	608	(4,735)
Other-than-temporary impairment losses	2,482	4,681	107
Income from real estate investment under acquisition, development and construction arrangement		(344)	(85)
Gain on repurchases of convertible senior notes	(153)		
Gain on bargain purchase	(2,071)		
Gain on remeasurement of previously held investment	(4,005)		
Impairment loss	388		
Loss from unconsolidated joint venture		125	23
Net (income) loss from limited partnership interests	(1,207)	3,244	90
Distributions received from limited partnership interests	544	12	
Foreign currency remeasurement loss	29	66	29
Other	18	26	(1)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	(300)	(331)	74
Income taxes	(1,192)	766	(3,167)
Premiums receivable	2,355	(3,807)	(1,150)
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	16,193	(6,651)	(6,030)
Deferred policy acquisition costs	1,963	(3,588)	(943)
Other assets	29,054	(7,230)	(20,086)
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	18,802	2,782	5,222
Unearned premiums	(11,487)	(26,781)	42,164
Advance premiums	(332)	603	(124)
Assumed reinsurance balances payable	2,210	866	(4,442)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(2,223)	4,157	10,011
Net cash provided by operating activities	87,975	45,282	88,729
Cash flows from investing activities:			
		(6,968)	(2,803)

Investment in real estate under acquisition, development, and construction arrangement			
Acquisition of real estate business, net of cash acquired	(11,651)		
Investments in limited partnership interests	(4,670)	(24,636)	(2,640)
Investment in unconsolidated joint venture	(90)	(435)	(4,500)
Purchase of property and equipment	(865)	(840)	(453)
Purchase of real estate investments	(2,261)	(4,871)	(413)
Purchase of fixed-maturity securities	(85,530)	(98,501)	(83,365)
Purchase of equity securities	(22,434)	(32,878)	(44,257)
Proceeds from investment in real estate under acquisition, development and construction arrangement	10,200		
Proceeds from sales of fixed-maturity securities	40,454	53,711	98,365
Proceeds from calls, repayments and maturities of fixed-maturity securities	4,692	9,344	4,603
Proceeds from sales of equity securities	23,127	25,695	16,810
Proceeds from sales of real estate investments		5	1
Net cash used in investing activities	(49,028)	(80,374)	(18,652)

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)**

(Amounts in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net borrowing under revolving credit facility	1,238		
Proceeds from the exercise of common stock options	150	263	125
Cash dividends paid	(12,438)	(12,428)	(12,355)
Cash dividends received under share repurchase forward contract	747	747	685
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	18,200		
Repurchases of convertible senior notes	(11,347)		
Repayment of debt	(455)		
Repurchases of common stock	(464)	(792)	(643)
Repurchases of common stock under share repurchase plan	(20,026)	(1,610)	(38,354)
Redemption of Series A preferred stock			(34)
Purchase of non-controlling interest	(2,064)		
Debt issuance costs	(339)		(234)
Tax benefits on stock-based compensation	641	2,295	2,080
Net cash used in financing activities	(26,157)	(11,525)	(48,730)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	3	(61)	(29)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12,793	(46,678)	21,318
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	267,738	314,416	293,098
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 280,531	\$ 267,738	\$ 314,416
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 18,857	\$ 38,371	\$ 43,902
Cash paid for interest	\$ 7,222	\$ 7,211	\$ 6,258
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in available-for-sale securities, net of tax	\$ 4,434	\$ (2,457)	\$ (448)
Conversion of Series A preferred stock to common stock	\$	\$	\$ 972
Details of business acquisition:			
Fair value of assets acquired	\$ 32,569	\$	\$
Less: Purchase price	(14,514)		

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Carrying value of previously held interest	(2,859)			
Gain on remeasurement of previously held interest	(4,005)			
Gain on bargain purchase	(2,071)			
Liabilities assumed	\$ 9,120	\$		\$
Receivable from sales of available-for-sale securities	\$ 350	\$		\$ 34
Payable on purchases of available-for-sale securities	\$ 50	\$	1	\$ 1,908

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

Note 1 Nature of Operations

HCI Group, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (HCI or the Company), is primarily engaged in the property and casualty insurance business through Homeowners Choice Property & Casualty Insurance Company, Inc. (HCPCI), its principal operating subsidiary. HCPCI is authorized to underwrite various homeowners property and casualty insurance products and allied lines business in the state of Florida. HCPCI also offers flood-endorsed and wind-only policies to new and pre-existing Florida customers. HCPCI s operations are supported by HCI Group, Inc. and the following HCI subsidiaries:

Homeowners Choice Managers, Inc. acts as managing general agent and provides marketing, underwriting, claims settlement, accounting and financial services to HCPCI;

Southern Administration, Inc. provides policy administration services to HCPCI; and

Claddaugh Casualty Insurance Company, Ltd. participates in the reinsurance program to HCPCI. The Company s insurance subsidiaries also include TypTap Insurance Company (TypTap), a Florida insurance company approved by the Florida Office of Insurance Regulation (FLOIR) in January 2016. TypTap offers standalone flood policies to Florida homeowners. In 2016, the Company s Alabama insurance subsidiary, Homeowners Choice Assurance Company, Inc. (HCA) voluntarily surrendered its certificate of authority to the Alabama Department of Insurance and, as a result, formally terminated its plan to conduct business in the state of Alabama. Since its organization, HCA had no operations. The withdrawal was effective on June 30, 2016 and HCA was dissolved in December 2016.

In addition, HCI includes various subsidiaries predominantly engaged in the businesses of owning and leasing real estate, operating marina facilities and one restaurant, and developing software products.

The Company reports its operations under one business segment.

The Company obtained a majority of its policies through participation in a take-out program with Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Citizens), a Florida state supported insurer. Policies were obtained in separate assumption transactions with Citizens that took place from July 2007 through November 2016. The Company is required to offer renewals on the policies acquired for a period of three years subsequent to the initial expiration of the assumed policies. During the first full year after assumption, such renewals are required to have rates that are equivalent to or less than the rates charged by Citizens. Substantially all of the Company s premium revenue since inception comes from these assumptions and one additional assumption through which the Company acquired the Florida policies of another Florida insurance carrier.

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

Adoption of New Accounting Standards.

In December 2016, the Company early adopted Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), which provides guidance on how certain cash receipts and cash payments, specifically distributions received from equity method investees, are presented and classified. The Company elects to classify these distributions received using the cumulative earnings approach. Under this approach, distributions received are considered returns on investments and classified as cash inflows from operating activities, unless the Company's cumulative distributions received less distributions received in prior periods that were determined to be returns of investments exceed the cumulative equity in earnings recognized by the Company. When such an excess occurs, the current period distribution up to this excess is considered a return of investment and classified as cash inflows from investing activities. As a result of adopting this standard, the Company reclassified \$544 and \$12 of cash received from limited partnership interests during 2016 and 2015, respectively, from investing activities to operating activities. The change to the Company's net cash provided by (used in) operating activities and net cash used in investing activities at each reporting date has been applied retrospectively for the year ended December 31, 2015 and in all periods thereafter. The Company had no distributions from limited partnership interests during 2014. The adoption of this standard had no effect on the prior consolidated results of the Company's operations, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and financial position.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-09, Financial Services Insurance (Topic 944), which improves disclosure requirements for all insurance entities that issue short-duration contracts. The amendments in this update were applied retrospectively with supplementary information for each prior period presented, except for those requirements applying only to the current period which were applied prospectively. The adoption of this standard had no effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations and comprehensive income.

In addition, The Company adopted Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40), which provides guidance about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and requirements for related footnote disclosures. The adoption of this standard in December 2016 had no effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Principles of Consolidation. The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of HCI Group, Inc. and its majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. In addition, the Company evaluates its relationships or investments for consolidation pursuant to authoritative accounting guidance related to the consolidation of variable interest entities under the

Variable Interest Model prescribed by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). A variable interest entity is consolidated when the Company has the power to direct activities that most

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

significantly impact the economic performance of the variable interest entity and has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the variable interest entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity. When a variable interest entity is not consolidated, the Company uses the equity method to account for the investment. Under this method, the carrying value is generally the Company's share of the net asset value of the unconsolidated entity, and changes in the Company's share of the net asset value are recorded in net investment income.

The Company has a 100% equity interest in one venture (treated as a joint venture under U.S. GAAP) that owns land in Riverview, Florida on which a retail center is being constructed for lease or for sale. The Company consolidates this joint venture as its primary beneficiary (see Note 4 Investments under *Consolidated Variable Interest Entity*).

Use of Estimates. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term are primarily related to losses and loss adjustment expenses, reinsurance with retrospective provisions, deferred income taxes, and stock-based compensation expense.

Business Acquisitions. The Company accounts for business acquisitions using the acquisition method, which requires it to measure and recognize the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at their acquisition date fair values. In the event that the fair value of net assets acquired exceeds the purchase price, a bargain purchase gain is recorded. In a step acquisition in which there is a change in ownership interest and control is obtained when there is a previously held equity interest, a gain or loss from remeasurement of the previously held equity interest to fair value is recorded.

Acquisitions of income-producing real properties are typically considered business acquisitions. As such, the Company allocates the purchase price to land, land improvements, buildings, tenant improvements, intangibles such as the value of significant tenant (i.e. anchor tenant) relationships, in-place leases, and assumed liabilities, if any. Tangible assets are presented as real estate investments on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. Buildings subject to leases are valued as if vacant. The value attributable to in-place leases reflects the costs we would have incurred to lease the property to the occupancy level that existed at the acquisition date. These costs include leasing commissions, tenant improvement allowances, and other direct costs required to lease the property. In addition, the estimated fair value of in-place leases reflects the value of base rental revenues that would have been earned during the assumed periods of vacancy and the related carrying costs that would have been incurred to lease the vacant property to its existing occupancy. The Company also reviews terms of the assumed leases to evaluate whether the terms are favorable or unfavorable relative to the market at the acquisition date. In the event the assumed leases are not at market terms, the Company recognizes an intangible asset for a lease with favorable terms and a liability if the terms of the lease are unfavorable.

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Cash and Cash Equivalents. The Company considers all short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months to be cash and cash equivalents. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, cash and cash equivalents consisted of cash on deposit with financial institutions and securities brokerage firms.

Investments in Available-for-Sale Securities. Investments consist of fixed-maturity and equity securities. Fixed-maturity securities include debt securities and redeemable preferred stock. Securities may be classified as either trading, held to maturity or available-for-sale. The Company's available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value. Temporary changes in the fair value of available-for-sale securities are excluded from net investment income and reported in stockholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of deferred income taxes. Realized investment gains and losses from sales are recorded on the trade date and are determined using the first-in first-out (FIFO) method. Investment income is recognized as earned and discounts or premiums arising from the purchase of debt securities are recognized in investment income using the interest method over the estimated remaining term of the security. Gains and losses from call redemptions and repayments are charged to investment income.

The Company reviews all securities for other-than-temporary impairment on a monthly basis. When the fair value of any investment is lower than its cost, an assessment is made to determine whether the decline is temporary or other-than-temporary. If the decline is determined to be other-than-temporary, the investment is written down to fair value and an impairment loss is recognized in income in the period in which the Company makes such determination.

When reviewing impaired fixed-maturity securities, the Company considers its ability and intent to hold these securities and whether it is probable that the Company will be required to sell these securities prior to their anticipated recovery or maturity. For the fixed-maturity securities that the Company intends to sell or it is probable that the Company will have to sell the fixed-maturity securities before recovery or maturity, the unrealized losses are recognized as other-than-temporary losses in income. In instances where there are credit related losses associated with the impaired fixed-maturity securities for which the Company asserts that it does not have the intent to sell, and it is probable that the Company will not be required to sell until a market price recovery or maturity, the amount of the other-than-temporary impairment loss related to credit losses is recognized in income, and the amount of the other-than-temporary impairment loss related to other non-credit factors such as changes in interest rates or market conditions is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income.

When determining impairment due to a credit related loss, the Company carefully considers factors such as the issuer's financial ratios and condition, the security's current ratings and maturity date, and overall market conditions in estimating the cash flows expected to be collected. The expected cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate of the security implicit at the date of acquisition is then compared with the security's amortized cost at the measurement date. A credit loss is incurred when the present value of the expected cash flows is less than the security's amortized cost. The Company considers various factors in determining whether an individual security is other-than-temporarily impaired (see Note 4 Investments).

Limited Partnership Investments. The Company has interests in limited partnerships that are not registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the securities laws of

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any state or the securities laws of any other jurisdictions. The partnership interest cannot be resold in the public market and any withdrawal is subject to the terms and conditions of the partnership agreement. The Company has no influence over partnership operating and financial policies. The Company did not elect the fair value option and, therefore, uses the equity method to account for these investments (see Note 4 Investments). The Company will generally recognize its share of the limited partnership's earnings or losses on a three- to six-month lag.

Pursuant to U.S. GAAP, these limited partnerships which are private equity funds must measure their investments at fair value and reflect the unrealized gains or losses in the fair value of their investments on their statement of income. As a result, the carrying value of limited partnership investments at each reporting date approximates their estimated fair value.

Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture. The Company has a 90% equity interest in a limited liability company (treated as a joint venture under U.S. GAAP) that owns land for lease or for sale and, until December 2016, owned and operated a retail shopping center. The joint venture was determined to be a variable interest entity as it lacks sufficient equity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. Despite having a majority equity interest, the Company does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the joint venture and, accordingly, is not required to consolidate the joint venture as its primary beneficiary. As a result, the Company uses the equity method to account for this investment.

Ownership of the retail shopping center was distributed to members of the limited liability company in December 2016. The operating agreement also contained an embedded purchase option which allowed the Company to purchase the entire interest of the other party to the venture after the expiration of a restricted period. The Company purchased the other member's interest in December 2016 (see Note 4 Investments).

When evidence indicates an impairment may occur, the Company evaluates whether a decline in value is other than temporary. Evidence may include continuing operating losses of the joint venture, a declining occupancy rate, a decrease in real estate value, and an oversupply of rental property in close vicinity to the investment property. Should available evidence indicate the recovery of the initial investment is less likely, the Company would compare the carrying value of the investment with its expected residual value and recognize an impairment loss in earnings.

Real Estate Investments. Real estate investments include real estate and the related assets purchased for investment purposes (see Note 4 Investments).

Prior to August 16, 2016, there was one Acquisition, Development and Construction loan agreement (ADC Arrangement). Under the ADC Arrangement, the Company provided financing to the property developer for the acquisition, development, and construction of a retail shopping center. The Company also expected to participate in the residual profit resulting from the ultimate sale or other use of the property. Classification and accounting for the ADC Arrangement as a loan, an investment in real estate, or a joint venture was determined by the Company's evaluation of the characteristics and the risks and rewards of the ADC Arrangement. Because the Company expected to receive more than 50% of the residual profit from the ADC Arrangement which had characteristics similar to a real

estate investment, the costs of the real estate project were capitalized and interest was recognized in net investment income.

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In addition, the Company considered any rights or features embedded in the ADC Arrangement that might require bifurcation and derivative accounting. Due to its participation in the expected residual profit, which was deemed a variable interest, the Company evaluated if the Company had the power to direct the activities that significantly impact the economic performance of the entity to which the Company provided financing for possible consolidation as the primary beneficiary under the Variable Interest Model as prescribed by FASB (see *ADC Arrangement* in Note 4 Investments).

Real estate and the related depreciable assets are carried at cost, net of accumulated depreciation, which is included in net investment income and allocated over the estimated useful life of the asset using the straight-line method of depreciation. Land is not depreciated. Real estate is evaluated for impairment when events or circumstances indicate the carrying value of the real estate may not be recoverable.

Deferred policy acquisition costs. Deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC) represent direct costs to acquire insurance contacts including premium taxes and commissions paid to outside agents at the time of collection of the policy premium. DAC is amortized over the life of the related policy in relation to the amount of gross premiums earned.

The method followed in computing DAC limits the amount of such deferred costs to their estimated realizable value, which gives effect to the gross premium earned, related investment income, unpaid losses and LAE and certain other costs expected to be incurred as the premium is earned.

DAC is reviewed to determine if it is recoverable from future premium income, including investment income. If such costs are determined to be unrecoverable, they are expensed at the time of determination. The amount of DAC considered recoverable could be reduced in the near term if the estimates of total revenues discussed above are reduced or permanently impaired as a result of the disposition of a line of business. The amount of amortization of DAC could be revised in the near term if any of the estimates discussed above are revised.

Property and Equipment. Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, which is included in other operating expenses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows: building 39 years; computer hardware and software 3 years; and office and furniture equipment 3 to 7 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the asset s useful life. Land is not depreciated. Expenditures for improvements are capitalized to the property accounts. Replacements and maintenance and repairs that do not improve or extend the life of the respective assets are expensed as incurred.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. Long-lived assets, such as property and equipment, are reviewed for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. The Company assesses the recoverability of

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long-lived assets by determining whether the assets can be recovered from undiscounted future cash flows. Recoverability of long-lived assets is dependent upon, among other things, the Company's ability to maintain profitability, so as to be able to meet its obligations when they become due. In the opinion of management, based upon current information and projections, long-lived assets will be recovered over the period of benefit.

Intangible Assets. Intangibles consist of the value attributable to the acquired in-place leases and the primary, or anchor, tenant relationships. The value attributable to the anchor tenant relationship represents the economic benefits of having a nationally recognized retailer as the lead tenant, which draws traffic and other tenants to the retail center. These intangibles are amortized to expense over the related lease term. Amortization of the intangibles related to real estate investments is reflected in net investment income in the consolidated statement of income. The Company reviews these intangible assets for impairment annually or when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. In the event the Company determines the carrying value is not recoverable, an impairment loss is recorded in the Company's consolidated statement of income.

Long-Term Debt. Long-term debt is generally classified as a liability and carried at amortized cost, net of any discount and issuance costs. At issuance, a debt instrument with embedded features such as conversion and redemption options is evaluated to determine whether bifurcation and derivative accounting is applicable. If such instrument is not subject to derivative accounting, it is further evaluated to determine if the Company is required to separately account for the liability and equity components.

To determine the carrying values of the liability and equity components at issuance, the Company measures the fair value of a similar liability, including any embedded features other than the conversion option, and assigns such value to the liability component. The liability component's fair value is then subtracted from the initial proceeds to determine the carrying value of the debt instrument's equity component, which is included in additional paid-in capital.

Any embedded feature other than the conversion option is evaluated at issuance to determine if it is probable that such embedded feature will be exercised. If the Company concludes that the exercisability of that embedded feature is not probable, the embedded feature is considered to be non-substantive and would not impact the initial measurement and expected life of the debt instrument's liability component.

Transaction costs related to issuing a debt instrument that embodies both liability and equity components are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the proceeds and accounted for as debt issuance costs and equity issuance costs, respectively. Debt issuance costs are capitalized and presented as a deduction from the carrying value of the debt. Both debt discount and deferred debt issuance costs are amortized to interest expense over the expected life of the debt instrument using the effective interest method. Equity issuance costs are a reduction to the proceeds allocated to the equity component.

Prepaid Share Repurchase Forward Contract. A prepaid share repurchase forward contract is generally a contract that allows the Company to buy from the counterparty a specified number of

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common shares at a specific time at a given forward price. The Company entered into such a contract and evaluated the characteristics of the forward contract to determine whether it met the definition of a derivative financial instrument pursuant to U.S. GAAP. The Company determined the forward contract is an equity contract on the Company's common shares requiring physical settlement in common shares of the Company. As such, the transaction is recognized as a component of stockholders' equity with a charge to additional paid-in capital equal to the prepayment amount, which represents the cash paid to the counterparty. There will be no recognition in earnings for changes in fair value in subsequent periods.

Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses. Reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses (LAE) are determined by establishing liabilities in amounts estimated to cover incurred losses and LAE. Such reserves are determined based on the assessment of claims reported and the development of pending claims. These reserves are based on individual case estimates for the reported losses and LAE and estimates of such amounts that are incurred but not reported. Changes in the estimated liability are charged or credited to income as the losses and LAE are settled.

The estimates of unpaid losses and LAE are subject to trends in claim severity and frequency and are continually reviewed. As part of the process, the Company reviews historical data and considers various factors, including known and anticipated regulatory and legal developments, changes in social attitudes, inflation and economic conditions. As experience develops and other data becomes available, these estimates are revised, as required, resulting in increases or decreases to the existing unpaid losses and LAE. Adjustments are reflected in the results of operations in the period in which they are made and the liabilities may deviate substantially from prior estimates.

Advance Premiums. Premium payments received prior to the policy effective date are recorded as advance premiums. Once the policy is in force, the premiums are recorded as described under *Premium Revenue* below.

Reinsurance. In the normal course of business, the Company seeks to reduce the loss that may arise from catastrophes or other events by reinsuring certain levels of risk in various areas of exposure with other insurance enterprises or reinsurers. The Company contracts with a number of reinsurers to secure its annual reinsurance coverage, which generally becomes effective June 1st each year. The Company purchases reinsurance each year taking into consideration probable maximum losses and reinsurance market conditions. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the applicable reinsurance contract or contracts. Reinsurance premiums and reserves related to reinsured business are accounted for on a basis consistent with those used in accounting for the original policies issued and the terms of the reinsurance contracts. Premiums ceded to other companies have been reported as a reduction of gross premiums earned. Prepaid reinsurance premiums represent the unexpired portion of premiums ceded to reinsurers.

Certain of the Company's current reinsurance contracts contain retrospective provisions including terms and conditions that adjust premiums, increase the amount of future coverage, or result in profit commissions based on the loss experience under the contracts. In such cases, a with-and-without method is used to estimate the asset or liability amount to be recognized at each reporting date. The amount of the estimate is the difference between the net contract costs before and after the loss experience under the contract. Estimates related to premium adjustments, profit

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commissions and coverage changes are recognized in ceded premiums earned. These estimates are reviewed monthly based on the loss experience to date and as adjustments become necessary. Such adjustments are reflected in the Company's current operations and recorded in other assets until received upon the expiration of the contracts. Effective June 1, 2016, retrospective provisions include premium adjustments only.

Premium Revenue. Premium revenue is earned on a daily pro-rata basis over the term of the policies and is included in gross premiums earned. Unearned premiums represent the portion of the premiums attributable to the unexpired policy term. The Company reviews its policy detail and establishes an allowance for any amount outstanding for more than 90 days. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, there was no allowance required.

Policy Fees. Policy fees represent nonrefundable fees for insurance coverage, which are intended to reimburse a portion of the costs incurred to underwrite the policy. Policy fees are recognized ratably over the policy coverage period.

Florida Insurance Guaranty Association Assessments. The Company's Florida insurance subsidiaries may be assessed by the state guaranty association. The assessments are intended to be used for the payment of covered claims of insolvent insurance entities. The assessments are generally based on a percentage of premiums written during or following the year of insolvency. Liabilities are recognized when the assessments are probable to be imposed on the premiums on which they are expected to be based and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. The insurer is permitted by Florida statutes to recover the entire amount of assessments from in-force and future policyholders through policy surcharges. U.S. GAAP provides that the Company should record an asset based on the amount of written or obligated-to-write premiums and limited to the amounts recoverable over the life of the in-force policies.

Foreign Currency. The functional currency of the Company's Indian subsidiary is the U.S. dollar. As such, the monetary assets and liabilities of this subsidiary are remeasured into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured using historical rates. Expenses recorded in the local currency are remeasured at the prevailing exchange rate. Exchange gains and losses resulting from these remeasurements are included in other operating expenses.

Income Taxes. The Company files consolidated federal and state income tax returns and allocates taxes among its wholly owned subsidiaries in accordance with a written tax-allocation agreement.

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with U.S. GAAP, resulting in two components of income tax expense: current and deferred. Current income tax expense reflects taxes to be paid or refunded for the current period by applying the provisions of the enacted tax law to the taxable income or excess of deductions over revenues. The Company determines deferred income taxes using the liability (or balance sheet) method. Under this method, the net deferred tax asset or liability is based on the tax effects of the differences between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and enacted changes in tax rates and laws are recognized in the period in which they occur.

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Deferred income tax expense results from changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities between periods. Deferred tax assets are recognized if it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the tax position will be realized or sustained upon examination. The term *more likely than not* means a likelihood of more than fifty percent; the terms *examined* and *upon examination* also include resolution of the related appeals or litigation processes, if any. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is initially and subsequently measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. The determination of whether or not a tax position has met the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold considers the facts, circumstances, and information available at the reporting date and is subject to management's judgment. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of evidence available, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. As of December 31, 2016, management is not aware of any uncertain tax positions that would have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments. The carrying amounts for the Company's cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values at December 31, 2016 and 2015. Fair values for securities are based on the framework for measuring fair value established by U.S. GAAP (see Note 7 *Fair Value Measurements*).

Stock-Based Compensation. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation under the fair value recognition provisions of U.S. GAAP which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation for all stock-based awards made to employees and directors including stock options and restricted stock issuances based on estimated fair values. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the fair value of stock-based awards to employees is generally recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service period, which is defined as the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for an award. The Company uses a straight-line attribution method for all grants that include only a service condition. The Company's restricted stock awards include service, market and performance conditions. As a result, restricted stock grants with market conditions are expensed over the derived service period for each separately vesting tranche. For awards with performance conditions, the Company recognizes compensation expense over the requisite service period when it is probable that the performance condition will be achieved. Compensation expense related to all awards is included in other operating expense. In addition, the Company receives and recognizes in additional paid-in capital a windfall tax benefit for certain stock option exercises during the period of exercise and for restricted stock awards if these awards vest at a higher value than the value used to recognize compensation expense. In the event the restricted stock awards vest at a lower value than the value used to recognize compensation expense, the Company experiences a tax shortfall. This shortfall is charged to additional paid-in-capital in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity to the extent of the Company's pool of windfall tax benefits with any remainder recognized in income tax expense. For 2016 and 2015, all shortfall amounts were charged to additional paid-in-capital with no additional income tax expense recognized for these shortfalls.

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Basic and diluted earnings per common share. Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. U.S. GAAP requires the inclusion of restricted stock as participating securities since holders of the Company's restricted stock have the right to share in dividends, if declared, equally with common stockholders. During periods of net income, participating securities are allocated a proportional share of net income determined by dividing total weighted-average participating securities by the sum of total weighted-average common shares and participating securities (the two-class method). Diluted earnings per common share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted as well as participating equities. See Note 18 Earnings Per Share for potentially dilutive securities at December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Statutory Accounting Practices. The Company's U.S. insurance subsidiaries comply with statutory accounting practices prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. There are no state prescribed or permitted practices that have been adopted by the Company's U.S. subsidiaries. In addition, the Company's Bermuda insurance subsidiary prepares and files financial statements in accordance with the prescribed regulatory accounting practices of the Bermuda Monetary Authority.

Reclassifications. Certain reclassifications of prior year amounts have been made to conform to the current year presentation.

Note 3 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-18. In November 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-18 (ASU 2016-18), Statement of Cash Flows—Restricted Cash (Topic 230), which amends ASC 230 to add or clarify guidance on the classification and presentation of restricted cash in the statement of cash flows. Under the new standard, the Company should include in its cash and cash equivalent balances in the statement of cash flows those amounts that are deemed to be restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents. Appropriate disclosures and reconciliations pertaining to restricted cash should continue to be provided. ASU 2016-18 is effective beginning with the first quarter of 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial position.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-17. In October 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-17 (ASU 2016-17), Consolidation—Interests Held Through Related Parties that are Under Common Control (Topic 810), which amends the consolidation requirements that apply to a single decision maker's evaluation of interests held through related parties that are under common control when determining whether it is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. Under this new guidance, a single decision maker of a variable interest entity evaluating whether it is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity will need to consider its proportionate indirect interests in the variable interest entity held through a common control party as indirect interests. These interests were previously to be treated as the equivalent of direct interests. ASU 2016-17 is effective beginning with the first quarter of 2017. Early adoption is permitted. Application of this guidance is not expected to have any effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-16. In October 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-16 (ASU 2016-16), Income Taxes – Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory (Topic 740), which removes the existing exception that prohibits the recognition of income tax consequences of intercompany sales and transfers of assets other than inventory in the period in which the transfer occurs. Under this new guidance, the Company will be required to defer the income tax effects of only intercompany transfers of inventory, recognizing all other income tax consequences of other intercompany transfers of assets. ASU 2016-16 is effective for the Company beginning with the first quarter of 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-15. In August 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-15 (ASU 2016-15), Statement of Cash Flows – Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (Topic 230), which clarifies or provides specific guidance on how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified. Some of the guidelines that may have potential impact on the Company’s consolidated statements of cash flows are cash payments for debt prepayment, distributions received from equity method investments, and proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims. ASU 2016-15 is effective beginning with the first quarter of 2018. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The Company did elect to early adopt ASU 2016-15 and has applied this new guidance retrospectively to each prior period presented. The adoption did not have a significant impact on the Company’s consolidated statements of cash flows.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13. In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13 (ASU 2016-13), Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326), which requires the measurement of credit losses for financial assets at each reporting date based on reasonable and supportable information. ASU 2016-13 also requires enhanced qualitative and quantitative disclosures on significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses. ASU 2016-13 is effective for the Company beginning with the first quarter of 2020. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on the Company’s financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-12. In May 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-12 (ASU 2016-12), Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients, which affects all entities that enter into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services in exchange for consideration. ASU 2016-12 addresses certain issues on assessing collectability, presentation of sales taxes, noncash consideration, completed contracts and contract modification at transition. The amendments in this update will become effective for the Company beginning with the first quarter of 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on the Company’s financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-10. In April 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-10 (ASU 2016-10), Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing, which clarifies the standard on identifying performance obligations and improves the licensing implementation guidance. ASU 2016-10 is effective for the Company beginning with the first quarter of 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on the Company’s financial statements.

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Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-09. In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-09 (ASU 2016-09), Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718), which affects all entities that issue share-based awards to their employees. ASU 2016-09 amends the accounting for share-based payment transactions including the related income taxes, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. In addition, ASU 2016-09 allows for an accounting policy election to either estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest (current U.S. GAAP) or account for forfeitures when they occur. ASU 2016-09 is effective for the Company beginning with the first quarter of 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on the Company's financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02. In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02 (ASU 2016-02), Leases (Topic 842), which supersedes Topic 840 and creates the new lease accounting standards for lessees and lessors, primarily related to the recognition of lease assets and liabilities by lessees for leases classified as operating leases. ASU 2016-02 is effective for the Company beginning with the first quarter of 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on the Company's financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01. In January 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01), Financial Instruments (Subtopic 825-10), which addresses certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments. One of the changes is to require certain equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. ASU 2016-01 is effective for the Company beginning with the first quarter of 2018. Early adoption is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on the Company's financial statements.

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The Company holds investments in fixed-maturity securities and equity securities that are classified as available-for-sale. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the cost or amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and estimated fair value of the Company's available-for-sale securities by security type were as follows:

	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value
<u>As of December 31, 2016</u>				
<i>Fixed-maturity securities</i>				
U.S. Treasury and U.S. government agencies	\$ 1,975	\$	\$ (36)	\$ 1,939
Corporate bonds	75,538	607	(1,641)	74,504
State, municipalities, and political subdivisions	78,018	776	(488)	78,306
Exchange-traded debt	11,463	36	(237)	11,262
Redeemable preferred stock	237	3	(3)	237
Total	167,231	1,422	(2,405)	166,248
<i>Equity securities</i>				
	47,750	5,769	(484)	53,035
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 214,981	\$ 7,191	\$ (2,889)	\$ 219,283
<u>As of December 31, 2015</u>				
<i>Fixed-maturity securities</i>				
U.S. Treasury and U.S. government agencies	\$ 108	\$ 5	\$	\$ 113
Corporate bonds	42,560	74	(4,815)	37,819
State, municipalities, and political subdivisions	75,812	1,632	(120)	77,324
Exchange-traded debt	9,817	177	(565)	9,429
Redeemable preferred stock	317	8	(1)	324
Total	128,614	1,896	(5,501)	125,009
<i>Equity securities</i>				
	47,548	2,139	(1,450)	48,237
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 176,162	\$ 4,035	\$ (6,951)	\$ 173,246

In June 2016, the Company's Alabama subsidiary, Homeowners Choice Assurance Company, Inc., voluntarily surrendered its certificate of authority to the Alabama Department of Insurance and formally terminated its plan to conduct business in the state of Alabama. As a result, a statutory deposit held in trust for the Treasurer of Alabama

was released to the Company in July 2016. At December 31, 2015, the \$113 of U.S. Treasury securities noted in the table above was held as a statutory deposit.

Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities as borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalties. The scheduled contractual maturities of fixed-maturity securities at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	December 31,			
	2016		2015	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Available-for-sale				
Due in one year or less	\$ 2,656	\$ 2,662	\$ 3,282	\$ 3,292
Due after one year through five years	49,915	50,023	32,833	32,651
Due after five years through ten years	90,360	89,332	71,120	67,113
Due after ten years	24,300	24,231	21,379	21,953
	\$ 167,231	\$ 166,248	\$ 128,614	\$ 125,009

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)****Sales of Available-for-Sale Securities***

Proceeds received, and the gross realized gains and losses from sales of available-for-sale securities, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Proceeds	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses
<u>Year ended December 31, 2016</u>			
Fixed-maturity securities	\$ 40,454	\$ 604	\$ (79)
Equity securities	\$ 23,127	\$ 2,656	\$ (580)
<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>			
Fixed-maturity securities	\$ 53,711	\$ 253	\$ (470)
Equity securities	\$ 25,695	\$ 1,327	\$ (1,718)
<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>			
Fixed-maturity securities	\$ 98,365	\$ 4,096	\$ (98)
Equity securities	\$ 16,810	\$ 1,372	\$ (635)

Other-than-temporary Impairment

The Company regularly reviews its individual investment securities for other-than-temporary impairment. The Company considers various factors in determining whether each individual security is other-than-temporarily impaired, including-

the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, including any specific events that may affect its operations or earnings;

the length of time and the extent to which the market value of the security has been below its cost or amortized cost;

general market conditions and industry or sector specific factors and other qualitative factors;

nonpayment by the issuer of its contractually obligated interest and principal payments; and

the Company's intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for the recovery of costs.

Fixed-maturity Securities

Of two fixed-maturity securities with credit related losses existing at December 31, 2015, one matured with full payment of principal and interest and one was sold due to uncertainties surrounding the issuer's restructuring plan. Prior to sale, the sold security's remaining \$202 of impairment loss was reclassified from comprehensive income and recognized in total other-than-temporary impairment losses in the Company's consolidated statement of income. During 2016, three additional fixed-maturity securities were considered other-than-temporarily impaired, one of which the Company intends to sell in the near future. The Company intends to hold until maturity both of the remaining two fixed-maturity securities, each considered to have credit related losses. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized \$1,565 of impairment losses in the consolidated statement of income, representing \$1,335 of additional losses recorded during the period and \$230 of the net change recorded in other comprehensive income.

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(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

At December 31, 2015, the Company held two fixed-maturity securities with credit related losses that it intended to hold until maturity. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recorded \$705 of impairment losses on these fixed-maturity securities, of which \$111 was considered other-than-temporarily impaired due to credit related losses, with the remaining amount of \$594 related to non-credit factors. For the year ended December 31, 2014, there was no other-than-temporary loss related to fixed-maturity securities. The Company did not consider any of its fixed-maturity securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2014.

The following table presents a rollforward of the cumulative credit losses in other-than-temporary impairments recognized in income for available for sale fixed-maturity securities:

	2016	2015
Balance at January 1	\$ 111	\$
Credit impairments on impaired securities	475	111
Additional credit impairments on previously impaired securities	293	
Credit impaired security fully disposed of for which there was no prior intent or requirement to sell	(385)	
Reduction due to increase in expected cash flows recognized over the remaining life of the previously impaired security	(19)	
Balance at December 31	\$ 475	\$ 111

Equity Securities

In determining whether equity securities are other than temporarily impaired, the Company considers its intent and ability to hold a security for a period of time sufficient to allow for the recovery of cost, the length of time each security has been in an unrealized loss position, the extent of the decline and the near term prospect for recovery. At December 31, 2016, the Company had nine equity securities that were other-than-temporarily impaired. This compares to 17 equity securities and one equity security that were other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company recognized impairment losses of \$917, \$4,570 and \$107 in the consolidated statement of income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

Securities with gross unrealized loss positions at December 31, 2016 and 2015, aggregated by investment category and length of time the individual securities have been in a continuous loss position, are as follows:

	Less Than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Longer		Total	
	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value
As of December 31, 2016						
<i>Fixed-maturity securities</i>						
U.S. Treasury and U.S. government agencies	\$ (36)	\$ 1,939	\$	\$	\$ (36)	\$ 1,939
Corporate bonds	(1,546)	43,859	(95)	2,814	(1,641)	46,673
State, municipalities, and political subdivisions	(441)	26,029	(47)	3,036	(488)	29,065
Exchange-traded debt	(191)	4,980	(46)	1,954	(237)	6,934
Redeemable preferred stock	(3)	47			(3)	47
Total fixed-maturity securities	(2,217)	76,854	(188)	7,804	(2,405)	84,658
<i>Equity securities</i>	(293)	10,042	(191)	3,209	(484)	13,251
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ (2,510)	\$ 86,896	\$ (379)	\$ 11,013	\$ (2,889)	\$ 97,909

At December 31, 2016, there were 134 securities in an unrealized loss position. Of these securities, 20 securities had been in an unrealized loss position for 12 months or longer. The gross unrealized loss of corporate bonds in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or more included \$76 of other-than-temporary impairment losses related to non-credit factors.

	Less Than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Longer		Total	
	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value
As of December 31, 2015						
<i>Fixed-maturity securities</i>						
Corporate bonds	\$ (3,667)	\$ 24,196	\$ (1,148)	\$ 3,278	\$ (4,815)	\$ 27,474
	(107)	6,587	(13)	184	(120)	6,771

State, municipalities, and political subdivisions

Exchange-traded debt	(565)	5,559			(565)	5,559
Redeemable preferred stock	(1)	129			(1)	129
Total fixed-maturity securities	(4,340)	36,471	(1,161)	3,462	(5,501)	39,933
<i>Equity securities</i>	(1,350)	15,748	(100)	1,460	(1,450)	17,208
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ (5,690)	\$ 52,219	\$ (1,261)	\$ 4,922	\$ (6,951)	\$ 57,141

At December 31, 2015, there were 101 securities in an unrealized loss position. Of these securities, 10 securities had been in an unrealized loss position for 12 months or longer. The gross unrealized loss of corporate bonds in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or more included \$581 of other-than-temporary impairment losses related to non-credit factors.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)***Limited Partnership Investments**

The Company has interests in limited partnerships that are not registered or readily tradeable on a securities exchange. These partnerships are private equity funds managed by general partners who make decisions with regard to financial policies and operations. As such, the Company is not the primary beneficiary and does not consolidate these partnerships. The following table provides information related to the Company's investments in limited partnerships:

Investment Strategy	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Carrying Value	Unfunded Balance	(%)(a)	Carrying Value	Unfunded Balance	(%)(a)
Primarily in senior secured loans and, to a limited extent, in other debt and equity securities of private U.S. lower-middle-market companies. (b)(c)(e)	\$ 6,246	\$ 6,428	16.50	\$ 4,774	\$ 7,888	16.50
Value creation through active distressed debt investing primarily in bank loans, public and private corporate bonds, asset-backed securities, and equity securities received in connection with debt restructuring. (b)(d)(e)	7,358	1,360	1.76	4,713	3,320	1.76
Maximum long-term capital appreciation through long and short positions in equity and/or debt securities of publicly traded U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, derivative instruments and certain other financial instruments. (f)	11,333		66.58	11,689		65.79
High returns and long-term capital appreciation through investments in the power, utility and energy industries, and in the infrastructure sector. (b)(g)(h)	4,326	5,766	0.18	2,754	7,016	0.18
Total	\$ 29,263	\$ 13,554		\$ 23,930	\$ 18,224	

(a) Represents the Company's percentage investment in the fund at each balance sheet date.

(b) Except under certain circumstances, withdrawals from the funds or any assignments are not permitted. Distributions, except income from late admission of a new limited partner, will be received when underlying investments of the funds are liquidated.

(c) Expected to have a 10-year term and the capital commitment is expected to expire on September 3, 2019.

- (d) Expected to have a three-year term from the end of the capital commitment period, which is March 31, 2018.
- (e) At the fund manager's discretion, the term of the fund may be extended for up to two additional one-year periods.
- (f) Withdrawal is permitted upon at least 45 days' written notice to the general partner. In December 2016, the Company provided notice of its intent to withdraw from this fund. Such withdrawal will be effective February 15, 2017.
- (g) Expected to have a 10-year term and the capital commitment is expected to expire on June 30, 2020.
- (h) With the consent of a super majority, the term of the fund may be extended for up to three additional one-year periods.

The following is the aggregated summarized unaudited financial information of limited partnerships included in the investment strategy table above, which in certain cases is presented on a three-month lag due to the unavailability of information at the Company's respective balance sheet

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dates. In applying the equity method of accounting, the Company uses the most recently available financial information provided by the general partner of each of these partnerships. The financial statements of these limited partnerships are audited annually.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
<i>Operating results:</i>		
Total income	\$ 310,998	\$ 4,350
Total expenses	185,126	77,508
Net income (loss)	\$ 125,872	\$ (73,158)

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
<i>Balance Sheet:</i>		
Total assets	\$ 2,956,327	\$ 288,351
Total liabilities	\$ 63,813	\$ 28,105

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized net investment income of \$1,207 for these investments. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recognized net investment loss of \$3,244. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company's cumulative contributed capital to the partnerships totaled \$31,946 and \$27,276, respectively, and the Company's maximum exposure to loss aggregated \$29,263 and \$23,930, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company received total cash distributions of \$544. There were no cash distributions received by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2015.

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company recognized its share of earnings or losses based on the respective partnership's statement of income. The carrying value of these investments approximates the amount the Company expected to recover at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture

In 2014, Melbourne FMA, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary, entered into an agreement with FMKT Sponsor, LLC to organize FMKT Mel JV, LLC (FMJV), a Florida limited liability company treated as a joint venture under U.S. GAAP to construct a retail shopping center for lease or for sale in Melbourne, Florida. Melbourne FMA and FMKT Sponsor initially contributed cash of \$4,500 and \$500, respectively, for equity interests in FMJV of 90% and 10%, respectively. The Company subsequently contributed additional cash of \$525 to FMJV. FMJV is deemed a variable interest entity due to its lack of sufficient equity to finance its operations without direct or indirect additional financial

support from parties to the joint venture. Although Melbourne FMA holds a majority interest in FMJV, certain major economic decisions specified in the agreement are not under Melbourne FMA's control. As a result, Melbourne FMA is not the primary beneficiary and is not required to consolidate FMJV.

In addition, the agreement included FMKT Sponsor's right of sale and first offer as well as an embedded option under which Melbourne FMA could purchase the entire interest of FMKT Sponsor. Under the right of sale and first offer, Melbourne FMA could either choose to purchase the interest of FMKT Sponsor in the developed property or approve the sale of the developed property to a third party buyer. Either party could initiate these provisions after the expiration of a restricted period.

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In January 2016, FMJV sold a portion of its outparcel land for gross proceeds of \$829, of which \$515 was used to repay a portion of the construction loan obtained for this project. FMJV recognized a \$404 gain on the outparcel sale of which \$383 was allocated to the Company in accordance with the profit allocation specified in the operating agreement. On December 15, 2016, FMJV distributed its entire equity interest in FMKT Mel Manager, LLC (FMKT MGA), its wholly owned subsidiary, to Melbourne FMA and FMKT Sponsor, each of which received 90% and 10%, respectively. In addition to operating a retail shopping center business, FMKT MGA owns land which includes two outparcels. Melbourne FMA accounted for this transaction as a business step acquisition using the fair value method and, as a result, recognized a \$4,005 gain on remeasurement of previously held interest. The gain represents the difference between the fair value of the 90% equity interest and its carrying value under the equity method. The fair value of the equity interest is comprised of the fair value of FMKT MGA 's underlying assets primarily determined by an independent appraiser offset by the fair value of liabilities assumed on the date of distribution. Inputs used by the appraiser included, but were not limited to, information about market and surrounding environments, demographics, and the sale or rent of similar types of property within the vicinity. Due to their short-term nature, the carrying value of current assets and assumed liabilities, including a variable interest rate revolving credit line, approximated fair value. See *Pineda Landings - Melbourne, Florida* in Note 6 Business Acquisitions for additional information. Subsequent to this distribution, both limited liability company members agreed to amend the operating agreement and remove the provisions with regard to Melbourne FMA 's purchase option as described above. As a result, Melbourne FMA does not have the purchase option with respect to certain outparcels that continue to be owned by the limited liability company.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company 's maximum exposure to loss relating to the variable interest entity was \$2,102 and \$4,787, respectively, representing the carrying value of the investment. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were undistributed losses of \$147 and \$148, respectively, from this equity method investment, the amounts of which were included in the Company 's consolidated retained income. The limited liability company members received no cash distributions during 2016, 2015 and 2014. The following tables provide FMJV 's summarized unaudited financial results and the unaudited financial positions:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
<i>Operating results:</i>			
Total revenues	\$	\$ 118	\$
Total expenses		257	25
Net income (loss)	\$	\$ (139)	\$ (25)
The Company 's share of net loss	\$	\$ (125)	\$ (23)

(a) Included in net investment income in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

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(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Balance Sheet:		
Construction in progress - real estate	\$ 334	\$ 277
Property and equipment, net	1,654	11,806
Cash	179	570
Accounts receivable		3
Other	180	1,008
Total assets	\$ 2,347	\$ 13,664
Accounts payable	\$ 11	\$ 125
Construction loan		8,063
Other liabilities		157
Members' capital	2,336	5,319
Total liabilities and members' capital	\$ 2,347	\$ 13,664
Investment in unconsolidated joint venture, at equity*	\$ 2,102	\$ 4,787

* Included the 90% share of FMKT Mel JV's operating results.

After the aforementioned distribution, FMJV's assets at December 31, 2016 included primarily outparcels for lease or sale which has increased in value since the retail shopping center was completed. The Company determined that there was no impairment loss associated with these assets for the year ended December 31, 2016. The 2015 and 2014 results reflected expenses incurred during the initial development stage. Because the Company expected to incur such expenses during development of the property and prior to its occupancy, the Company determined there was no impairment loss for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Real Estate Investments

Real estate investments include office and retail space that is leased to tenants, wet and dry boat storage, one restaurant, and fuel services with respect to marina clients and recreational boaters. There was one ADC Arrangement which terminated August 16, 2016. Real estate investments consist of the following as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

December 31,
2016 **2015**

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Land	\$ 17,592	\$ 13,134
Land improvements	9,336	1,505
Building	16,154	3,116
Tenant and leasehold improvements	872	
Construction in progress*	3,404	2,906
Other	2,683	1,523
Total, at cost	50,041	22,184
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,955)	(1,430)
Real estate, net	48,086	20,754
ADC Arrangement classified as real estate investment		10,200
Real estate investments	\$ 48,086	\$ 30,954

* The project is being developed by the Company's consolidated variable interest entity.

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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During 2016, the Company acquired properties through two business acquisitions. See Note 6 Business Acquisitions for additional information. Depreciation and amortization expense related to real estate investments was \$531, \$370 and \$402, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

ADC Arrangement

In June 2014, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Greenleaf Capital, LLC, entered into the ADC Arrangement under which it agreed to provide financing up to a maximum of \$9,785 for the acquisition, development and construction of a retail shopping center and appurtenant facilities. The loan amount was later increased from \$9,785 to \$10,200. Greenleaf Capital had an option to purchase the property upon the completion of the project with tenant rental commitments for at least 90% of the rentable space being secured. The purchase price would be calculated at maturity of the loan using a predetermined capitalization rate and the projected net operating income of the developed property. The loan had an initial term of 24 months and was extended until August 2016. The loan bore a fixed annual interest rate of 6% due monthly in arrears.

Under this ADC Arrangement, Greenleaf Capital provided substantially all funds necessary to complete the development and Greenleaf Capital would receive the entire residual profit of the developed property if it exercised the purchase option. Based on the characteristics of this ADC Arrangement, which were similar to those of an investment, combined with the expected residual profit being greater than 50%, the arrangement was accounted for and reported in the balance sheet at December 31, 2015 as a real estate investment.

Because of the purchase option and the substantial financial support provided by Greenleaf Capital, the developer, who had no equity interest in the property, was a variable interest entity. However, Greenleaf Capital's involvement was solely as the lender on the mortgage loan with protective rights as the lender. Greenleaf Capital did not have power to direct the activities that most significantly impact economic performance of the variable interest entity. As a result, Greenleaf Capital was not the primary beneficiary and was not required to consolidate the variable interest entity. At December 31, 2015, the Company's maximum exposure to loss relating to the variable interest entity was \$10,200 representing the carrying value of the ADC Arrangement. There was no credit loss allowance established as of December 31, 2015 as management believed the credit risk associated with the ADC Arrangement was mitigated by the collateral used to secure the loan.

On August 16, 2016, the Company exercised the purchase option and acquired the retail shopping center and its appurtenant facilities. The transaction was accounted for as a business acquisition. See *Sorrento Hills Village - Sorrento, Florida* in Note 6 Business Acquisitions for additional information. In addition, the Company received \$10,200 plus accrued investment income of \$74 in full settlement of the note receivable associated with the ADC Arrangement.

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Consolidated Variable Interest Entity

The Company has an ongoing real estate development project in Riverview, Florida through a limited liability company treated under U.S. GAAP as a joint venture in which the Company's subsidiary has a controlling financial interest and, as a result, it is the primary beneficiary. In addition, the Company is the sole source of funding for the development project. The following table summarizes the assets and liabilities related to this variable interest entity which are included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 65	\$ 57
Construction in progress included in real estate investments	\$ 3,404	\$ 2,906
Accrued expenses	\$ 68	\$ 21

Net Investment Income

Net investment income (loss), by source, is summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Available-for-sale securities:			
Fixed-maturity securities	\$ 4,641	\$ 3,946	\$ 3,343
Equity securities	3,452	3,710	2,364
Investment expense	(651)	(673)	(436)
Limited partnership investments	1,207	(3,244)	(90)
Real estate investments	(592)	(343)	(932)
Loss from unconsolidated joint venture		(125)	(23)
Cash and cash equivalents	984	650	662
Other	46	57	
Net investment income	\$ 9,087	\$ 3,978	\$ 4,888

At December 31, 2016, \$203,139 or 72.6% of the Company's cash and cash equivalents were deposited at three national banks and included \$28,431 in three custodial accounts. At December 31, 2015, \$150,048 or 56.0% of the Company's cash and cash equivalents were deposited at three national banks and included \$65,291 in three custodial accounts. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company's cash deposits at any one bank generally exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's \$250 coverage limit for insured deposit accounts.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)***Note 5 Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

Comprehensive income (loss) includes net income and other comprehensive income or loss, which for the Company includes changes in unrealized gains or losses of investments carried at fair value and changes in the unrealized other-than-temporary impairment losses related to these investments. Reclassification adjustments for realized (gains) losses are reflected in net realized investment gains (losses) on the consolidated statements of income. The components of other comprehensive income or loss and the related tax effects allocated to each component were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2016		
	Income Tax		
	Before Tax	Expense (Benefit)	Net of Tax
Unrealized gain arising during the period	\$ 7,317	\$ 2,823	\$ 4,494
Other-than-temporary impairment loss	2,482	957	1,525
Call and repayment losses charged to investment income	20	8	12
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains	(2,601)	(1,004)	(1,597)
Total other comprehensive income	\$ 7,218	\$ 2,784	\$ 4,434

	Year Ended December 31, 2015		
	Income Tax		
	Before Tax	Expense (Benefit)	Net of Tax
Unrealized loss arising during the period	\$ (9,366)	\$ (3,613)	\$ (5,753)
Other-than-temporary impairment loss	4,681	1,806	2,875
Call and repayment losses charged to investment income	77	29	48
Reclassification adjustment for realized losses	608	235	373
Total other comprehensive loss	\$ (4,000)	\$ (1,543)	\$ (2,457)

	Year Ended December 31, 2014		
	Income Tax		
	Before	Expense	Net of

	Tax	(Benefit)	Tax
Unrealized gain arising during the period	\$ 3,870	\$ 1,493	\$ 2,377
Other-than-temporary impairment loss	107	41	66
Call and repayment losses charged to investment income	28	11	17
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains	(4,735)	(1,827)	(2,908)
Total other comprehensive loss	\$ (730)	\$ (282)	\$ (448)

Note 6 Business Acquisitions*Sorrento Hills Village - Sorrento, Florida*

On August 16, 2016, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Greenleaf Capital, LLC, assigned the right to purchase the developed property in the ADC Arrangement to its subsidiary, Sorrento PBX, LLC. Sorrento PBX simultaneously exercised the purchase option and acquired the property from Sorrento Retail Investments, LLC. The acquired assets included a retail shopping center and appurtenant facilities in Sorrento, Florida as well as existing tenant lease agreements to

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use the property. The acquisition is part of the Company's strategic plan to diversify its operations and investment portfolio. The purchase price was \$12,250, which was determined using a predetermined capitalization rate and the projected net operating income of the property. The Company recognized a \$2,071 gain on bargain purchase, resulting primarily from a favorable fair value at the date of acquisition as compared with the Company's purchase price. The Company relied on an independent appraisal report, which is based on the weighted results of two valuation approaches, in determining the estimated fair values of the significant assets acquired. This acquisition was financed in part by the proceeds from the issuance of a 3.75% promissory note. See Note 13 "Long-Term Debt" for additional information.

The table below presents an allocation of the purchase price to the net assets acquired based on their fair values at the acquisition date:

<i>Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:</i>	
Cash	\$ 194
Land	1,600
Land improvements	3,045
Buildings	7,120
Intangibles	2,580
Tenant improvements	76
Building improvement	29
Other assets	33
Other liabilities	(356)
Total net assets acquired	14,321
Less: Gain on bargain purchase	(2,071)
Purchase price	\$ 12,250

Pineda Landings - Melbourne, Florida

With regard to the 90% equity interest in FMKT MGA distributed by FMJV as described in *Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture* in Note 4 "Investments," the transaction was accounted for as a business step acquisition resulting in the assets acquired and liabilities assumed being recorded at fair value. Immediately following FMJV's distribution of the 90% equity interest, the Company elected to purchase the remaining 10% noncontrolling interest from FMKT Sponsor, LLC and pay \$2,064 in cash, plus an additional \$200 upon the execution of one lease agreement that was not finalized as of the acquisition date. That lease agreement was executed in January 2017. The Company funded the consideration paid with \$871 of its own cash and \$1,193 of additional borrowing from FMKT MGA's revolving credit facility.

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The table below presents the fair values of the net assets acquired at the acquisition date:

<i>Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:</i>	
Cash	\$ 502
Land	2,857
Land improvements	4,671
Buildings	5,480
Intangibles	2,619
Tenant improvements	403
Building improvement	403
Other property and equipment	17
Other assets	940
Construction loan	(8,214)
Other liabilities	(550)
Total net assets acquired	9,128
Less: Carrying value of 90% equity method investment	(2,859)
Gain on remeasurement of previously held interest	(4,005)
Payable to the 10% joint venture partner	(200)
Cash paid to the 10% joint venture partner	\$ 2,064

Subsequent to the acquisition date, the Company incurred an impairment loss of \$388 resulting from the write-down of lease intangibles and other assets associated with the unexpected closure of one tenant's business at this property.

The acquired businesses, in aggregate, contributed \$426 of rental income and \$460 of net loss to the Company for the period from the acquisition date to December 31, 2016. Pro forma results of operations are not presented as the effects of the acquisition were not material to the Company's consolidated results of operations.

Note 7 Fair Value Measurements

The Company records and discloses certain financial assets at their estimated fair value. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels as follows:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2 - Other inputs that are observable for the assets, either directly or indirectly such as quoted prices for identical assets that are not observable throughout the full term of the asset.

Level 3 - Inputs that are unobservable.

Valuation Methodology

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents primarily consist of money-market funds. Their carrying value approximates fair value due to the short maturity and high liquidity of these funds.

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

Available-for-sale securities

Estimated fair values of the Company's available-for-sale securities are determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, using valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Fair values are generally measured using quoted prices in active markets for identical securities or other inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar securities. In those instances where observable inputs are not available, fair values are measured using unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the security and are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. Fair value estimates derived from unobservable inputs are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rates and the estimated amounts and timing of future cash flows. The derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that would be realized in a current market exchange.

The estimated fair values for securities that do not trade on a daily basis are determined by management, utilizing prices obtained from an independent pricing service and information provided by brokers. Management reviews the assumptions and methods utilized by the pricing service and then compares the relevant data and pricing to broker-provided data. The Company gains assurance of the overall reasonableness and consistent application of the assumptions and methodologies and compliance with accounting standards for fair value determination through ongoing monitoring of the reported fair values.

ADC Arrangement Classified as Real Estate Investment

As described in Note 4 Investments under *ADC Arrangement*, the ADC Arrangement represented a financing agreement with a purchase option between Greenleaf Capital and a property developer. Based on the characteristics of this ADC Arrangement which are similar to those of an investment, combined with the expected residual profit being greater than 50%, the arrangement was included in real estate investments at its carrying value in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2015. Projected future cash inflows at maturity are discounted using a prevailing borrowing rate to estimate its fair value that relies on Level 3 inputs. This ADC Arrangement was terminated at the time the Company exercised the purchase option to acquire the related property in August 2016. This property was included in real estate investments at December 31, 2016.

Limited Partnership Investments

As described in Note 4 Investments under *Limited Partnership Investments*, the Company has interests in limited partnerships which are private equity funds. Pursuant to U.S. GAAP, these funds are required to use fair value accounting; therefore, the estimated fair value approximates the carrying value of these funds.

Revolving Credit Facility

The interest rate on the Company's revolving credit facility is periodically adjusted based on the LIBOR rate plus a spread. As a result, its carrying value approximates fair value. See Note 12 Revolving Credit Facility.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)**Long-term debt*

Long-term debt includes the Company's 8% senior notes due 2020, 3.875% convertible senior notes due 2019, one promissory note due 2031 and one promissory note due in 2036. The 8% senior notes trade on the New York Stock Exchange. The estimated fair value of the 8% senior notes is based on the closing market price at each balance sheet date. The 3.875% convertible senior notes were sold in a private offering. The fair values of the 3.875% convertible senior notes and the promissory notes are estimated using a discounted cash flow method that relies on Level 3 inputs.

Assets Measured at Estimated Fair Value on a Recurring Basis:

The following tables present information about the Company's financial assets measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis. The table indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company to determine such fair value as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	Total
<u>As of December 31, 2016</u>				
Financial Assets:				
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	\$ 280,531	\$	\$	\$ 280,531
<i>Fixed-maturity securities:</i>				
U.S. Treasury and U.S. government agencies	1,939			1,939
Corporate bonds	73,519	985		74,504
State, municipalities, and political subdivisions		78,306		78,306
Exchange-traded debt	11,262			11,262
Redeemable preferred stock	237			237
Total fixed-maturity securities	86,957	79,291		166,248
<i>Equity securities</i>	53,035			53,035
Total available-for-sale securities	139,992	79,291		219,283
Total	\$ 420,523	\$ 79,291	\$	\$ 499,814

Fair Value Measurements Using

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	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	Total
<u>As of December 31, 2015</u>				
Financial Assets:				
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	\$ 267,738	\$	\$	\$ 267,738
<i>Fixed-maturity securities:</i>				
U.S. Treasury and U.S. government agencies	113			113
Corporate bonds	36,836	983		37,819
State, municipalities, and political subdivisions		77,324		77,324
Exchange-traded debt	9,429			9,429
Redeemable preferred stock	324			324
Total fixed-maturity securities	46,702	78,307		125,009
<i>Equity securities</i>	48,237			48,237
Total available-for-sale securities	94,939	78,307		173,246
Total	\$ 362,677	\$ 78,307	\$	\$ 440,984

There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 or 3 during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)**Assets and Liabilities Carried at Other Than Fair Value*

The following tables present fair value information for assets and liabilities that are carried on the balance sheet at amounts other than fair value as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements Using			Estimated Fair Value
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	
<u>As of December 31, 2016</u>					
Financial Assets:					
Limited partnership investments	\$ 29,263	\$	\$	\$ 29,263	\$ 29,263
Financial Liabilities:					
Revolving credit facility	\$ 9,463	\$	\$	\$ 9,463	\$ 9,463
<i>Long-term debt:</i>					
8% Senior notes	\$ 39,448	\$	\$ 41,618	\$	\$ 41,618
3.875% Convertible senior notes	81,988			84,696	84,696
4% Promissory note	8,660			8,664	8,664
3.75% Promissory note	8,767			8,506	8,506
Total long-term debt	\$ 138,863	\$	\$ 41,618	\$ 101,866	\$ 143,484

	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements Using			Estimated Fair Value
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	
<u>As of December 31, 2015</u>					
Financial Assets:					
Limited partnership investments	\$ 23,930	\$	\$	\$ 23,930	\$ 23,930
ADC Arrangement classified as real estate investment	\$ 10,200	\$	\$	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140
Financial Liabilities:					
<i>Long-term debt:</i>					
8% Senior notes	\$ 39,231	\$	\$ 41,103	\$	\$ 41,103
3.875% Convertible senior notes	90,198			92,782	92,782
Total long-term debt	\$ 129,429	\$	\$ 41,103	\$ 92,782	\$ 133,885

Note 8 Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

The following table summarizes the activity with respect to deferred policy acquisition costs:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Beginning balance	\$ 18,602	\$ 15,014
Policy acquisition costs deferred	35,905	39,812
Amortization	(37,868)	(36,224)
Ending balance	\$ 16,639	\$ 18,602

The amount of policy acquisition costs amortized and included in policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$37,868, \$36,224 and \$32,918, respectively.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)***Note 9 Property and Equipment, net**

Property and equipment, net consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Land	\$ 1,642	\$ 1,642
Building	7,932	7,804
Computer hardware and software	2,294	1,997
Office furniture and equipment	1,940	1,879
Tenant and leasehold improvements	3,250	3,144
Other	940	672
Total, at cost	17,998	17,138
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(6,624)	(5,352)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 11,374	\$ 11,786

Depreciation and amortization expense under property and equipment was \$1,272, \$1,338 and \$1,304, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Note 10 Intangible Assets, net

The Company's intangible assets, net consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Anchor tenants relationships	\$ 1,761	\$
In-place leases	3,214	
Total, at cost	4,975	
Less: accumulated amortization	(76)	
Intangible assets, net	\$ 4,899	\$

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In connection with the 2016 business acquisitions described in Note 6 Business Acquisitions, the Company recognized \$5,199 of intangible assets and recorded \$77 of amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2016. The remaining weighted-average amortization period as of December 31, 2016 was 16.9 years and 10.8 years for anchor tenants relationships and in-place leases, respectively, or 12.9 years in aggregate.

Amortization expense for intangible assets after December 31, 2016 is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2017	\$ 483
2018	483
2019	483
2020	476
2021	373
Thereafter	2,601
Total	\$ 4,899

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(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

Note 11 Other Assets

The following table summarizes the Company's other assets:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Benefits receivable related to retrospective reinsurance contracts	\$ 5,810	\$ 35,716
Deferred costs related to retrospective reinsurance contracts		460
Prepaid expenses	1,581	904
Lease acquisition costs, net	615	
Restricted cash	600	300
Other	2,736	1,748
Total other assets	\$ 11,342	\$ 39,128

In June 2016, the Company received cash payments totaling \$37,800 under the terms of two retrospective reinsurance contracts which terminated May 31, 2016. In September 2016, the Company received the final cash payment of \$5,716 under the terms of the remaining retrospective reinsurance contract which terminated May 31, 2016. In July 2015, the Company received \$14,100 under the terms of one of the retrospective reinsurance contracts, which terminated May 31, 2015.

Note 12 Revolving Credit Facility

In connection with FMJV's distribution of the 90% ownership interest in FMKT MGA as described in *Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture* in Note 4 Investments, the Company assumed a liability to repay \$8,214 under a secured credit agreement. The agreement provides that the Company may borrow up to \$9,550, which is guaranteed by Greenleaf Capital and collateralized primarily by the retail shopping center in Melbourne, Florida. The credit agreement currently bears interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 2.7% per annum. The agreement has an initial maturity date on February 27, 2017. The Company has an option to convert the outstanding balance at the initial maturity date into a three-year mortgage loan payable in 36 monthly installments at a fixed interest rate equal to the adjusted nominal yield on non-inflation-indexed U.S. government securities plus 2.5% per annum. On December 15, 2016, the Company drew an additional \$1,193 from this credit line, which was used towards the purchase of the 10% noncontrolling interest as described in *Pineda Landings - Melbourne, Florida* in Note 6 Business Acquisitions. At December 31, 2016, the loan balance totaled \$9,463, which was included in other liabilities in the Company's 2016 consolidated balance sheet. For the year ended December 31, 2016, interest expense for this revolving credit facility totaled \$235, of which \$11 related to the period from December 15 to 31, 2016.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)***Note 13 Long-Term Debt**

The following table summarizes the Company's long-term debt:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
8% Senior Notes, due January 30, 2020	\$ 40,250	\$ 40,250
3.875% Convertible Senior Notes, due March 15, 2019	89,990	103,000
4% Promissory note, due through February 1, 2031	8,821	
3.75% Promissory note, due through September 1, 2036	8,924	
Total principal amount	147,985	143,250
Less: unamortized discount and issuance costs	(9,122)	(13,821)
Total long-term debt	\$ 138,863	\$ 129,429

As of December 31, 2016, future maturities of long-term debt are as follows:

Year	
2017	\$ 783
2018	815
2019	90,837
2020	41,131
2021	915
Thereafter	13,504
Total	\$ 147,985

Information with respect to interest expense related to long-term debt is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Interest Expense:			
Contractual interest	\$ 7,315	\$ 7,211	\$ 7,201

Non-cash expense*	3,529	3,543	3,252
Total interest expense related to long-term debt	\$ 10,844	\$ 10,754	\$ 10,453

* Includes amortization of debt discount and issuance costs.

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

8% Senior Notes

The Company's publicly traded, unsecured senior notes are currently outstanding in an aggregate amount of \$40,250. The notes will mature on January 30, 2020 and bear interest at a fixed annual rate of 8% payable quarterly on January 30, April 30, July 30 and October 30, commencing on April 30, 2013. The notes may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at any time on and after January 30, 2016 upon not less than 30 or more than 60 days' notice. The redemption price will be equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest. Additionally, the Company may, at any time, repurchase the senior notes at any price in the open market and may hold, resell or surrender the notes for cancellation.

The senior notes rank on parity with all of the Company's other existing and future senior unsecured obligations. In addition, to the extent the senior notes are unsecured, they also rank junior in right of payment to any secured debt that the Company may have outstanding to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt.

The senior notes contain customary restrictive covenants relating to merger, modification of the indenture, subordination, issuance of debt securities and sale of assets, the most significant of which include limitations with respect to certain designated subsidiaries on the incurrence of additional indebtedness or guarantees secured by any security interest on any shares of their capital stock. The senior note covenants also limit the Company's ability to sell or otherwise dispose of any shares of capital stock of such designated subsidiaries. The senior note covenants do not contain any restrictions on the Company's payment or declaration of dividends nor require a sinking fund to be established for the purpose of redemption. The Company was in compliance with the senior note covenants during 2016 and 2015.

The effective interest rate, taking into account the stated interest expense and amortization of debt issuance costs, approximates 8.7%.

3.875% Convertible Senior Notes

The Company's Convertible Senior Notes (the "Convertible Notes") were initially issued in a private offering for an aggregate principal amount of \$103,000. The Convertible Notes rank equally in right of payment to the Company's existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. The Convertible Notes bear interest at a rate of 3.875% per year, payable semiannually in arrears on March 15 and September 15 of each year. The Convertible Notes will mature on March 15, 2019 unless repurchased or converted prior to such date. The Company may not redeem the Convertible Notes prior to maturity unless requested by the note holders under certain events specified in the indenture.

The Convertible Notes do not contain any financial or operating covenants or restrictions on the payments of dividends, the incurrence of indebtedness or the issuance or repurchase of securities by the Company or any of its subsidiaries. The Convertible Notes provide no protection to the note holders in the event of a fundamental change or other corporate transaction involving the Company except those described in the indenture to the Convertible Notes.

The Convertible Notes do not require a sinking fund to be established for the purpose of redemption.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

In conjunction with the issuance of the Convertible Notes, the Company entered into a prepaid stock repurchase forward contract to repurchase the Company's common stock. See Note 19 – Stockholders' Equity for the effect of the repurchase forward contract on earnings per share.

The effective interest rate, taking into account both cash and non-cash components, approximates 8.3%. As of December 31, 2016, the remaining amortization period of the debt discount was expected to be 2.2 years.

The following table summarizes information regarding the equity and liability components of the Convertible Notes:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Principal amount	\$ 89,990	\$ 103,000
Unamortized discount	(6,795)	(10,871)
Liability component – net carrying value before issuance costs	\$ 83,195	\$ 92,129
Equity component – conversion, net of offering costs	\$ 15,900	\$ 15,900

Repurchases of Convertible Senior Notes

During the first quarter of 2016, the Company repurchased an aggregate of \$13,010 in principal of its 3.875% convertible senior notes in privately negotiated transactions for cash in the amount of \$11,347, inclusive of \$81 in commissions. As a result, the Company recognized a \$153 gain on extinguishment net of \$1,591 in unamortized debt discount and issuance costs and commissions associated with the notes that were repurchased during the first quarter of 2016.

Embedded Conversion Feature

Each \$1 of principal of the Convertible Notes was initially convertible into 16.0090 shares of common stock, which is the equivalent of approximately \$62.47 per share, subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of specified events, one of which is the payment of a cash dividend on common stock that exceeds \$0.275 per share. Since January 2015, the Company's cash dividends on common stock have exceeded \$0.275 per share, resulting in adjustments to the conversion rate. As of December 31, 2016, each \$1 of Convertible Notes would have been convertible into 16.0969 shares of common stock, which was the equivalent of approximately \$62.12 per share. The note holders may convert all or a portion of their Convertible Notes during specified periods as follows: (1) during any calendar quarter commencing after the calendar quarter ending on March 31, 2014, if the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock for at least 20 trading days during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is greater than 130% of the conversion price on each applicable

trading day; (2) during the five business-day period after any ten consecutive trading-day period in which the trading price per \$1 principal amount of the Convertible Notes is less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price and the conversion rate on each such trading day; (3) if specified corporate events, including a change in control, occur; or (4) at any time on or after January 1, 2019.

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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The note holders who elect to convert their Convertible Notes in connection with a fundamental change as described in the indenture will be entitled to a make-whole adjustment in the form of an increase in the conversion rate. Upon conversion, the Company has options to satisfy its conversion obligation by paying or delivering cash, shares of its common stock or a combination of cash and shares of its common stock. As of December 31, 2016, none of the conditions allowing the note holders to convert had been met.

The Company determined that the embedded conversion feature is not a derivative financial instrument but rather is required to be separately accounted for in equity because the Company may elect to settle the conversion option entirely or partially in cash. At issuance, the Company accounted for the equity component of the embedded conversion feature as a reduction in the carrying amount of the debt and an increase in additional paid-in capital.

Embedded Redemption Feature

The note holders also have the right to require the Company to repurchase for cash all or any portion of the Convertible Notes at par prior to the maturity date should any of the fundamental change events described in the indenture occur. The Company concluded that the embedded redemption feature is not a derivative financial instrument and that it is not probable at issuance that any of the specified fundamental change events will occur. Therefore, the embedded redemption feature is not substantive and will not affect the expected life of the liability component.

3.75% Promissory Note

In connection with the business acquisition described in Note 6 Business Acquisitions, Sorrento PBX, LLC entered into a 20-year secured loan agreement for gross proceeds of \$9,000. The loan proceeds were used to finance the acquisition. The loan bears a fixed annual interest rate of 3.75% and is collateralized by the acquired property and the assignment of associated lease agreements. Approximately \$53 of principal and interest is payable in 240 monthly installments beginning October 1, 2016. The promissory note may be repaid in full after September 1, 2017 as long as the Company provides at least 60 days written notice and pays a prepayment premium as specified in the loan agreement. In addition, the lender may require full payment of the outstanding principal and unpaid interest on September 1, 2031 provided a written notice of its intention to call the note is given at least six months in advance.

4% Promissory Note

On January 14, 2016, HCPCI Holdings, LLC, a subsidiary of the Company, entered into a 15-year secured loan agreement for proceeds of \$9,200. The loan is collateralized by the Company's Tampa, Florida real estate, which is owned by HCPCI Holdings, and the lease agreements associated with this property. The loan bears a fixed annual interest rate of 4%. Approximately \$68 of principal and interest is payable in 180 monthly installments beginning March 1, 2016. The promissory note may be repaid in full after February 1, 2017 as long as the Company provides at least 60 days written notice and pays a prepayment premium as specified in the loan agreement. The proceeds were used for real estate development projects or other general business purposes.

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Note 14 Reinsurance

The Company cedes a portion of its homeowners insurance exposure to other entities under catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance treaties and one quota share arrangement which was terminated effective May 31, 2016. The Company remains liable for claims payments in the event that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations under the reinsurance agreements. Failure of reinsurers to honor their obligations could result in losses to the Company. The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities or economic characteristics of the reinsurers to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies. The Company contracts with a number of reinsurers to secure its annual reinsurance coverage, which generally becomes effective June 1st each year. The Company purchases reinsurance each year taking into consideration probable maximum losses and reinsurance market conditions.

The impact of the catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance treaties and one quota share arrangement on premiums written and earned is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Premiums Written:			
Direct	\$ 352,803	\$ 393,009	\$ 341,685
Assumed	14,388	3,329	65,968
Gross written	367,191	396,338	407,653
Ceded	(135,051)	(140,614)	(113,423)
Net premiums written	\$ 232,140	\$ 255,724	\$ 294,230
Premiums Earned:			
Direct	\$ 372,699	\$ 360,878	\$ 332,175
Assumed	5,979	62,242	33,313
Gross earned	378,678	423,120	365,488
Ceded	(135,051)	(140,614)	(113,423)
Net premiums earned	\$ 243,627	\$ 282,506	\$ 252,065

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, there were no recoveries pertaining to reinsurance contracts that were deducted from losses incurred. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were 35 and 21 reinsurers, respectively, participating in the Company's reinsurance program. There were no amounts receivable with respect to

reinsurers at December 31, 2016 and 2015. Thus, there were no concentrations of credit risk associated with reinsurance receivables as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. In addition, based on the insurance ratings and the financial strength of the reinsurers, management believes there was no credit risk associated with its reinsurers obligations to perform on any prepaid reinsurance contract as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. The ratio of assumed premiums earned to net premiums earned for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was 2.5%, 22.0%, and 13.2%, respectively.

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Certain of the reinsurance contracts include retrospective provisions that adjust premiums or increase the amount of future coverage in the event losses are minimal or zero. Effective June 1, 2016, retrospective provisions include premium adjustments only. These adjustments are reflected in the consolidated statements of income as net reductions in ceded premiums of \$12,677, \$18,322 and \$23,543, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, of which \$1,929, \$2,797 and \$2,592 relate to the Company's contract with Oxbridge Reinsurance Limited (see Note 25 - Related Party Transactions). In June 2016, the Company received a total of \$37,800 in cash benefits related to two retrospective reinsurance contracts that terminated May 31, 2016 of which \$7,560 was received from Oxbridge. In September 2016, the Company received the final cash payment of \$5,716 under the terms of the remaining retrospective reinsurance contract which terminated May 31, 2016.

In addition, these adjustments are reflected in other assets and prepaid reinsurance premiums. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, other assets included \$5,810 and \$36,176, respectively, of which \$1,043 and \$6,499 related to the contract with Oxbridge and prepaid reinsurance premiums included \$2,152 and \$2,625, respectively, of which \$338 and \$513 related to the contract with Oxbridge. Management believes the credit risk associated with the collectability of these accrued benefits is minimal as the amount receivable is concentrated with one reinsurer and the Company monitors the creditworthiness of this reinsurer based on available information about the reinsurer's financial position.

Note 15 Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

The liability for losses and LAE is determined on an individual case basis for all claims reported. The liability also includes amounts for unallocated expenses, anticipated future claim development and losses incurred, but not reported. See *Loss and Loss Adjustment Expenses* in Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Activity in the liability for losses and LAE is summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 51,690	\$ 48,908	\$ 43,686
Incurred related to:			
Current year	104,128	78,325	75,810
Prior years	20,539	8,899	3,658
Total incurred	124,667	87,224	79,468
Paid related to:			
Current year	(64,812)	(51,095)	(47,650)
Prior years	(41,053)	(33,347)	(26,596)

Total paid	(105,865)	(84,442)	(74,246)
Balance, end of year	\$ 70,492	\$ 51,690	\$ 48,908

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The establishment of loss reserves is an inherently uncertain process and changes in loss reserve estimates are expected as these estimates are subject to the outcome of future events. Changes in estimates, or differences between estimates and amounts ultimately paid, are reflected in the operating results of the period during which such adjustments are adjusted. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company experienced development related to all prior years of \$20,539. This increase is primarily attributable to the settlement and further development of older claims. The Company also experienced an increase in late reported claims, primarily claims related to the 2015 loss year. Trends involving assignment of insurance benefits and related litigation was a major driver that lead the Company to strengthen its loss reserves during the year.

The Company writes insurance in the state of Florida, which could be exposed to hurricanes or other natural catastrophes. The occurrence of a major catastrophe could have a significant effect on the Company's yearly results and cause a temporary disruption of the normal operations of the Company. However, the Company is unable to predict the frequency or severity of any such events that may occur in the near term or thereafter.

The following is information about incurred and paid claims development as of December 31, 2016, net of reinsurance, as well as cumulative claim frequency and the total of incurred-but-not-reported liabilities plus expected development on reported claims included within the net incurred claims amounts. The information about incurred and paid claims development for the years ended December 31, 2015 to 2012 is presented as supplementary information and is unaudited.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)***Homeowners Multi-peril and Dwelling Fire Insurance (a)**

Accident Year	Incurred Claims and Allocated Claim Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance For the Years Ended December 31,					As of December 31, 2016 Total of IBNR Cumulative Plus Number Expected of Development Reported on Reported (Not in Dollar Claims Amounts(b))	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Claims	Amounts(b)
2012	\$ 66,391	\$ 60,507	\$ 64,061	\$ 66,484	\$ 67,036	\$ 1,500	6,594
2013		57,533	69,932	69,906	72,020	2,504	6,991
2014			75,810	81,773	84,917	3,549	7,634
2015				78,017	90,902	9,920	7,561
2016					81,446	21,830	6,455
				Total	\$ 396,321	\$ 39,303	

Cumulative Paid Claims and Allocated Claim Adjustment

Accident Year	Expenses, Net of Reinsurance For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2012	\$ 36,890	\$ 53,203	\$ 59,019	\$ 62,814	\$ 64,645
2013		40,240	57,374	64,257	68,106
2014			47,650	68,897	77,712
2015				50,939	76,042
2016					51,663
				Total	\$ 338,168
	All outstanding liabilities before 2012, net of reinsurance				2,735
	Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment, net of reinsurance				\$ 60,888

- (a) Excludes losses from Wind-only insurance (2012 through 2016) and Hurricane Matthew (2016).
- (b) The cumulative number of reported claims is measured as the number of per-policyholder, per-event claims for all coverages regardless of whether the claim results in loss or expense to the Company.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)***Homeowners Wind-only Insurance (a)***

Accident Year	Expenses, Net of Reinsurance					As of December 31, 2016	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total of IBNR Plus Expected	Cumulative Number of Reported
	For the Years Ended December 31,						
						Development on Reported Claims	(Not in Dollar Amounts)(b)
2015	\$	\$	\$	\$ 308	\$ 401	\$ 25	100
2016					1,005	228	219
				Total	\$ 1,406	\$ 253	

Cumulative Paid Claims and Allocated Claim Adjustment

Accident Year	Expenses, Net of Reinsurance				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	For the Years Ended December 31,				
2015	\$	\$	\$	\$ 156	\$ 332
2016					689
				Total	\$ 1,021

All outstanding liabilities before 2012, net of reinsurance

Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment, net of reinsurance	\$ 385
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- * The Company began writing Homeowners Wind-only insurance in 2015.
- (a) Excludes losses from multi-peril and dwelling fire insurance (2012 through 2016) and Hurricane Matthew (2016).
- (b) The cumulative number of reported claims is measured as the number of per-policyholder, per-event claims for all coverages regardless of whether the claim results in loss or expense to the Company.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)*Losses Specific to Hurricane Matthew (2016)

Accident Year	Expenses, Net of Reinsurance					As of December 31, 2016 Cumulative	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total of IBNR Plus Expected	Number of Reported
2016	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 21,414	\$ 7,750	2,226
				Total	\$ 21,414		

Cumulative Paid Claims and Allocated Claim Adjustment

Accident Year	Expenses, Net of Reinsurance				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2016	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 12,227
				Total	\$ 12,227

All outstanding liabilities before 2012, net of reinsurance

Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment, net of reinsurance \$ 9,187

(b) The cumulative number of reported claims is measured as the number of per-policyholder, per-event claims for all coverages regardless of whether the claim results in loss or expense to the Company.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

The reconciliation of the net incurred and paid loss development tables to the liability for losses and loss adjustment expenses is as follows:

	December 31, 2016
Net outstanding liabilities	
Homeowners multi-peril and dwelling fire insurance	\$ 60,888
Homeowners Wind-only insurance	385
Losses specific to Hurricane Matthew (2016)	9,187
Other short-duration insurance lines	32
Liabilities for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance	 70,492
Reinsurance recoverables	
Total gross liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	 \$ 70,492

The following is supplementary and unaudited information about average historical claims duration as of December 31, 2016:

Average Annual Percentage Payout of Incurred Losses by Age,**Net of Reinsurance**

Years	1	2	3	4	5
Homeowners multi-peril and dwelling fire insurance	57.3%	25.2%	9.5%	5.5%	2.7%
Homeowners Wind-only insurance	53.7%	43.8%	*	*	*
Losses specific to Hurricane Matthew (2016)	57.0%				

* The Company began writing Homeowners Wind-only insurance in 2015.

Note 16 Segment Information

The Company's businesses consist of four operating divisions: property and casualty insurance, reinsurance, investment real estate and information technology. The Company's chief executive officer who serves as the Company's chief operating decision maker evaluates each division's financial and operating performances based on revenue and operating income. The Company aggregates its operating divisions into segments based on organizational structure and revenue source.

Due to their economic characteristics, the Company's property and casualty insurance division and reinsurance division are grouped together into one reportable segment under insurance operations. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, revenues from the Company's insurance operations before intracompany elimination represented 95.5%, 97.5% and 97.2%, respectively, of total revenues of all operating segments. At December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, insurance operations' total assets represented 87.9%, 91.8% and 94.1%, respectively, of the combined assets of all operating segments. There was no other operating division representing ten percent or more of the Company's total revenues or combined assets. In addition, there was no other operating division representing ten percent or more, in absolute amount, of the combined profits of all operating divisions reporting a profit and combined losses of all operating divisions reporting a

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

loss. See Note 1 – Nature of Operations for a description of the Company’s insurance operations. The following tables present segment information reconciled to the Company’s consolidated statements of income. Intersegment transactions are not eliminated from segment results. However, intracompany transactions are eliminated in segment results below.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016	Insurance Operations	Corporate/Reclassification/ Other(a)	Elimination	Consolidated
Revenue:				
Net premiums earned	\$ 243,627	\$	\$	\$ 243,627
Net investment income (loss)	8,440	1,180	(533)	9,087
Net realized investment gains	2,450	151		2,601
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses	(2,467)	(15)		(2,482)
Policy fee income	3,914			3,914
Gain on repurchases of convertible senior notes		153		153
Gain on bargain purchase		2,071		2,071
Gain on remeasurement of previously held interest		4,005		4,005
Other	684	8,609	(7,823)	1,470
Total revenue	256,648	16,154	(8,356)	264,446
Expenses:				
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	124,667			124,667
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	37,868			37,868
Interest expense		11,079		11,079
Depreciation and amortization	158	1,722	(608)	1,272
Other operating expenses	31,351	19,101	(7,748)	42,704
Total expenses	194,044	31,902	(8,356)	217,590
Income before income taxes	\$ 62,604	\$ (15,748)	\$	\$ 46,856

For the Year Ended December 31, 2015	Insurance Operations	Corporate/Reclassification/ Other(a)	Elimination	Consolidated
Revenue:				
Net premiums earned	\$ 282,506	\$	\$	\$ 282,506

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Net investment income (loss)	6,841	(1,966)	(897)	3,978
Net realized investment (losses) gains	(716)	108		(608)
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses	(4,606)	(75)		(4,681)
Policy fee income	3,496			3,496
Other	564	7,304	(6,607)	1,261
Total revenue	288,085	5,371	(7,504)	285,952
Expenses:				
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	87,224			87,224
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	36,224			36,224
Interest expense		10,754		10,754
Depreciation and amortization	185	1,523	(370)	1,338
Other operating expenses	30,665	20,689	(7,134)	44,220
Total expenses	154,298	32,966	(7,504)	179,760
Income before income taxes	\$ 133,787	\$ (27,595)	\$	\$ 106,192

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For the Year Ended December 31, 2014	Insurance Operations	Corporate/Reclassification/ Other(a)	Elimination	Consolidated
Revenue:				
Net premiums earned	\$ 252,065	\$	\$	\$ 252,065
Net investment income (loss)	5,098	964	(1,174)	4,888
Net realized investment gains	4,426	309		4,735
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses	(107)			(107)
Policy fee income	2,820			2,820
Other	948	7,618	(6,859)	1,707
Total revenue	265,250	8,891	(8,033)	266,108
Expenses:				
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	79,468			79,468
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	32,918			32,918
Interest expense		10,453		10,453
Depreciation and amortization	158	1,548	(402)	1,304
Other operating expenses	30,591	18,043	(7,631)	41,003
Total expenses	143,135	30,044	(8,033)	165,146
Income before income taxes	\$ 122,115	\$ (21,153)	\$	\$ 100,962

(a) Other revenue under corporate and other primarily consisted of rental income from investment properties and revenue from restaurant and marina businesses.

The following table presents segment assets reconciled to the Company's total assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

Segment:	December 31, 2016	2015
Insurance Operations	\$ 651,927	\$ 591,101
Corporate and Other	116,849	88,412
Consolidation and Elimination	(98,712)	(42,527)
Total assets	\$ 670,064	\$ 636,986

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A summary of income tax expense is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Current:			
Federal	\$ 14,918	\$ 34,768	\$ 36,651
State	2,666	5,856	6,222
Foreign	96	68	167
Total current taxes	17,680	40,692	43,040
Deferred:			
Federal	182	(275)	(4,060)
State	(9)	(46)	(678)
Foreign	(18)	(40)	(4)
Total deferred taxes	155	(361)	(4,742)
Income tax expense	\$ 17,835	\$ 40,331	\$ 38,298

The reasons for the differences between the statutory Federal income tax rate and the effective tax rate are summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2016		2015		2014	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Income taxes at statutory rate	\$ 16,395	35.0	\$ 37,167	35.0	\$ 35,337	35.0
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:						
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefits	1,710	3.6	3,783	3.6	3,601	3.6
Other	(270)	(0.5)	(619)	(0.6)	(640)	(0.7)
Income tax expense	\$ 17,835	38.1	\$ 40,331	38.0	\$ 38,298	37.9

The Company has no uncertain tax positions or unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective income tax rate. The tax returns filed for the years ending December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 remain subject to examination by the Company's major taxing jurisdictions. The Company elected to classify, if any, interest and penalties arising from uncertain tax positions as income tax expense as permitted by current accounting standards. There have been no material amounts of interest or penalties for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

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Significant components of the Company's net deferred income tax assets are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Unearned premiums	\$ 9,331	\$ 8,794
Other-than-temporary impairment losses	1,246	1,839
Unrealized net losses on available-for-sale securities		1,125
Basis difference related to partnership investments		662
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	986	825
Organizational costs	61	72
Stock-based compensation	3,388	2,597
Accrued expenses	35	317
Unearned revenue	489	503
Bad debt reserve	3	1
Total deferred tax assets	15,539	16,735
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	(1,792)	(1,437)
Intangible assets	(1,890)	
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(6,601)	(7,371)
Unrealized net gain on available-for-sale securities	(1,659)	
Basis difference related to convertible senior notes	(2,519)	(4,052)
Prepaid expenses	(412)	(347)
Other	(416)	(339)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(15,289)	(13,546)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 250	\$ 3,189

A valuation allowance is established if, based upon the relevant facts and circumstances, management believes any portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Although realization of deferred income tax assets is not certain, management believes it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets will be realized. Thus, the Company did not have a valuation allowance established as of December 31, 2016 or 2015.

A provision for income taxes has not been recorded for U.S. or additional foreign earnings related to the Company's foreign affiliates as these earnings were and are expected to continue to be permanently reinvested. The aggregate

undistributed earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries for which no deferred tax liability has been recorded was \$623 as of December 31, 2016. The estimated unrecognized deferred tax liability related to these undistributed earnings is approximately \$242 as of December 31, 2016. If the Company identifies an exception to its reinvestment policy of undistributed earnings, additional tax liabilities will be recorded.

Note 18 Earnings Per Share

U.S. GAAP requires the Company to use the two-class method in computing basic earnings per share since holders of the Company's restricted stock have the right to share in dividends, if declared, equally with common stockholders. These participating securities affect the computation of both basic and diluted earnings per share during periods of net income.

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A summary of the numerator and denominator of the basic and fully diluted earnings per common share is presented below:

	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per Share Amount
Year Ended December 31, 2016			
Net income	\$ 29,021		
Less: Income attributable to participating securities	(1,545)		
Basic Earnings Per Share:			
Income allocated to common stockholders	27,476	9,326	\$ 2.95
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Stock options		54	
Convertible senior notes	4,244	1,493	
Diluted Earnings Per Share:			
Income available to common stockholders and assumed conversions	\$ 31,720	10,873	\$ 2.92
Year Ended December 31, 2015			
Net income	\$ 65,861		
Less: Income attributable to participating securities	(3,398)		
Basic Earnings Per Share:			
Income allocated to common stockholders	62,463	9,602	\$ 6.51
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Stock options		102	
Convertible senior notes	4,505	1,651	
Diluted Earnings Per Share:			
Income available to common stockholders and assumed conversions	\$ 66,968	11,355	\$ 5.90

Year Ended December 31, 2014			
Net income	\$	62,664	
Less: Preferred stock dividends		4	
Less: Income attributable to participating securities		(4,318)	
Basic Earnings Per Share:			
Income allocated to common stockholders		58,350	9,888 \$ 5.90
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Stock options			137
Convertible preferred stock		(4)	20
Convertible senior notes		4,343	1,649
Diluted Earnings Per Share:			
Income available to common stockholders and assumed conversions	\$	62,689	11,694 \$ 5.36

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

Note 19 Stockholders Equity

Common Stock

In December 2016, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a plan to repurchase up to \$20,000 of the Company's common shares before commissions and fees. The repurchase plan allows the Company to repurchase shares from time to time through December 31, 2017. The shares may be purchased for cash in open market purchases, block transactions and privately negotiated transactions in accordance with applicable federal securities laws. The share repurchase plan may be modified, suspended, terminated or extended by the Company any time without prior notice.

In December 2015, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a one-year plan to repurchase up to \$20,000 of the Company's common shares before commissions and fees. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company repurchased and retired a total of 643,703 shares at a weighted average price per share of \$31.07. The total cost of shares repurchased, inclusive of fees and commissions, during the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$20,026, or \$31.11 per share.

In 2014, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a plan to repurchase up to \$40,000 of the Company's common shares before commissions and fees. This one-year repurchase plan expired March 31, 2015. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company repurchased and retired a total of 37,869 shares at a weighted average price per share of \$42.49. The total cost of shares repurchased, inclusive of fees and commissions, during the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$1,610, or \$42.51 per share.

Series B Junior Participating Preferred Share Purchase Right

In October 2013, the Company's Board of Directors declared a dividend of one preferred share purchase right (Right) for each outstanding share of the Company's common stock to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 15, 2013. Each Right entitles the common shareholder to purchase from the Company one one-hundredth of a share of Series B Junior Participating Preferred Stock, no par value, at a price of \$125.00 per one one-hundredth of such preferred share, subject to adjustment for certain events. The Right is intended to prevent any unsolicited takeover attempt that is unfair and unfavorable to the Company's shareholders. The Right will not interfere with any merger approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

The Right will not be exercisable until ten days following a public announcement that a person or group has acquired beneficial ownership of 10% or more of the Company's common stock or until ten business days after a person or group begins a tender or exchange offer that would result in beneficial ownership of 10% or more of the Company's common stock. The Right may be redeemed or exchanged by the Company for \$0.001 per Right at any time until the Right's expiration date on October 18, 2018.

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Prepaid Share Repurchase Forward Contract

In conjunction with the issuance of the Convertible Notes, the Company entered into a prepaid share repurchase forward contract (the forward contract) with Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch (the forward counterparty). Pursuant to the forward contract, the Company prepaid \$29,923 of the net proceeds of the offering to repurchase 622,751 shares of the Company's common stock, which shares will be delivered over a settlement period in 2019. The forward contract is subject to early settlement, in whole or in part, at any time prior to the final settlement date at the option of the forward counterparty, as well as early settlement or settlement with alternative consideration in the event of certain corporate transactions. In the event the Company pays any cash dividends on its common shares, the forward counterparty will pay an equivalent amount to the Company. The shares to be purchased under the prepaid forward contract will be treated as retired as of the effective date of the forward contract, but will remain outstanding for corporate law purposes, including for purposes of any future stockholders votes.

The Company determined that the forward contract does not meet the characteristics of a derivative instrument and, as such, the transaction resulted in an immediate reduction of the outstanding shares used to calculate the weighted-average common shares outstanding for both basic and diluted earnings per share.

Preferred Stock

Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock issued or outstanding.

Series B Junior Participating Preferred Stock (Series B Preferred)

In connection with the declaration of the Right dividends in 2013, the Company's Board of Directors established and fixed the rights and preferences of the Series B Preferred. Of the authorized shares, the Company designated 400,000 shares as Series B Preferred. Each Series B Preferred will be entitled to a minimum preferential quarterly dividend payment of \$1.00 per share but will be entitled to an aggregate dividend of 100 times the dividend declared per common share of the Company. In the event of liquidation, the holders of the Series B Preferred will be entitled to a minimum preferential liquidation payment of \$100 per share but will be entitled to an aggregate payment of 100 times the payment made per common share. Each Series B Preferred will have 100 votes per share, voting together as one class on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders of the Company. Finally, in the event of any merger, consolidation or other transaction in which common shares are exchanged, each Series B Preferred will be entitled to receive 100 times the amount received per common share. The aforementioned rights of Series B Preferred are protected by customary anti-dilution provisions. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no Series B Preferred issued or outstanding.

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Undesignated Preferred Stock

The Company is authorized to issue up to an additional 18,100,000 shares of preferred stock, no par value. The authorized but unissued and undesignated preferred stock may be issued in one or more series and the shares of each series shall have such rights as determined by the Company's Board of Directors subject to the rights of the holders of the Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock and Series B Preferred.

Note 20 Stock-Based Compensation*Incentive Plan*

The Company currently has outstanding stock-based awards granted under the 2007 Stock Option and Incentive Plan and the 2012 Omnibus Incentive Plan. Only the 2012 Plan is active and available for future grants. With respect to the 2012 Plan, the Company may grant stock-based awards to employees, directors, consultants, and advisors of the Company. At December 31, 2016, there were 4,236,825 shares available for grant.

Stock Options

Stock options granted and outstanding under the incentive plans vest over periods ranging from immediately vested to five years and are exercisable over the contractual term of ten years.

A summary of the stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 is as follows (option amounts not in thousands):

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2014	280,000	\$ 2.91	3.9 years	\$ 14,166
Exercised	(50,000)	\$ 2.50		
Outstanding at December 31, 2014	230,000	\$ 3.00	3.0 years	\$ 9,256
Exercised	(120,000)	\$ 2.82		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	110,000	\$ 3.19	2.3 years	\$ 3,482

Exercised	(60,000)	\$	2.50		
Outstanding at December 31, 2016	50,000	\$	4.02	2.3 years	\$ 1,773
Exercisable at December 31, 2016	50,000	\$	4.02	2.3 years	\$ 1,773

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The following table summarizes information about options exercised, and the fair value of vested options for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 (option amounts not in thousands):

	2016	2015	2014
Options exercised	60,000	120,000	50,000
Total intrinsic value of exercised options	\$ 1,376	\$ 4,551	\$ 1,970
Fair value of vested stock options	\$	\$	\$ 17
Tax benefits realized	\$ 501	\$ 1,697	\$ 603

During the year ended December 31, 2015, a total of 120,000 options were exercised, of which 30,000 options were net settled by surrender of 2,013 shares. All outstanding stock options vested and their related compensation expense had been fully recognized prior to 2015. Compensation expense recognized for the year ended December 31, 2014 totaled approximately \$6 and is included in other operating expenses. Deferred tax benefits related to stock options for the year ended December 31, 2014 were immaterial.

Restricted Stock Awards

From time to time, the Company has granted and may grant restricted stock awards to certain executive officers, other employees and nonemployee directors in connection with their service to the Company. The terms of the Company's outstanding restricted stock grants may include service, performance and market-based conditions. The fair value of the awards with market-based conditions is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation method, which calculates many potential outcomes for an award and then establishes fair value based on the most likely outcome. The determination of fair value with respect to the awards with only performance or service-based conditions is based on the market value of the Company's stock on the grant date.

Information with respect to the activity of unvested restricted stock awards during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	Number of Restricted Stock Awards	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2014	735,650	\$ 25.48
Granted	108,720	\$ 47.40
Vested	(193,825)	\$ 27.48
Forfeited	(10,840)	\$ 41.53

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Nonvested at December 31, 2014	639,705	\$	28.33
Granted	83,260	\$	44.46
Vested	(59,695)	\$	30.13
Forfeited	(42,757)	\$	28.15
Nonvested at December 31, 2015	620,513	\$	30.33
Granted	142,440	\$	32.35
Vested	(47,152)	\$	42.27
Cancelled	(160,000)	\$	26.27
Forfeited	(13,298)	\$	39.06
Nonvested at December 31, 2016	542,503	\$	30.81

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The Company recognized compensation expense related to restricted stock, which is included in other operating expenses, of \$4,198, \$5,212 and \$8,104 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there was approximately \$7,531 and \$7,641, respectively, of total unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested restricted stock arrangements. The Company expects to recognize the remaining compensation expense over a weighted-average period of 22 months. The following table summarizes information about deferred tax benefits recognized and tax benefits realized related to restricted stock awards and paid dividends, and the fair value of vested restricted stock for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

	2016	2015	2014
Deferred tax benefits recognized	\$ 1,619	\$ 1,453	\$ 3,126
Tax benefits realized for restricted stock and paid dividends	\$ 140	\$ 598	\$ 1,477
Fair value of vested restricted stock	\$ 1,993	\$ 1,798	\$ 5,326

The following presents assumptions used in a Monte Carlo simulation model to determine the fair value of the awards with market-based conditions:

	2014
Expected dividends per share	\$1.10
Expected volatility	42.1 46.6%
Risk-free interest rate	0.1 1.5%
Estimated cost of capital	11.5%
Expected life (in years)	4.00

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, no awards were issued with other than time-based vesting conditions.

Note 21 Employee Benefit Plan

The Company has a 401(k) Safe Harbor Profit Sharing Plan (401(k) Plan) that qualifies as a defined contribution plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Under the 401(k) Plan, participating employees are eligible for company matching and discretionary profit sharing contributions. Plan participants may elect to defer up to one hundred percent of their pre-tax gross wages, subject to annual limitations. The Company matching contribution is limited to a maximum of four percent of the employee's annual salary or wage and is fully vested when contributed. Eligibility and vesting of the Company's discretionary profit sharing contribution is subject to the plan participant's years of service. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company contributed approximately \$415, \$371 and \$311, respectively, in matching contributions, which are included in other operating expenses. There has been no discretionary profit sharing contribution since the plan's inception.

The Company also maintains benefit plans for its employees in India including a statutory post-employment benefit plan, or gratuity plan, providing defined, lump-sum benefits. The Company's liability for the gratuity plan reflects the undiscounted benefit obligation payable as of the balance sheet date, which was based upon the employees' salary and years of service. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the amounts accrued under the gratuity plan were \$42 and \$28, respectively. In addition, the Company provides matching contributions with respect to two defined

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contribution plans; the Provident Fund and the Employees State Insurance Fund, both of which are available to qualifying employees in India. Expense recognized by the Company for all benefit plans in India was \$14, \$9 and \$13, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Note 22 Commitments and Contingencies**Obligations under Multi-Year Reinsurance Contracts**

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had contractual obligations related to multi-year reinsurance contracts. These contracts have effective dates of June 1, 2016 and may be cancelled only with the other party's consent. The future minimum aggregate premiums payable to the reinsurers is \$19,400 due in 2017 and 2018.

Lease Commitments

The Company currently leases 15,000 square feet of office space in Noida, India. The lease commenced January 15, 2013 and has an initial term of nine years with monthly rental payments of approximately \$10 plus applicable service tax for the first year. Thereafter the monthly rental payment will increase by five percent every year. In addition, the Company has a three-year lease for 2,819 square feet of office space in Miami, Florida. The lease commenced February 15, 2015 with monthly rental payments of approximately \$5 plus applicable sales tax.

Provided the leases are not early terminated, minimum future rental payments under operating leases after December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Year	Amount
2017	\$ 191
2018	126
2019	132
2020	139
2021	146
Total minimum future payments	\$ 734

Rental expense under all facility leases was \$333, \$304 and \$222, respectively, during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Service Agreement

In connection with the lease for office space in India as described in the *Lease Commitments* above, the Company signed a long-term contract with the landlord to receive maintenance and facility services. The agreement has the same initial term of nine years with monthly payments of approximately \$2 plus applicable service tax for the first year. Thereafter, the monthly payment will increase by five percent every year.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)*

Provided the agreement is not early terminated, minimum future payments under the service agreement after December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Year	Amount
2017	\$ 22
2018	22
2019	24
2020	25
2021	26
Total minimum future payments	\$ 119

Rental Income

The Company's headquarters is located on real estate that consists of 3.5 acres of land, a three-story building with gross area of 122,000 square feet, and a four-level parking garage. This facility is used by the Company and its subsidiaries. In addition, the Company has rental income from two recently acquired retail shopping centers (See Note 6 Business Acquisitions). The Company leases available space at the Company's headquarters and at three of its investment properties to non-affiliates at various terms.

Expected annual rental income due under non-cancellable operating leases for all properties and other investments owned at December 31, 2016 is as follows:

Year	Amount
2017	\$ 2,669
2018	2,603
2019	2,496
2020	2,263
2021	1,819
Thereafter	11,983
Total	\$ 23,833

Insurance Assessments and Surcharges

As a direct premium writer in the state of Florida, HCPCI was subject to mandatory assessments by Citizens and the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (FHCF). These assessments were paid based on a percentage of the Company s direct written premium by line of business. Effective January 1, 2015, the FHCF assessment imposed on all property insurance policies was removed. For the year ended December 31, 2014, HCPCI paid assessments to FHCF amounting to \$4,481. In addition, the Citizens assessment was eliminated effective July 1, 2015. HCPCI paid assessments to Citizens of \$2,756 and \$3,447, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. These assessments were recorded as a surcharge in premium billings to insureds. The Citizens surcharge rate in effect during the first five-months of 2015 was 1.0%. As of December 31, 2014, the surcharge rates in effect for FHCF and Citizens were 1.3% and 1.0%, respectively.

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

Capital Commitment

As described in Note 4 Investments under *Limited Partnership Investments*, the Company is contractually committed to capital contributions for limited partnership interests. At December 31, 2016, there was an aggregate unfunded balance of \$13,554.

Premium Tax

During the period from September 2013 to December 2015, the Company worked with the Florida Department of Revenue (the Department) in connection with the Department's audit of and proposed adjustments to the Company's premium tax returns for the three-year period ended December 31, 2012. In December 2015, the Department issued its Notice of Decision indicating the Company owed approximately \$38 in full settlement of the premium tax and related interest, which the Company paid in February 2016. As part of the negotiated settlement, the Company was also required to file and pay reemployment taxes with respect to certain subsidiaries. These filings resulted in net refunds to the Company totaling \$57. Thus, the Company realized a net benefit of \$19. Management believes this matter is fully resolved.

Litigation

In December 2014, the company received two nearly identical letters from a single law firm representing two individual shareholders demanding the Company take action against its directors to remedy alleged damages to the Company. The Company, each of the directors and the two shareholders agreed to a settlement. The directors agreed to cancel portions of their restricted stock awards aggregating 160,000 restricted shares, including 100,000 restricted shares issued to the Company's chief executive officer. Those restricted shares were cancelled March 2, 2016. As a result, the Company's results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015 included \$936 of expense related to this settlement, primarily expense related to the reclassification from retained earnings of dividends paid through December 2015 and expense related to the acceleration and recognition of the unamortized portion of accounting expense determined at the grant date. The board members and the Company also agreed to implement certain non-financial corporate governance changes. During 2016, the board had consulted an independent compensation expert in determining the chief executive's equity based compensation for 2017. The Company is not aware of any other pending shareholder demands.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)***Note 23 Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)**

The tables below summarize unaudited quarterly results of operations for 2016, 2015 and 2014.

		Three Months Ended			
	03/31/16	06/30/16	09/30/16	12/31/16	
Net premiums earned	\$ 58,447	\$ 58,528	\$ 63,300	\$ 63,352	
Total revenue	60,747	61,520	69,808	72,371	
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	27,080	26,272	25,909	45,406	
Policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses	11,110	10,879	10,536	10,117	
Interest expense	2,829	2,611	2,672	2,967	
Total expenses	51,050	50,291	49,779	66,470	
Income before income taxes	9,697	11,229	20,029	5,901	
Net income	6,056	7,024	11,333	4,608	
Comprehensive income	7,846	10,742	12,487	2,380	
Net income available to common stockholders	6,056	7,024	11,333	4,608	
Earnings per share:					
Basic	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.71	\$ 1.17	\$ 0.47	
Diluted*	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.71	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.47	

* During the quarters ended March 31, 2016, June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2016, the convertible senior notes were antidilutive.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)*

	Three Months Ended			
	03/31/15	06/30/15	09/30/15	12/31/15
Net premiums earned	\$ 81,728	\$ 76,387	\$ 62,765	\$ 61,626
Total revenue	82,210	79,068	61,262	63,412
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	19,039	20,565	26,200	21,420
Policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses	9,799	10,443	10,675	11,067
Interest expense	2,661	2,679	2,698	2,716
Total expenses	41,164	43,485	49,324	45,787
Income before income taxes	41,046	35,583	11,938	17,625
Net income	25,378	22,022	7,371	11,090
Comprehensive income	27,009	19,856	5,023	11,516
Net income available to common stockholders	25,378	22,022	7,371	11,090
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.17	\$ 0.72	\$ 1.12
Diluted	\$ 2.21	\$ 1.93	\$ 0.71	\$ 1.05

	Three Months Ended			
	03/31/14	06/30/14	09/30/14	12/31/14
Net premiums earned	\$ 66,380	\$ 62,649	\$ 61,260	\$ 61,776
Total revenue	68,117	66,284	66,955	64,752
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	18,565	18,383	21,991	20,529
Policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses	9,129	9,559	9,986	9,278
Interest expense	2,574	2,609	2,626	2,644
Total expenses	39,807	39,901	44,180	41,258
Income before income taxes	28,310	26,383	22,775	23,494
Net income	17,620	16,430	14,052	14,562
Comprehensive income	19,044	17,889	11,084	14,199
Net income available to common stockholders	17,623	16,431	14,052	14,562
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.43
Diluted	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.30

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

Note 24 Regulatory Requirements and Restrictions

The Company has no restrictions on the payment of dividends to its shareholders except those restrictions imposed by the Florida Business Corporation Act and those restrictions imposed by insurance statutes and regulations applicable to the Company's insurance subsidiaries. As of December 2016, without prior regulatory approval, \$110,398 of the Company's consolidated retained earnings was free from restriction under the insurance statutes and regulations and available for the payment of dividends in 2017. The following briefly describes certain related and other requirements and restrictions imposed by the states or jurisdiction in which the Company's insurance subsidiaries are incorporated.

Florida

HCPCI and TypTap, which are domiciled in Florida, prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with accounting principles and practices prescribed or permitted by the Florida Department of Financial Services, Office of Insurance Regulation, which Florida utilizes for determining solvency under the Florida Insurance Code (the Code). The commissioner of the FLOIR has the right to permit other practices that may deviate from prescribed practices. Prescribed statutory accounting practices are those practices that are incorporated directly or by reference in state laws, regulations, and general administrative rules applicable to all insurance enterprises domiciled in Florida. Permitted statutory accounting practices encompass all accounting practices that are not prescribed; such practices differ from state to state, may differ from entity to entity within a state, and may change in the future.

The Code requires HCPCI to maintain capital and surplus equal to the greater of 10% of their respective liabilities or a statutory minimum as defined in the Code. TypTap, the Company's insurance subsidiary organized in 2015, is subject to a consent order that requires TypTap to maintain minimum capital and surplus of \$20,000 during each of the three years ending December 31, 2018. At December 31, 2016, HCPCI and TypTap were required to maintain minimum capital and surplus of \$22,550 and \$20,000, respectively. At December 31, 2015, HCPCI was required to maintain minimum capital and surplus of \$20,662. TypTap was approved by the FLOIR in January 2016. HCPCI and TypTap were in compliance with these requirements at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

U.S. GAAP differs in certain respects from the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by insurance regulatory authorities (statutory-basis). These entities' statutory-basis financial statements are presented on the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the FLOIR. The FLOIR has adopted the National Association of Insurance Commissioner's (NAIC) *Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual* as the basis of its statutory accounting practices. At December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, HCPCI's statutory-basis capital and surplus was approximately \$183,000, \$195,000 and \$168,000, respectively. HCPCI had statutory-basis net income of approximately \$5,900, \$57,400 and \$48,900 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. At December 31, 2016, TypTap's statutory-basis capital and surplus was approximately \$25,000. TypTap had a statutory-basis net loss of approximately \$364 for the year ended December 31, 2016. Statutory-basis surplus differs from stockholders' equity reported in accordance with U.S. GAAP primarily because policy acquisition costs are expensed when incurred. In addition, the recognition of deferred tax assets is based on different recoverability assumptions.

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

Since inception, HCPCI and TypTap, each has maintained a cash deposit with the Insurance Commissioner of the state of Florida, in the amount of \$300, to meet regulatory requirements.

Under Florida law, a domestic insurer may not pay any dividend or distribute cash or other property to its stockholders except out of that part of its available and accumulated capital and surplus funds which is derived from realized net operating profits on its business and net realized capital gains. A Florida domestic insurer may not make dividend payments or distributions to stockholders without prior approval of the FLOIR if the dividend or distribution would exceed the larger of (1) the lesser of (a) 10.0% of its capital surplus or (b) net income, not including realized capital gains, plus a two year carry forward, (2) 10.0% of capital surplus with dividends payable constrained to unassigned funds minus 25% of unrealized capital gains or (3) the lesser of (a) 10.0% of capital surplus or (b) net investment income plus a three year carry forward with dividends payable constrained to unassigned funds minus 25% of unrealized capital gains.

Alternatively, a Florida domestic insurer may pay a dividend or distribution without the prior written approval of the FLOIR if (1) the dividend is equal to or less than the greater of (a) 10.0% of the insurer's capital surplus as regards to policyholders derived from realized net operating profits on its business and net realized capital gains or (b) the insurer's entire net operating profits and realized net capital gains derived during the immediately preceding calendar year, (2) the insurer will have policy holder capital surplus equal to or exceeding 115.0% of the minimum required statutory capital surplus after the dividend or distribution, (3) the insurer files a notice of the dividend or distribution with the FLOIR at least ten business days prior to the dividend payment or distribution and (4) the notice includes a certification by an officer of the insurer attesting that, after the payment of the dividend or distribution, the insurer will have at least 115% of required statutory capital surplus as to policyholders. Except as provided above, a Florida domiciled insurer may only pay a dividend or make a distribution (1) subject to prior approval by the FLOIR or (2) 30 days after the FLOIR has received notice of such dividend or distribution and has not disapproved it within such time.

As a result, HCPCI was qualified to make dividend payments at December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

In addition, Florida property and casualty insurance companies are required to adhere to prescribed premium-to-capital surplus ratios. Florida state law requires that the ratio of 90% of written premiums divided by surplus as to policyholders does not exceed 10 to 1 for gross written premiums or 4 to 1 for net written premiums. The ratio of gross and net written premium to surplus is summarized below:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
HCPCI:			
Gross	1.81 to 1	1.85 to 1	2.21 to 1
Net	1.07 to 1	1.00 to 1	1.50 to 1
TypTap:			
Gross	0.09 to 1	*	*
Net	0.07 to 1	*	*

* TypTap began operations in 2016.

Alabama

HCA, an Alabama domiciled insurance subsidiary, was organized in 2013. HCA was required to maintain minimum paid-in capital of \$500. In addition, HCA must maintain a minimum deposit in trust of \$100 with the Treasurer of Alabama. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, HCA's statutory capital and surplus was \$1,917 and \$1,926, respectively. In June 2016, HCA voluntarily surrendered its certificate of authority to the Alabama Department of Insurance and, as a result, formally terminated its plan to conduct business in the state of Alabama. The withdrawal was effective on June 30, 2016 and HCA was dissolved in December 2016.

Bermuda

The Bermuda Monetary Authority requires Claddaugh to maintain minimum capital and surplus of \$2,000. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, Claddaugh's statutory capital and surplus was \$62,939 and \$74,171, respectively. Claddaugh's statutory net profit was \$13,178, \$9,883 and \$1,980, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. There were no cash dividends paid by Claddaugh during 2016, 2015 and 2014.

HCPCI and TypTap are subject to risk-based capital (RBC) requirements as specified by the NAIC. These requirements also applied to HCA during 2015 and 2014. Under those requirements, the amount of minimum capital and surplus maintained by a property and casualty insurance company is to be determined based on the various risks related to it. Pursuant to the RBC requirements, insurers having less statutory capital than required by the RBC calculation will be subject to varying degrees of regulatory action, depending on the level of capital inadequacy. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company's insurance subsidiaries individually exceeded any applicable minimum

risk-based capital requirements and no corrective actions have been required. As of December 31, 2016, the combined statutory capital and surplus, minimum RBC requirement, and minimum capital and surplus of the Company's U.S. insurance subsidiaries were approximately \$207,927, \$54,448, and \$42,550, respectively.

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HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, restricted net assets represented by the Company's insurance subsidiaries amounted to \$148,999 and \$130,458, respectively.

Note 25 Related Party Transactions

Claddaugh Casualty Insurance Company, Ltd. (Claddaugh), the Company's Bermuda domiciled reinsurance subsidiary, has a reinsurance agreement with Oxbridge Reinsurance Limited (Oxbridge) whereby a portion of the business assumed from the Company's insurance subsidiary, HCPCI, is ceded by Claddaugh to Oxbridge. With respect to the period from June 1, 2014 through May 31, 2015, Oxbridge assumed \$8,800 of the total covered exposure for approximately \$3,720 in premiums. With respect to the period from June 1, 2015 through May 31, 2016, Oxbridge assumed \$11,600 of the total covered exposure for \$3,340 in premiums. With respect to the period from June 1, 2016 through May 31, 2017, Oxbridge assumed \$6,000 of the total covered exposure for approximately \$3,400 in premiums. In addition, HCPCI had a reinsurance treaty with Oxbridge for the period from June 1, 2014 through May 31, 2015 under which Oxbridge assumed \$9,000 of the total covered exposure for approximately \$1,215 in premiums. See Note 14 Reinsurance which includes the amounts due from and paid by Oxbridge during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 with respect to benefits accrued in connection with the Oxbridge agreements. The premiums charged by Oxbridge are at rates which management believes to be competitive with market rates available to Claddaugh. Oxbridge has deposited funds into trust accounts to satisfy certain collateral requirements under its reinsurance contract with Claddaugh. Trust assets may be withdrawn by Claddaugh, the trust beneficiary, in the event amounts are due under the Oxbridge reinsurance agreement. Among the Oxbridge shareholders are Paresh Patel, the Company's chief executive officer, who is also chairman of the board of directors for Oxbridge, and members of his immediate family and three of the Company's non-employee directors including Sanjay Madhu who serves as Oxbridge's president and chief executive officer.

During 2014, 2015 and 2016, one of the Company's directors was a partner at a law firm that performs certain of the Company's corporate legal matters. He retired from the practice of law on January 31, 2017. Fees incurred with respect to this law firm for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were approximately \$32, \$50 and \$47, respectively. At December 31, 2016, \$10 of the \$32 incurred for 2016 was unpaid.

In connection with the acquisition of Pineda Landings described in Note 6 Business Acquisition, the Company incurred and paid \$20 of legal fees in 2016 for services provided by a law firm that specializes in real estate transactions at which one immediate family member of the Company's directors is employed.

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)***Note 26 Condensed Financial Information of HCI Group, Inc.**

Condensed financial information of HCI Group, Inc. is as follows:

Balance Sheets

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,297	\$ 2,282
Fixed-maturity securities, available for sale, at fair value	4,483	4,307
Equity securities, available for sale, at fair value	7,289	6,598
Limited partnership investments, at equity	21,906	19,217
Investment in subsidiaries	411,398	361,664
Property and equipment, net	664	860
Income tax receivable	1,563	
Other assets	940	784
Total assets	\$ 450,540	\$ 395,712
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$ 2,952	\$ 3,674
Income tax payable		1,279
Deferred income taxes, net	949	2,226
Long-term debt	121,436	129,429
Due to related parties	81,457	21,382
Total liabilities	206,794	157,990
Total stockholders equity	243,746	237,722
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 450,540	\$ 395,712

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)***Statements of Income**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net investment income (loss)	\$ 1,204	\$ (2,401)	\$ 739
Net realized gains	151	108	309
Other-than-temporary impairment losses	(15)	(75)	
Gain on repurchases of convertible senior notes	153		
Other income		30	120
Interest expense	(10,346)	(10,754)	(10,453)
Operating expenses	(5,158)	(7,346)	(7,745)
Loss before income tax benefit and equity in income of subsidiaries	(14,011)	(20,438)	(17,030)
Income tax benefit	4,878	7,835	6,462
Net loss before equity in income of subsidiaries	(9,133)	(12,603)	(10,568)
Equity in income of subsidiaries	38,154	78,464	73,232
Net income	\$ 29,021	\$ 65,861	\$ 62,664

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)***Statements of Cash Flows**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 29,021	\$ 65,861	\$ 62,664
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Stock-based compensation	2,878	4,341	5,502
Net realized investment gains	(151)	(108)	(309)
Amortization of premiums on investments in fixed-maturity securities		1	
Depreciation and amortization	3,899	3,996	3,712
(Income) loss from limited partnership investments	(523)	3,277	90
Distributions from limited partnership interests	544	12	
Other-than-temporary impairment losses	15	75	
Gain on repurchases of convertible senior notes	(153)		
Equity in income of subsidiaries	(38,154)	(78,464)	(73,232)
Deferred income taxes	(1,542)	(3,218)	(2,058)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Income taxes receivable	(1,563)	2,596	(814)
Other assets	(129)	228	629
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(716)	689	1,116
Income taxes payable	(1,518)	1,279	
Due to related parties	60,075	(14,831)	11,520
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	51,983	(14,266)	8,820
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment in limited partnership interest	(2,710)	(19,956)	(2,640)
Purchase of fixed-maturity securities	(371)	(384)	(2,616)
Purchase of equity securities	(2,853)	(3,196)	(7,000)
Purchases of property and equipment	(202)	(371)	(277)
Proceeds from sales of fixed-maturity securities	423	259	
Proceeds from calls, repayments and maturities of fixed-maturity securities	130		
Proceeds from sales of equity securities	2,602	5,475	5,212
Dividends received from subsidiary	19,000	92,700	
Investment in subsidiaries	(25,250)	(78,536)	(8,402)
Net cash used in investing activities	(9,231)	(4,009)	(15,723)

Table of Contents**HCI GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated)***Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repurchases of common stock	(464)	(792)	(643)
Repurchases of common stock under share repurchase plan	(20,026)	(1,610)	(38,354)
Cash dividends paid to stockholders	(12,438)	(12,428)	(12,355)
Cash dividends received under share repurchase forward contract	747	747	685
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	150	263	125
Repurchases of convertible senior notes	(11,347)		
Redemption of Series A preferred stock			(34)
Debt issuance costs paid			(234)
Tax benefits on stock-based compensation	641	2,295	2,080
Net cash used in financing activities	(42,737)	(11,525)	(48,730)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	15	(29,800)	(55,633)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,282	32,082	87,715
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 2,297	\$ 2,282	\$ 32,082

Note 27 Subsequent Events

On January 16, 2017, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.35 per common share. The dividends are scheduled for payment on March 17, 2017 to stockholders of record on February 17, 2017.

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ITEM 9 *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

None.

ITEM 9A *Controls and Procedures*

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report (December 31, 2016). Our disclosure controls and procedures are intended to ensure that the information we are required to disclose in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Based on that evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

It should be noted that any system of controls, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system will be met. In addition, the design of any control system is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act). Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets, (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors, and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Dixon Hughes Goodman, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the 2016 consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and, as part of their audit, has issued an attestation report, included herein, on our internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During our most recent fiscal quarter, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B *Other Information*

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10 *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics applicable to all of our employees and directors, including our Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer). We have posted the text of our code of ethics to our Internet web site: www.hcigroup.com. Select Investor Information on the top and then select Corporate Governance and then Code of Conduct. We intend to disclose any change to or waiver from our code of ethics by posting such change or waiver to our Internet web site within the same section as described above.

The other information required under this item is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement relating to our annual meeting of shareholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

ITEM 11 *Executive Compensation*

The information required under this item is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement relating to our annual meeting of shareholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

ITEM 12 *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

The information required under this item is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement relating to our annual meeting of shareholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans are summarized under Part II Item 5 of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 13 *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence*

The information required under this item is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement relating to our annual meeting of shareholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Table of Contents**ITEM 14 *Principal Accounting Fees and Services***

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees for services related to the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 provided by Dixon Hughes Goodman, LLP, our principal accountant:

	2016	2015
Audit fees (a)	\$ 388	\$ 317
All other fees (b)		65
	\$ 388	\$ 382

- (a) Audit Fees represent fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements, review of our quarterly financial statements included in our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and audit services provided in connection with other statutory and regulatory filings.
- (b) All Other Fees represent fees billed for services provided to us not otherwise included in the category above. The Audit Committee pre-approved all 2016 engagements and fees for services provided by our principal accountant.

Other information required under this item is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement relating to our annual meeting of shareholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Table of Contents**PART IV****ITEM 15** *Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules*

(a) Financial Statements, Financial Statement Schedules and Exhibits

- (1) Consolidated Financial Statements: See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

- (2) Financial Statement Schedules:

Any supplemental information we are required to file with respect to our property and casualty insurance operations is included in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K or is not applicable.

- (3) Exhibits: See the exhibit listing set forth below:

The following documents are filed as part of this report:

**EXHIBIT
NUMBER****DESCRIPTION**

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 3.1 | Articles of Incorporation, with amendments. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 7, 2013. |
| 3.1.1 | Articles of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation designating the rights, preferences and limitations of Series B Junior Participating Preferred Stock. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Form 8-K filed October 18, 2013. |
| 3.2 | Bylaws. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 7, 2013. |
| 4.1 | Form of common stock certificate. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed November 7, 2013. |
| 4.2 | Supplement No. 1, dated as of January 17, 2013, to the Indenture, dated as of January 17, 2013, between HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 8-K filed January 17, 2013. |
| 4.3 | Form of 8.00% Senior Note due 2020 (included in Exhibit 4.2). Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 8-K filed January 17, 2013. |
| 4.4 | Indenture, dated as of January 17, 2013, between HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known |

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as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to Amendment No. 1 to our Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-185228) filed December 10, 2012.

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- 4.6 Form of Subordinated Indenture. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to Amendment No. 1 to our Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-185228) filed December 10, 2012.
- 4.7 Rights Agreement, dated as of October 18, 2013, between HCI Group, Inc. and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, which includes as Exhibit A thereto a summary of the terms of the Series B Junior Participating Preferred Stock, as Exhibit B thereto the Form of Right Certificate, and as Exhibit C thereto the Summary of Rights to Purchase Preferred Shares. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Form 8-K filed October 18, 2013.
- 4.8 Indenture, dated December 11, 2013, between HCI Group, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (including Global Note). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Form 8-K filed December 12, 2013.
- 4.9 See Exhibits 3.1, 3.1.1 and 3.2 of this report for provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, as amended, and our Bylaws, as amended, defining certain rights of security holders.
- 10.1 Excess of Loss Retrocession Contract (flood), effective June 1, 2014, issued to Homeowners Choice Property & Casualty Insurance Company, Inc. by subscribing reinsurers. Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 6, 2014.
- 10.2** Executive Agreement dated May 1, 2007 between HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) and Richard R. Allen. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-150513), originally filed April 30, 2008, effective July 24, 2008, as amended.
- 10.3 Reimbursement Contract effective June 1, 2016 between Homeowners Choice Property & Casualty Insurance Company and the State Board of Administration which administers the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 3, 2016.
- 10.4** Executive Employment Agreement dated July 1, 2011 between HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) and Paresh Patel. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 12, 2011. See Exhibit 10.89
- 10.5** HCI Group, Inc. 2012 Omnibus Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed May 4, 2016.
- 10.6** HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) 2007 Stock Option and Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 29, 2008.

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- 10.7** Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-150513), originally filed April 30, 2008, effective July 24, 2008, as amended.
- 10.8 Working Layer Catastrophe Excess of Loss Reinsurance Contract, effective: June 1, 2016, issued to Homeowners Choice Property & Casualty Insurance Company, Inc. by subscribing reinsurers (National Fire). Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 3, 2016.
- 10.9 Working Layer Catastrophe Excess of Loss Reinsurance Contract, effective June 1, 2016, issued to Homeowners Choice Property & Casualty Insurance Company, Inc. by subscribing reinsurers (Claddaugh). Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 3, 2016.
- 10.10 Working Layer Catastrophe Excess of Loss Specific Retrocession Contract effective June 1, 2016 issued to Claddaugh Casualty Insurance Company Ltd. by subscribing reinsurers. Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 3, 2016.
- 10.11 Property Catastrophe Excess of Loss Reinsurance Contract effective June 1, 2016, issued to, Homeowners Choice Property & Casualty Insurance Company, Inc. by subscribing reinsurers. Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 3, 2016.
- 10.12 Property Catastrophe First Excess of Loss Specific Retrocession Contract effective June 1, 2016 issued to Claddaugh Casualty Insurance Company Ltd. by subscribing reinsurers. Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 3, 2016.
- 10.13 Reinstatement Premium Protection Reinsurance Contract effective June 1, 2016 by Homeowners Choice Property & Casualty Insurance Company, Inc. and subscribing reinsurers. Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 3, 2016.

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- 10.14 Property Catastrophe Third Excess of Loss Reinsurance Contract effective June 1, 2016 issued to Homeowners Choice Property & Casualty Insurance Company, Inc. and subscribing reinsurers. Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 3, 2016.
- 10.15 Property Catastrophe First Excess of Loss Reinsurance Contract effective June 1, 2016 issued to Homeowners Choice Property & Casualty Insurance Company, Inc. and subscribing reinsurers. Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 3, 2016.
- 10.23 Assumption Agreement effective October 15, 2014 by and between Homeowners Choice Property & Casualty Insurance Company, Inc. and Citizens Property Insurance Corporation. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Form 8-K filed January 28, 2015.
- 10.28** Restricted Stock Agreement dated May 8, 2012 whereby HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) issued 30,000 shares of restricted common stock to Richard R. Allen. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 of our Form 8-K filed May 10, 2012.
- 10.30** Restricted Stock Agreement dated May 8, 2012 whereby HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) issued 20,000 shares of restricted common stock to Andrew L. Graham. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 of our Form 8-K filed May 10, 2012.
- 10.34** Restricted Stock Agreement dated May 16, 2013 whereby HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) issued 400,000 shares of restricted common stock to Paresh Patel. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 of our Form 8-K filed May 21, 2013. See Exhibit 10.90
- 10.35** Restricted Stock Agreement dated May 16, 2013 whereby HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) issued 24,000 shares of restricted common stock to Sanjay Madhu. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 of our Form 8-K filed May 21, 2013. See Exhibit 10.91
- 10.36** Restricted Stock Agreement dated May 16, 2013 whereby HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) issued 24,000 shares of restricted common stock to George Apostolou. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 of our Form 8-K filed May 21, 2013. See Exhibit 10.92
- 10.37** Restricted Stock Agreement dated May 16, 2013 whereby HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) issued 24,000 shares of restricted common stock to Harish Patel. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 of our Form 8-K filed May 21, 2013. See Exhibit 10.93

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- 10.38** Restricted Stock Agreement dated May 16, 2013 whereby HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) issued 24,000 shares of restricted common stock to Gregory Politis. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 of our Form 8-K filed May 21, 2013. See Exhibit 10.94
- 10.39** Restricted Stock Agreement dated May 16, 2013 whereby HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) issued 24,000 shares of restricted common stock to Anthony Saravanos. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 of our Form 8-K filed May 21, 2013. See Exhibit 10.95
- 10.40** Restricted Stock Agreement dated May 16, 2013 whereby HCI Group, Inc. (formerly known as Homeowners Choice, Inc.) issued 24,000 shares of restricted common stock to Martin Traber. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 of our Form 8-K filed May 21, 2013. See Exhibit 10.96
- 10.52** Restricted Stock Agreement dated August 29, 2013 whereby HCI Group, Inc. issued 10,000 shares of restricted common stock to Anthony Saravanos. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.52 of our Form 8-K filed August 29, 2013.
- 10.53** Restricted Stock Agreement dated November 12, 2013 whereby HCI Group, Inc. issued 24,000 shares of restricted common stock to Wayne Burks. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of our Form 8-K filed November 13, 2013. See Exhibit 10.97
- 10.54** Restricted Stock Agreement dated November 12, 2013 whereby HCI Group, Inc. issued 24,000 shares of restricted common stock to James J. Macchiarola. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of our Form 8-K filed November 13, 2013. See Exhibit 10.98
- 10.56 Prepaid Forward Contract, dated December 5, 2013 and effective as of December 11, 2013, between HCI Group, Inc. and Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Form 8-K filed December 12, 2013.
- 10.57 Form of executive restricted stock award contract. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.57 of our Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014 filed May 1, 2014.
- 10.88** Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement between Paresh Patel and HCI Group, Inc. dated January 7, 2017. Incorporated by reference to exhibit 99.2 to our Form 8-K filed January 11, 2017.
- 10.89** Employment Agreement between Paresh Patel and HCI Group, Inc. dated December 30, 2016. Incorporated by reference to the exhibit numbered 99.1 to our Form 8-K filed December 30, 2016.

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10.90**	Amendment dated March 2, 2016 to Restricted Stock Award Contract between Paresh Patel and HCI Group, Inc. dated May 16, 2013. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-K filed March 4, 2016.
10.91**	Amendment dated March 2, 2016 to Restricted Stock Award Contract between Sanjay Madhu and HCI Group, Inc. dated May 16, 2013. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-K filed March 4, 2016.
10.92**	Amendment dated March 2, 2016 to Restricted Stock Award Contract between George Apostolou and HCI Group, Inc. dated May 16, 2013. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-K filed March 4, 2016.
10.93**	Amendment dated March 2, 2016 to Restricted Stock Award Contract between Harish Patel and HCI Group, Inc. dated May 16, 2013. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-K filed March 4, 2016.
10.94**	Amendment dated March 2, 2016 to Restricted Stock Award Contract between Gregory Politis and HCI Group, Inc. dated May 16, 2013. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-K filed March 4, 2016.
10.95**	Amendment dated March 2, 2016 to Restricted Stock Award Contract between Anthony Saravanos and HCI Group, Inc. dated May 16, 2013. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-K filed March 4, 2016.
10.96**	Amendment dated March 2, 2016 to Restricted Stock Award Contract between Martin Traber and HCI Group, Inc. dated May 16, 2013. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-K filed March 4, 2016.
10.97**	Amendment dated March 2, 2016 to Restricted Stock Award Contract between Wayne Burks and HCI Group, Inc. dated November 12, 2013. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-K filed March 4, 2016.
10.98**	Amendment dated March 2, 2016 to Restricted Stock Award Contract between Jim Macchiarola and HCI Group, Inc. dated November 12, 2013. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-K filed March 4, 2016.
10.99**	Restricted Stock Award Contract between Paresh Patel and HCI Group, Inc. dated January 7, 2017. Incorporated by reference to exhibit 99.1 to our Form 8-K filed January 11, 2017.
14	Code of Conduct of HCI Group, Inc. Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to our Form 10-Q filed August 7, 2013.

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21	Subsidiaries of HCI Group, Inc.
23.1	Consent of Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP.
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Written Statement of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C.ss.1350
32.2	Written Statement of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C.ss.1350
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase.
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase.

** Management contract or compensatory plan.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

HCI GROUP, INC.

February 22, 2017 By /s/ Paresh Patel
Paresh Patel, Chief Executive Officer and
Chairman of The Board of Directors
(Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

February 22, 2017 By /s/ Paresh Patel
Paresh Patel, Chief Executive Officer and
Chairman of The Board of Directors
(Principal Executive Officer)

February 22, 2017 By /s/ Richard R. Allen
Richard R. Allen, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

February 22, 2017 By /s/ George Apostolou
George Apostolou, Director

February 22, 2017 By /s/ Wayne Burks
Wayne Burks, Director

February 22, 2017 By /s/ James Macchiarola
James Macchiarola, Director

February 22, 2017 By /s/ Sanjay Madhu
Sanjay Madhu, Director

February 22, 2017 By /s/ Harish M. Patel
Harish M. Patel, Director

February 22, 2017 By /s/ Gregory Politis
Gregory Politis, Director

February 22, 2017 By /s/ Anthony Saravanos
Anthony Saravanos, Director

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February 22, 2017

By /s/ Martin A. Traber
Martin A. Traber, Director

A signed original of this document has been provided to HCI Group, Inc. and will be retained by HCI Group, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.