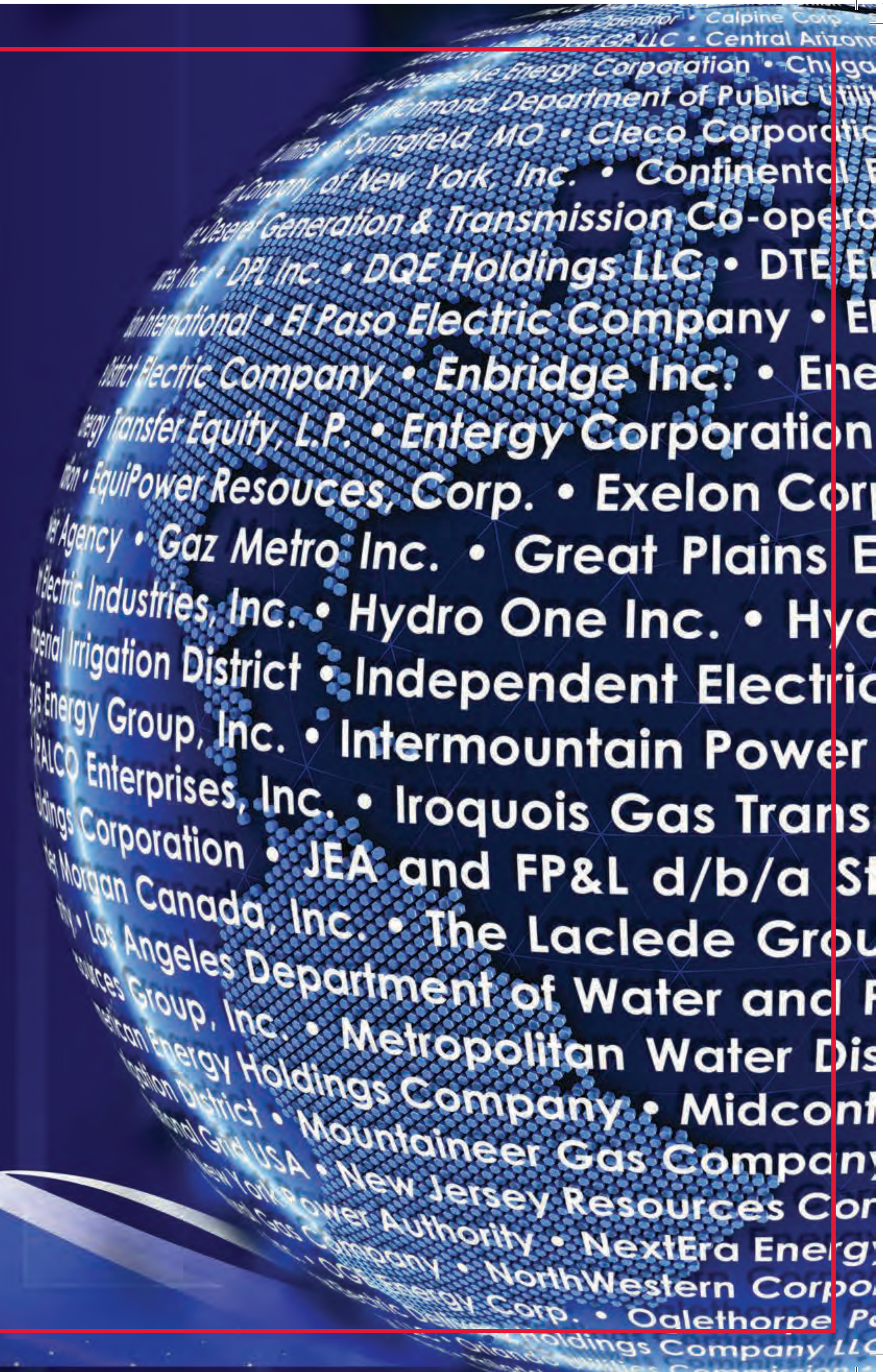
ENERGY INSURANCE MUTUAL

DEFINED BY THE COMPANY WE KEEP

2013 Annual Report



The financial growth and success of Energy Insurance Mutual Limited (EIM) has always been intertwined with that of our Member Companies. In this annual report, we profile four companies whose innovation and vision reinforce the concept that EIM is defined by the company we keep.

EIM
ENERGY INSURANCE MUTUAL

THE HARD WORK, COMMITMENT, AND DEDICATION OF MEMBER COMPANY RISK MANAGERS, INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (IAC) REPRESENTATIVES, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, TOGETHER WITH EIM STAFF, PRODUCED EXCEPTIONAL RESULTS FOR EIM IN 2013.

As the following report attests, EIM enjoyed a combination of strong underwriting results and outstanding investment returns, enabling the Company to grow surplus by $67 million while returning $38 million in distributions to Member Companies.

At the 2014 Risk Managers Information Meeting, EIM embraced the theme, "Defined by the Company We Keep" which reflects the deeply rooted and longstanding impact that Member Companies have in shaping EIM's direction and operating philosophy. This Annual Report builds on that concept by highlighting technological advances undertaken by Member Companies who, like many EIM members, have visions that span years or even decades into the future. These collective visions are the essence of EIM, defining the Company and positioning it for ongoing success.

Last year marked the conclusion of EIM's most recent three-year strategic plan. EIM performed solidly over the last three years with seven of the eight strategic objectives met or exceeded. Surplus grew by 22% from $727M to $890M, exceeding target in each plan year. The Company's three year expense ratio of 9% beat forecast, and the net loss ratio, while well above budget in 2012, averaged 76%, bettering the target of 90%. Claims count dropped from 753 open liability claims in 2011 to 656 at year end 2013, a reduction of 13%. Investment results outperformed target in all three plan years, averaging 6.6%.

Defined by the Company We Keep

The one metric falling short of target was EIM's membership growth, where the Company ended 2013 with 166 members compared to an original target of 172. Mergers and acquisitions, totaling more than 15 over the last 36 months, clearly impacted membership count. However, EIM was pleased to add 10 new members during the past 12 months and expects to continue this trend in 2014.

EIM's updated 2014-2016 strategic plan, presented to the IAC in December 2013 and the Board of Directors in January 2014, continues many of the core elements from the expiring three-year plan, but also reflects certain initiatives that recognize anticipated changes in the utility and energy services industries. Over the next three years, EIM expects to maintain its conservative approach to risk management, relying heavily on the existing enterprise risk management process and adhering to the conservative risk philosophy that calls for managing to a less than 10% likelihood of losing more than 20% of prior year surplus in any given year.

EIM WAS PLEASED TO ADD 10 NEW MEMBERS DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND EXPECTS TO CONTINUE THIS TREND IN 2014.

OVERALL, EIM HAS ENJOYED SOUND OPERATING RESULTS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS AND IS POSITIONED TO CONTINUE THIS POSITIVE MOMENTUM.

With this general construct in mind, EIM expects to see a 4% average surplus growth over the next three years, with a forecasted combined loss ratio of 99%. This means that for every dollar in premium written by EIM, the Company plans to pay 90 cents in losses and use 9 cents to operate the Company. While it is unlikely that actual loss experience will mirror this forecast in any one year, EIM's loss experience over time has averaged very close to the projected 90% loss ratio.

Premium will grow over the next three years, driven by the addition of new Member Companies, adjustments to accounts with paid losses, and planned growth in the Directors and Officers, as well as the Property lines of business. EIM will also retain the flexibility to respond to emerging coverage needs identified by members, either through new product offerings or expanded limits and/or coverage terms.

Two new metrics added to the updated strategic plan include a target of 4% for three-year average surplus growth and a "risk capacity" objective of 100%. Average surplus growth is a relatively intuitive measure that simply tracks surplus growth over a three-year period. Given the volatility associated with EIM's excess policies, any one year could bring substantial losses and materially impact EIM's surplus. While this is a significant concern – and one which drives EIM's conservative risk philosophy and accompanying underwriting and investment strategies – a more important consideration is conserving surplus over time to ensure that EIM remains financially stable and able to respond to Member Company losses and excess insurance needs. In recognition of this fact, EIM has committed to tracking the Company's rolling three-year surplus growth.

In addition, the updated three-year plan includes a "risk capacity" measure to ensure that capital levels remain consistent with EIM's commitment to maintaining its A.M. Best "A" rating, even in the face of back to back 1 in 200 year losses. In its simplest form, "risk capacity" represents the current Company surplus less the threshold capital required to achieve an "A" rating from A.M. Best, divided by the capital needed to pay expected Company-wide losses associated with 1 in 200 year loss events in two consecutive years. EIM's three-year strategic goal is to operate at a 100% "risk capacity" level. For 2013, EIM's "risk capacity" measure was 94%.

Progress on EIM's goals and the vision that supports them are the end result of a collective effort that includes EIM's Board of Directors and the IAC, along with Member Company representatives and risk managers. Their insight and guidance regarding the Company's short and long-term strategic direction have been invaluable, and for that we are extremely thankful. EIM is stronger for their commitment and dedication.

Goals and vision require sound execution, and EIM is fortunate to have a knowledgeable and experienced staff that routinely translates strategy into action.

Overall, EIM has enjoyed sound operating results during the last three years and is positioned to continue this positive momentum. EIM's updated strategic plan is designed for continued slow and steady growth with an emphasis on fiscal and underwriting prudence, all considerations that have been articulated and regularly reinforced by Member Companies to ensure that EIM remains *"defined by the company we keep."*

Scott Goodell

EIM President and Chief Executive Officer

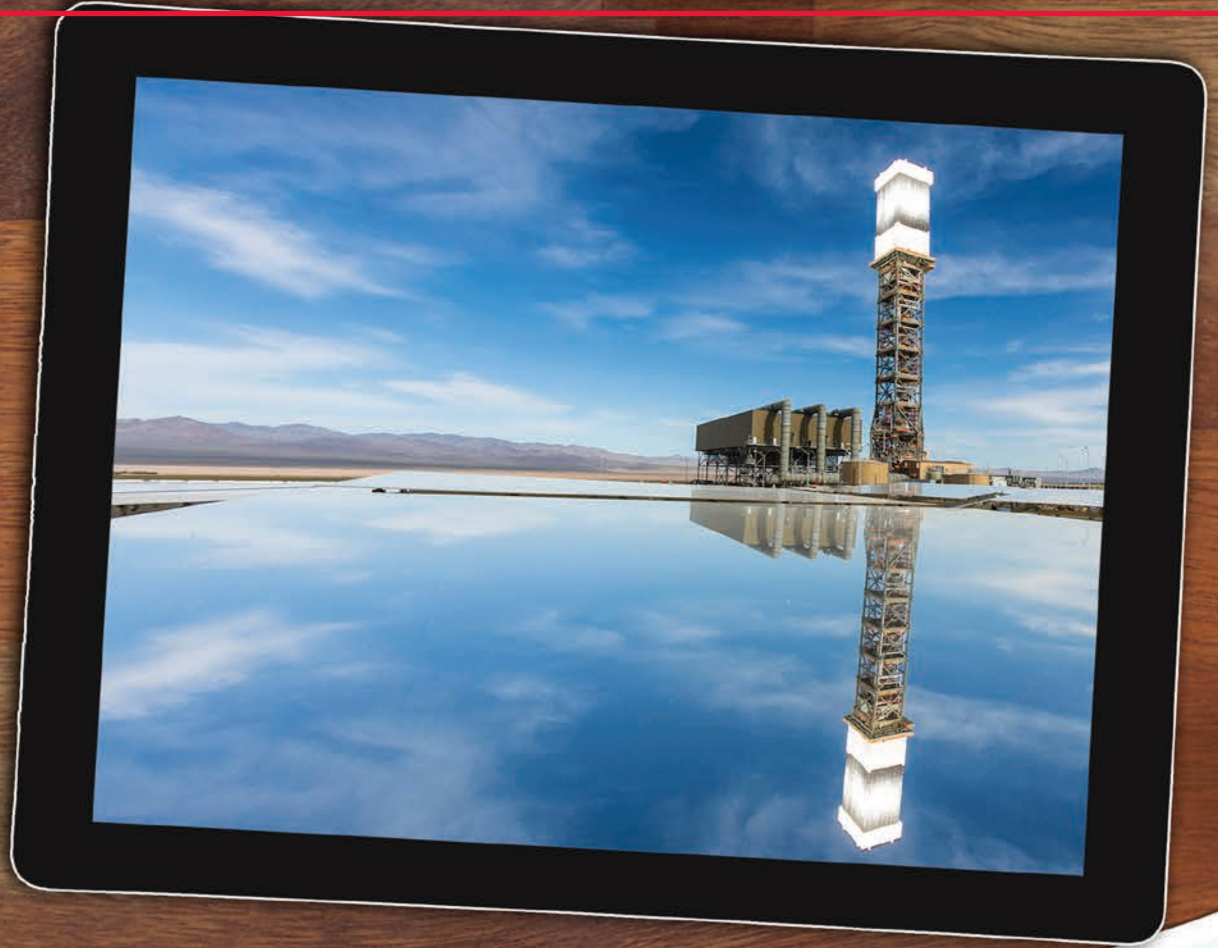
MEMBER PROFILE

NRG Energy

Solar Projects

SHINING A LIGHT ON A HISTORY OF INNOVATION

The future looks very bright indeed for NRG. Already one of the country's leaders in large-scale commercial, industrial and utility-grade solar solutions, as well as part of one of America's largest Fortune 500 companies, NRG Solar has built a solid foundation of innovation from which to grow.



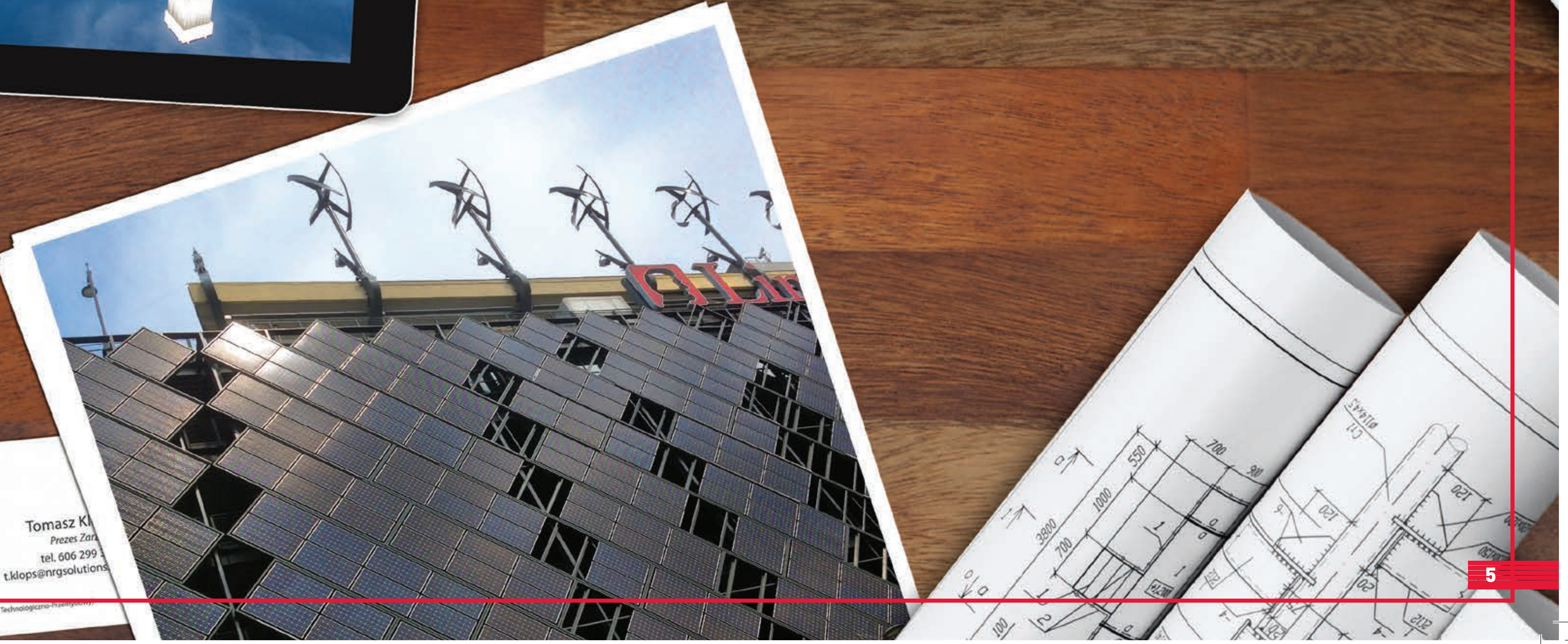
To get an idea of the true power of their efforts, NRG has ownership interest in almost 1,700 megawatts of solar and other renewable energy projects that produce enough power at full capacity to support nearly 1.5 million homes. Among their most high-profile efforts is the Aqua Caliente Solar Facility, one of the largest photovoltaic solar plants in the world. It was named Solar Project of the Year by Renewable Energy World and PV Project of the Year by Solar Power Generation USA in 2012.

Equally visible is the big-league innovation they've brought to four NFL stadiums. The largest solar power installation in Metro D.C. is at FedExField, where NRG Solar has installed more than 700 solar panels on the stadium and ramp structure, along with another 7,600 over the parking structure. Meanwhile, in Philadelphia, you'll find the city's largest solar array (and the largest of any stadium) at Lincoln Financial Field that includes 11,000+ visually attractive solar panels complemented by 14 micro-wind turbines.

Equally visible is the big-league innovation they've brought to four NFL stadiums.

Combining solar with other types of renewable energy solutions is an intriguing area of exploration for NRG that offers huge potential. A perfect example is their creation of the nation's first privately funded electric vehicle charging infrastructure, NRG eVgo. The company installed charging stations at its headquarters in Princeton, NJ, and outside of FedExField, and is building public fast-charging networks in Texas and California.

The best example yet of the company's forward-thinking ways lies near Ivanpah, California. Here, in partnership with Google and BrightSource Energy, NRG has completed the world's largest solar thermal project, the Ivanpah Solar Electric Generating System. Using more than 173,000 mirror arrays to focus sunlight on three 450-foot towers, Ivanpah will generate enough clean solar energy to support 140,000 homes.



MEMBER PROFILE

PG&E Corporation

Gas Operations Center

ENERGIZED BY WORLD-CLASS EMERGENCY RESPONSE

A short drive from both Silicon Valley and San Francisco sits the charming city of San Ramon, home to a new high-tech facility unlike any other in the gas industry—Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E) Gas Operations Center, which opened in the fall of 2013, was built from the ground up to be a world-class emergency response facility that utilizes advanced technology, architectural design, and specially trained staff members like never before.

The $38 million Operations Center is the centerpiece of a $300 million safety initiative spurred by a natural gas pipeline explosion that took place in 2010. Determined to improve response times and do everything they can to prevent similar accidents, the company rolled into action to develop an innovative vision for a smarter solution. With broad support from senior leadership and the entire PG&E organization, this industry-leading facility was realized in less than three years.

...built from the ground up to be a world-class emergency response facility that utilizes advanced technology, architectural design, and specially trained staff members...

Within the facility's 18,000 square foot Control Center, state-of-the-art technology converts the thousands of pieces of data that flow in every ten seconds into usable intelligence. A 90-foot long video wall tracks the current status of operations, while multiple "Smart Boards" situated throughout the floor allow staff to share vital maps, data, and videos—in real time—with the field teams. A nearby Simulator Room even lets the team build simulations for operators to practice responding to emergency events.

Out in the field, special devices attached to transmission and distribution pipelines allow improved sensing of pressure and flow rates, sending frequent data back to the control center.

As Mel Christopher, Senior Director of Gas System Operations, observes: "We had a clear vision for how we wanted this to work and the company empowered us to do what was needed and to do it the best way possible."

With broad support...this industry-leading facility was realized in less than three years.

MEMBER PROFILE

Tampa Electric

Polk Power Station

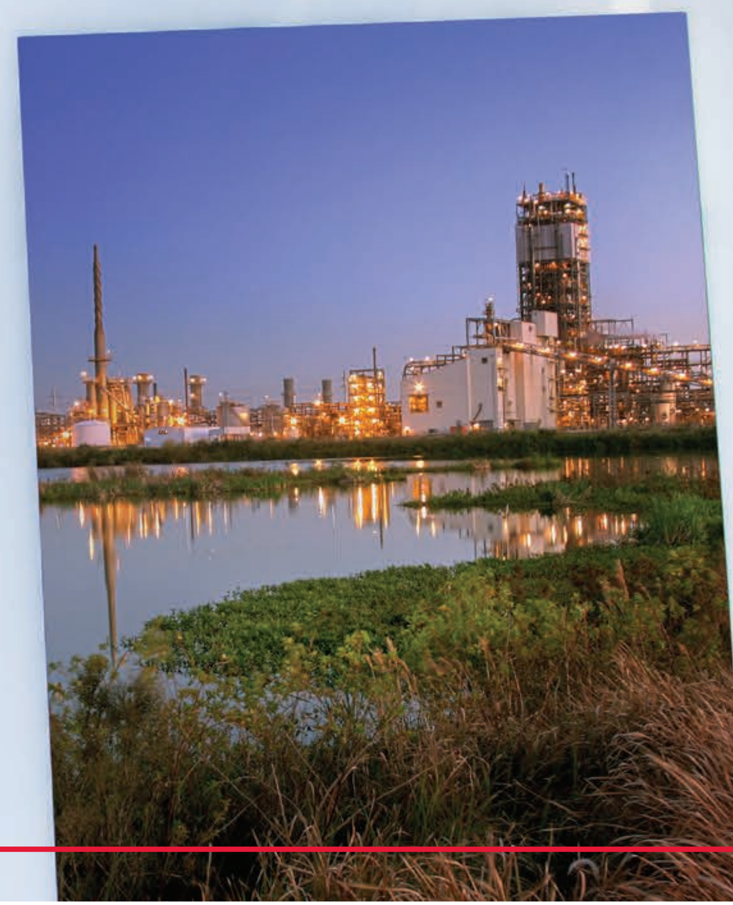
FRESH THINKING POWERS A FIRST-OF-ITS-KIND FACILITY

One of the last places you may expect to find state-of-the-art energy technology is among the orange groves and phosphate pits of Polk County, Florida. But that's exactly where you'll find Tampa Electric's breakthrough IGCC (Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle) power plant.

No greenfield power facility on this scale had ever been built using IGCC technology.

The facility has been in operation since 1996 and yet, after all these years, is one of only a handful of IGCC facilities worldwide that are operational or under construction. Its innovative technology still regularly draws visits from industry and government representatives from China, India, Korea, and the Middle East. While the power plant has five units (with a sixth planned for 2017), the centerpiece of all the attention is the 260-megawatt IGCC facility (Unit 1) which ranks among the country's cleanest and most efficient power-generation units.

Originally built with $120 million from a clean-coal funding grant provided by the U.S. Department of Energy, the project is unique on many levels. No greenfield power facility on this scale had ever been built using IGCC technology. The plant is a first-of-its-kind combination of two leading technologies: coal gasification and combined cycle, which is the most efficient method available to produce electricity commercially. As a result, the IGCC facility's clean, coal-fueled power has lower sulfur and nitrogen oxide emissions than many of today's most advanced coal-fired generating units. The Polk Power Station was also one of the first major energy projects to allow community input on the site location. The 17 citizens of the Power Plant Siting Task Force worked to ensure that local and statewide public issues, as well as environmental concerns, were all considered. The choice of phosphate-mined, not readily reusable land for the site was approved, and over the years community support for the entire project has been very positive.



The project is also unique in the way Tampa Electric is working with the city of Lakeland to supply the Polk Power Station with millions of gallons of treated reclaimed water that will be used for power generation instead of being discharged into nearby surface waters and Tampa Bay.

As Edsel Carlson, risk manager for Tampa Electric, points out, this spirit of innovation "is in the DNA" of the organization, which was one of the first to diversify from coal power to natural gas. Nimble and forward-thinking, Tampa Electric continues to make incremental improvements to Unit 1 to improve efficiency, while also hosting an adjacent demonstration plant (operational in 2014) that pushes the technology even further.

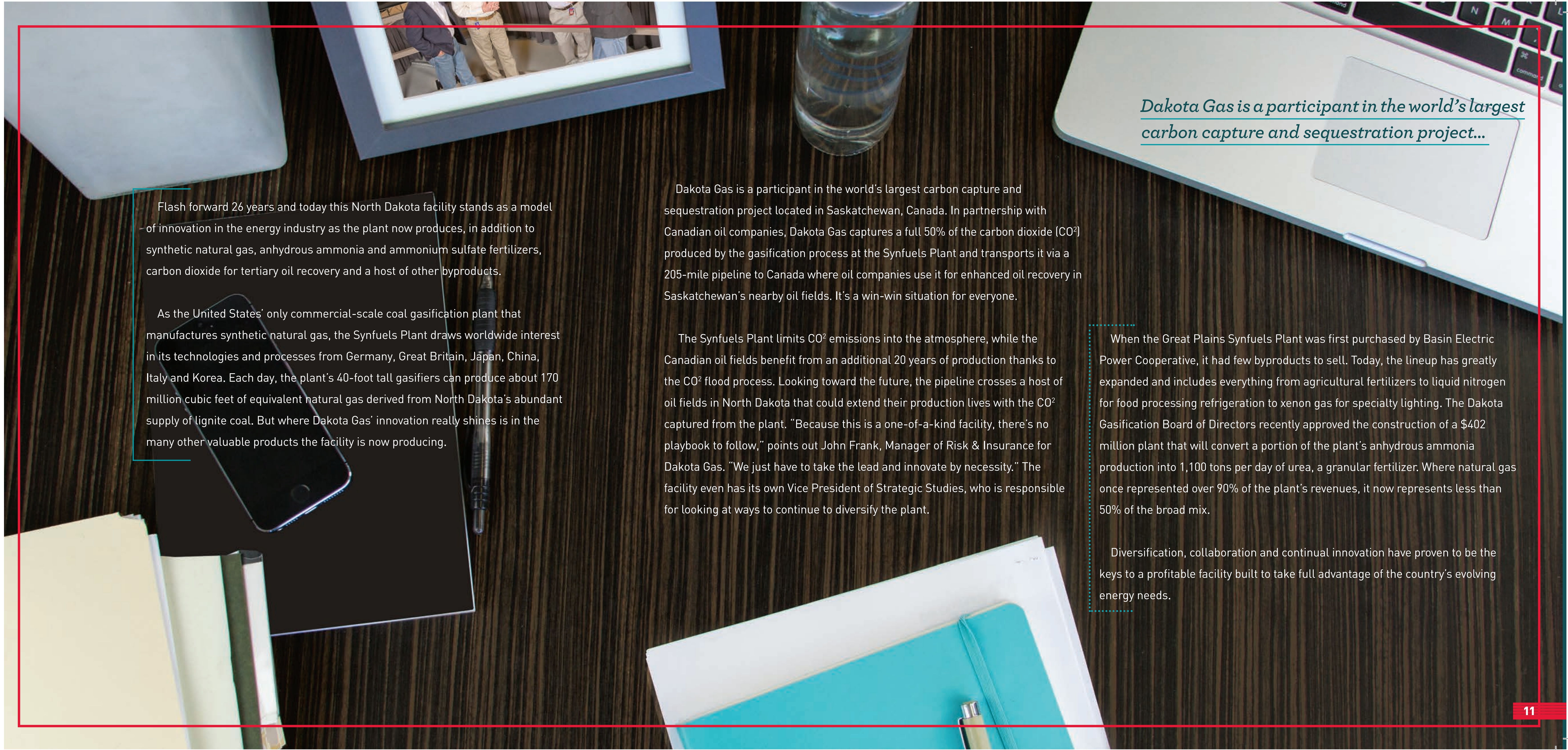
MEMBER PROFILE

Basin Electric

Great Plains Synfuels Plant

EXPLORING NEW POSSIBILITIES WITH SYNFUEL TECHNOLOGY

In 1988, after the original owners defaulted on a $1.5 billion loan guarantee, the forward-thinking management team at Basin Electric Power Cooperative (Dakota Gasification Company's parent company) stepped in to purchase the Great Plains Synfuels Plant from the U.S. Department of Energy through a unique profit sharing arrangement.



Dakota Gas is a participant in the world's largest carbon capture and sequestration project...

Flash forward 26 years and today this North Dakota facility stands as a model of innovation in the energy industry as the plant now produces, in addition to synthetic natural gas, anhydrous ammonia and ammonium sulfate fertilizers, carbon dioxide for tertiary oil recovery and a host of other byproducts.

As the United States' only commercial-scale coal gasification plant that manufactures synthetic natural gas, the Synfuels Plant draws worldwide interest in its technologies and processes from Germany, Great Britain, Japan, China, Italy and Korea. Each day, the plant's 40-foot tall gasifiers can produce about 170 million cubic feet of equivalent natural gas derived from North Dakota's abundant supply of lignite coal. But where Dakota Gas' innovation really shines is in the many other valuable products the facility is now producing.

Dakota Gas is a participant in the world's largest carbon capture and sequestration project located in Saskatchewan, Canada. In partnership with Canadian oil companies, Dakota Gas captures a full 50% of the carbon dioxide (CO_2) produced by the gasification process at the Synfuels Plant and transports it via a 205-mile pipeline to Canada where oil companies use it for enhanced oil recovery in Saskatchewan's nearby oil fields. It's a win-win situation for everyone.

The Synfuels Plant limits CO_2 emissions into the atmosphere, while the Canadian oil fields benefit from an additional 20 years of production thanks to the CO_2 flood process. Looking toward the future, the pipeline crosses a host of oil fields in North Dakota that could extend their production lives with the CO_2 captured from the plant. "Because this is a one-of-a-kind facility, there's no playbook to follow," points out John Frank, Manager of Risk & Insurance for Dakota Gas. "We just have to take the lead and innovate by necessity." The facility even has its own Vice President of Strategic Studies, who is responsible for looking at ways to continue to diversify the plant.

When the Great Plains Synfuels Plant was first purchased by Basin Electric Power Cooperative, it had few byproducts to sell. Today, the lineup has greatly expanded and includes everything from agricultural fertilizers to liquid nitrogen for food processing refrigeration to xenon gas for specialty lighting. The Dakota Gasification Board of Directors recently approved the construction of a $402 million plant that will convert a portion of the plant's anhydrous ammonia production into 1,100 tons per day of urea, a granular fertilizer. Where natural gas once represented over 90% of the plant's revenues, it now represents less than 50% of the broad mix.

Diversification, collaboration and continual innovation have proven to be the keys to a profitable facility built to take full advantage of the country's evolving energy needs.

Financials and Notes to the Financials

The financial statements to this Annual Report have been approved by the Board of Directors of Energy Insurance Mutual Limited.

G. Edison Holland, Jr. | Chairman of the Board
February 24, 2014

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors
Energy Insurance Mutual Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Energy Insurance Mutual Limited ("the Company") which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the related statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in policyholders' surplus and cash flows for the years then ended and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Energy Insurance Mutual Limited at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Johnson Lambert LLP

Jacksonville, Florida
February 24, 2014

ENERGY INSURANCE MUTUAL LIMITED

(Expressed in Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	As of December 31,	
ASSETS	**2013**	2012
Investments, available-for-sale	**$ 1,283,067**	$ 1,301,621
Alternative investments	**5,000**	-
Investment in subsidiary	**2,119**	1,923
Total investments	**1,290,186**	1,303,544
Cash and cash equivalents	**81,124**	63,413
Reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses	**397,130**	396,510
Reinsurance recoverables on paid losses	**2,427**	3,160
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	**44,085**	40,978
Accrued investment income	**8,416**	7,227
Receivables for securities sold	**4,112**	4,321
Due from subsidiary	**4,767**	10,364
Premiums receivable	**4,794**	5,561
Deferred policy acquisition costs	**1,021**	1,081
Income taxes recoverable	**13,937**	11,205
Other assets	**733**	686
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 1,852,732**	$ 1,848,050

	As of December 31,	
LIABILITIES AND POLICYHOLDERS' SURPLUS	**2013**	2012
LIABILITIES		
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses	**$ 721,942**	$ 820,734
Unearned and advance premiums	**112,223**	109,979
Reinsurance premiums payable	**39,578**	35,617
Net deferred tax liability	**57,569**	45,133
Policyholder distributions payable	**20,000**	-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**10,570**	7,407
Payables for securities purchased	**1,174**	6,202
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**963,056**	1,025,072
POLICYHOLDERS' SURPLUS		
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**142,531**	134,848
Members' account balance	**747,145**	688,130
TOTAL POLICYHOLDERS' SURPLUS	**889,676**	822,978
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND POLICYHOLDERS' SURPLUS	**$ 1,852,732**	$ 1,848,050

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

ENERGY INSURANCE MUTUAL LIMITED

(Expressed in Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Years Ended December 31, 2013	2012
UNDERWRITING REVENUE		
Net premiums earned		
Direct and assumed premiums earned	$ 198,061	$ 191,959
Ceded premiums earned	(78,667)	(80,651)
Net premiums earned	119,394	111,308
Ceding commission income	2,691	2,864
Total underwriting revenue	122,085	114,172
UNDERWRITING EXPENSES		
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses		
Gross and assumed losses and loss adjustment expenses	120,207	215,994
Ceded losses and loss adjustment expenses	(75,175)	(60,229)
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	45,032	155,765
Policy acquisition costs	2,007	2,107
Administrative expenses	12,074	11,292
Total underwriting expenses	59,113	169,164
Income (loss) from underwriting	62,972	(54,992)

	Years Ended December 31, 2013	2012
INVESTMENT INCOME		
Net realized gain on investments sold	27,325	23,285
Other-than-temporary impairments	-	(554)
Interest and dividends	36,697	35,565
Total investment income	64,022	58,296
Income before policyholders' distribution and income taxes	126,994	3,304
Distributions to policyholders	(38,000)	-
Income before income taxes	88,994	3,304
Income tax (expense) benefit		
Current income tax (expense) benefit	(21,578)	1,731
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit	(8,401)	3,143
Total income tax (expense) benefit	(29,979)	4,874
NET INCOME	$ 59,015	$ 8,178
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Net income	$ 59,015	$ 8,178
Net unrealized (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes of $13,701 and $25,276, respectively	25,444	46,942
Less: reclassification adjustment for net gains realized in net income, net of income taxes of $9,564 and $7,956, respectively	(17,761)	(14,775)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	7,683	32,167
Comprehensive income	$ 66,698	$ 40,345

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN POLICYHOLDERS' SURPLUS

ENERGY INSURANCE MUTUAL LIMITED

(Expressed in Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Members' Account Balance	Total
Balance at January 1, 2012	$ 102,681	$ 679,952	$ 782,633
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	32,167	-	32,167
Net income	-	8,178	8,178
Balance at December 31, 2012	134,848	688,130	822,978
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	7,683	-	7,683
Net income	-	59,015	59,015
Balance at December 31, 2013	$ 142,531	$ 747,145	$ 889,676

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

ENERGY INSURANCE MUTUAL LIMITED

(Expressed in Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Years Ended December 31, 2013	2012
NET INCOME	$ 59,015	$ 8,178
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation	201	113
Amortization of bond premium or discount	4,521	3,854
Net realized investment gain	(27,325)	(22,731)
Deferred income taxes	8,401	(3,143)
Equity in earnings of subsidiary	(196)	(337)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Reinsurance recoverable	113	(24,066)
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	(3,107)	1,790
Due from subsidiary	5,597	623
Premiums receivable	767	(1,497)
Other assets	(1,163)	(729)
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses	(98,792)	140,084
Unearned premiums	2,244	4,318
Reinsurance premiums payable	3,961	9,262
Policyholder distribution payable	20,000	-
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	3,163	1,148
Income taxes recoverable	(2,732)	(20,505)
NET CASH FROM OPERATIONS	(25,332)	96,362

	Years Ended December 31, 2013	2012
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cost of investments purchased	(750,624)	(1,302,658)
Proceeds from sales of investments	772,256	1,189,024
Proceeds from maturities of investments	26,445	30,017
Change in payable from purchase of investments	(4,819)	(9,680)
Purchases of fixed assets	(215)	(302)
NET CASH FROM INVESTING	43,043	(93,599)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Draws on line of credit	29,250	10,500
Repayments on line of credit	(29,250)	(10,500)
NET CASH FROM FINANCING	-	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	17,711	2,763
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	63,413	60,650
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	$ 81,124	$ 63,413
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Income taxes paid	$ 24,276	$ 18,775

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note A - Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Energy Insurance Mutual Limited (the "Company" or "EIM") was incorporated under the Companies Act of Barbados on June 13, 1986. EIM obtained a license to engage in exempt insurance business in accordance with the provisions of the Exempt Insurance Act of Barbados, 1983. On August 12, 2003, the Company applied for, and was granted a license to operate as a Qualifying Insurance Company under the Insurance Act 1992-2 of Barbados.

The Company is a mutual insurance company with membership available to any utility or member of the energy services industry that meets EIM's underwriting standards. The Company provides excess general liability, excess fiduciary liability and excess directors and officers liability policies written on a claims first made basis. In addition, to a lesser extent the Company writes property insurance for its members. All members have casualty policies in place, approximately one-third of those members have property policies as well.

Basis of Reporting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC" or "the guidance"). Preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Investment in Subsidiary

The Company is the sponsor and 100% common stockholder of Energy Insurance Services, Inc. ("EIS"), a sponsored cell captive insurance company domiciled in South Carolina.

As a sponsored captive, EIS allows EIM members, known as Mutual Business Programs ("MBP"), to insure or reinsure the risks of their sponsoring organizations, including property, general and environmental liability, asbestos, workers' compensation and retiree medical stop loss. Through Participation Agreements with the MBPs, the insurance risks underwritten by the MBPs are contractually limited to the funds available in the individual cell's account. Likewise, EIS has no right to the capital and accumulated profits of the MBP cells.

The Company accounts for its investment in EIS using the equity method of accounting because EIM is not the primary beneficiary of EIS' operations.

As of December 31, 2013, EIS has assets (exclusive of assets held in MBPs) of approximately $10.1 million, shareholder's equity of $2.1 million and net income of approximately $203,000. As of December 31, 2012, EIS had assets (exclusive of assets held in MBPs) of approximately $10.7 million, shareholder's equity of $1.9 million and a net income of approximately $337,000.

The Company and EIS file a consolidated federal income tax return. Income taxes are allocated based on separate return calculations. During 2013 and 2012, EIM provided reinsurance to certain EIS cells. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, premiums earned included $318,750 and $482,500 of premium assumed from EIS, respectively.

Note A - Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments
Management determines the appropriate classification of marketable fixed-maturity and equity securities at the time of purchase. The Company's policy is to hold securities for investment purposes and, as such, has reported all securities as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported in a separate component of policyholders' surplus. Interest and dividends on securities classified as available-for-sale are included in net investment income. Declines in value judged to be other-than-temporary are included as realized losses in the statement of income. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

Alternative investments include interest in shares of off-shore investment funds ("the Funds") which are considered non-marketable securities. Participants in the Funds are subject to the results of the pool which are based largely on catastrophe reinsurance activity. These alternative investments are accounted for under the equity method, with the Company recording its proportionate share of investee earnings or losses as a component of net investment income. The financial statements of the Funds are audited annually by independent auditors, although the timing for reporting the results of such audits may not coincide with the Company's financial reporting.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains certain cash and cash equivalent balances that are not subject to FDIC insurance. Management does not believe these balances represent a significant credit risk to the Company.

Losses and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves
The reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses represents the estimated ultimate gross cost of all reported and unreported losses incurred through December 31. Since the Company provides principally high level excess of loss coverage to its members, it is exposed to severe but infrequent claims. Therefore, standard actuarial methods, such as paid loss development, are inappropriate to use. Losses are determined based on projecting average loss and expected number of claims after reviewing historical known losses and claim counts and understanding how exposures to loss have changed over policy periods. Aggregate expected losses are represented by these estimates and theoretical size of loss distribution based upon an actuarial analysis prepared by a consulting actuary.

Case reserves represent the estimated future payments on reported losses. Case reserves are continually reviewed and updated; however, given the uncertainty regarding the extent of the Company's ultimate liability, a significant additional liability could develop. Supplemental reserves (e.g., IBNR) are recorded based on actuarial projections. Although considerable variability is inherent in these estimates, particularly due to the limited number of claims to date, management believes that the aggregate reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses is adequate. These estimates are periodically reviewed and adjusted as necessary as experience develops or new information becomes known. Such adjustments are included in current operations.

Premiums
Direct and assumed premiums are recognized as revenue on a pro-rata basis over the policy term. The portion of premiums that will be earned in the future is deferred and reported as unearned premiums. The Company pays commissions on assumed business, which is expensed over the life of the policy.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note A - Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Reinsurance
In the normal course of business, the Company seeks to reduce the loss that may arise from large claims, catastrophes or other events by reinsuring certain levels of risk in various areas of exposure with other insurance companies. Reinsurance premiums, loss reimbursement and reserves related to reinsured claims are accounted for on a basis consistent with that used in accounting for the original policies or claims.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs
Commissions and other costs of acquiring insurance that are directly related to the successful acquisition of new and renewal business are deferred and amortized over the life of the policy to which they relate. These costs are deferred, net of related ceding commissions, to the extent recoverable, and are amortized over the period during which the related premiums are earned.

Income Taxes
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Policyholder Distribution
As a mutual insurer, EIM is owned by its policyholders. Policyholder distributions are charged to income when declared by the Board of Directors. During 2013, the Board of Directors approved the declaration of policyholder distributions in the amounts of $18 million and $20 million. No policyholder distributions were made in the year ended December 31, 2012.

Reclassifications
Certain balances in the 2012 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2013 presentation.

Subsequent Events
The Company has evaluated subsequent events for disclosure and recognition through February 24, 2014, the date on which these financial statements were available to be issued.

Note B - Insurance Activity

Premium activity for 2013 and 2012 is summarized as follows *(in thousands)*:

2013	Direct	Assumed	Ceded	Net
Premiums written	$ 198,178	$ 1,664	$ (75,560)	$ 124,282
Change in unearned premiums	(1,622)	(159)	(3,107)	(4,888)
Premiums earned	$ 196,556	$ 1,505	$ (78,667)	$ 119,394
2012	**Direct**	**Assumed**	**Ceded**	**Net**
Premiums written	$ 194,314	$ 1,963	$ (78,861)	$ 117,416
Change in unearned premiums	(4,057)	(261)	(1,790)	(6,108)
Premiums earned	$ 190,257	$ 1,702	$ (80,651)	$ 111,308

Note B - Insurance Activity (continued)

Activity in the liability for losses and loss adjustment expenses is summarized as follows *(in thousands)*:

	2013	2012
Gross balance, beginning of year	$ 820,734	$ 680,650
Less: reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses	(396,510)	(372,006)
Net balance, beginning of year	424,224	308,644
Incurred related to:		
Current year	113,249	87,344
Prior years	(68,217)	68,421
Total incurred	45,032	155,765
Paid related to:		
Current year	1,527	1,210
Prior years	142,917	38,975
Total paid	144,444	40,185
Net balance, end of year	324,812	424,224
Plus: reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses	397,130	396,510
Gross balance, end of year	$ 721,942	$ 820,734

For the year ended December 31, 2013, incurred losses attributable to events of prior years decreased $68.2 million. The 2013 decrease relates primarily to favorable development of IBNR reserves on general liability coverage from the 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 accident years, which experienced less than expected claim development.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, incurred losses attributable to events of prior years increased $68.4 million. The 2012 increase relates primarily to case development on two general liability claims from the 2009 accident year.

The Company uses excess of loss reinsurance to protect the Company from severe losses on the directors and officers, general partner, general liability and fiduciary liability books of business. After certain deductibles or retentions have been satisfied, the maximum amount that could be recoverable under the 2013 and 2012 reinsurance treaties is $210,000,000 with respect of general liability and $87,000,000 with respect to directors and officers, general partner and fiduciary liability.

During 2003, the Company entered into a reinsurance arrangement with Nuclear Electric Insurance Limited ("NEIL") whereby NEIL provides excess of loss reinsurance on the directors and officers and general partner book of business for 80% of $20,000,000 excess of $30,000,000.

The property book of business is primarily reinsured by NEIL. In addition, the Company also has an arrangement with NEIL whereby its non-nuclear property book of business is fronted by EIM.

Note B - Insurance Activity (continued)

During 2009, EIM entered into a Reinsurance Treaty Trust Account Agreement ("Trust") with NEIL to collateralize the losses and loss adjustment expenses due EIM under reinsurance agreements. EIM has been listed as the beneficiary of the Trust. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the total fair value of the assets held in the Trust were $1,247,826,000 and $990,552,000, which collateralized $107,448,000 and $121,126,000 in reinsurance recoverables on losses and loss adjustment expenses, respectively.

During 2010, EIM entered into a reinsurance agreement with Oil Casualty Insurance Limited ("OCIL") providing coverage of $25,000,000 in excess of $75,000,000 for all general liability policies issued during the year. OCIL secures its obligations through a funds held and/or trust arrangements. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the total amount of the funds held account was $34,820,000 and $31,401,000, respectively.

Reinsurance ceded contracts do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders. The Company remains liable to its policyholders for the portion reinsured, to the extent that the reinsurer does not meet the obligations assumed under the reinsurance agreement. The reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses is substantially due from NEIL and various Lloyds syndicates, comprising 27% and 25%, respectively, of the balance at December 31, 2013 and 30% and 26%, respectively, at December 31, 2012. The remaining balance comprises amounts from various reinsurers, each not exceeding 9% of the total for 2013 and 2012.

Management periodically reviews the financial condition of its existing reinsurers and concludes as to whether any allowance for uncollectible reinsurance is required. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, no such allowances were deemed necessary.

Note C - Investments

As of December 31, 2013, the cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses, other-than-temporarily impaired and fair value of marketable fixed-maturity and equity securities are summarized as follows *(in thousands)*:

2013	Cost or Amortized cost	Other-than-temporarily Impaired	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury & Agencies	$ 9,448	$ -	$ 67	$ (550)	$ 8,965
U.S. state and municipal obligations	502,449	-	8,897	(11,013)	500,333
Corporate debt securities	141,387	-	4,613	(2,187)	143,813
Mortgage-backed securities	277,997	(12,358)	6,770	(3,948)	268,461
Total fixed-maturity securities	931,281	(12,358)	20,347	(17,698)	921,572
Domestic equities	87,773	(2,258)	157,691	(721)	242,485
Foreign equities	59,754	(403)	62,144	(2,485)	119,010
Total Equities	147,527	(2,661)	219,835	(3,206)	361,495
Total investments	$ 1,078,808	$ (15,019)	$ 240,182	$ (20,904)	$ 1,283,067

Note C - Investments (continued)

As of December 31, 2012, the cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses, other-than-temporarily impaired and fair value of our fixed-maturity and equity securities are summarized as follows *(in thousands):*

2012	Cost or amortized cost	Other-than-temporarily Impaired	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury & Agencies	$ 60,147	$ -	$ 636	$ (317)	$ 60,466
U.S. state and municipal obligations	293,759	-	18,771	(269)	312,261
Corporate debt securities	195,176	-	13,404	(120)	208,460
Mortgage-backed securities	371,870	(14,711)	10,810	(1,134)	366,835
Total fixed-maturity securities	920,952	(14,711)	43,621	(1,840)	948,022
Domestic equities	115,707	(3,944)	121,264	(319)	232,708
Foreign equities	77,221	(1,063)	48,820	(4,087)	120,891
Total Equities	192,928	(5,007)	170,084	(4,406)	353,599
Total investments	$ 1,113,880	$ (19,718)	$ 213,705	$ (6,246)	$ 1,301,621

The minimum requirement of the Company's investment guidelines is that no more than 5% of all debt securities may have a below investment-grade bond rating by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency or the equivalent to the extent possible to determine. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company is in compliance with its investment guidelines other than the securities deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired ("OTTI").

The cost and estimated fair value of fixed-maturity securities at December 31, 2013, by contractual maturity, are summarized below *(in thousands)*. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Mortgage-backed securities have been aged by their respective maturity dates.

	Cost	Fair Value
Maturity:		
In 2014	$ 19,414	$ 19,538
In 2015–2018	123,337	126,374
In 2019–2023	221,372	222,307
Due after 2023	567,158	553,353
Total fixed-maturity securities	$ 931,281	$ 921,572

Proceeds from maturities of investments were approximately $26,445,000 and $30,017,000 and proceeds from sales of investments were approximately $772,256,000 and $1,189,024,000, during 2013 and 2012, respectively. Gross gains of approximately $49,666,000 and $56,252,000 and gross losses of $22,341,000 and $32,967,000, during 2013 and 2012 respectively, were realized on sales.

Note C - Investments (continued)

The Company regularly reviews its fixed-maturity and equity securities portfolios to evaluate the necessity of recording impairment losses for other-than-temporary declines in the fair value. In evaluating potential impairment, management considers, among other criteria: (i) the current fair value compared to amortized cost or cost, as appropriate; (ii) the length of time the security's fair value has been below amortized cost or cost; (iii) specific credit issues related to the issuer such as changes in credit rating, reduction or elimination of dividends or non-payment of scheduled interest payments; (iv) management's intent and ability to retain the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in value to cost; (v) specific cash flow estimations for certain mortgage-backed securities and (vi) current economic conditions.

Impaired securities are assessed when the decline in fair value is below the amortized cost basis for a specified duration. OTTI losses are recorded in the statement of income and comprehensive income as net realized losses on investments, and result in a permanent reduction of the cost basis of the underlying investment. The determination of OTTI is a subjective process, and different judgments and assumptions could affect the timing of loss realization.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company determined that no investments were other-than-temporarily impaired. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company determined five securities were other-than-temporarily impaired. This resulted in recording an impairment write-down of $554,000 as part of net realized losses on investments and reduced the unrealized loss included in other comprehensive income.

The following tables show gross unrealized losses and fair values of investments, aggregated by investment category, and the length of time that individual investments have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2013 *(in thousands):*

	Less than one year		One year or more		**Total**	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Losses**
U.S. Treasury & Agencies	$ 7,551	$ 363	$ 903	$ 187	**$ 8,454**	**$ 550**
U.S. state and municipal obligations	221,019	10,764	2,016	249	**223,035**	**11,013**
Corporate debt securities	49,429	2,187	-	-	**49,429**	**2,187**
Mortgage-backed securities	141,139	3,498	14,807	450	**155,946**	**3,948**
Domestic equities	3,623	463	856	258	**4,479**	**721**
Foreign equities	6,362	813	19,438	1,672	**25,800**	**2,485**
Total temporarily impaired securities	$ 429,123	$ 18,088	$ 38,020	$ 2,816	**$ 467,143**	**$ 20,904**

Note C - Investments (continued)

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had 640 fixed-maturity securities with unrealized losses. Fourteen with aggregate unrealized losses of $397,000 were 20% or greater than the cost. As of December 31, 2012, the Company had 372 fixed-maturity securities with unrealized losses. Two with aggregate unrealized losses of $30,000 were 20% or greater than the cost. The Company has evaluated these fixed-maturity securities and believes the unrealized losses are due primarily to temporary market and sector-related factors rather than to issuer specific-factors. Management does not intend to sell, and it is more likely than not that EIM will not be required to sell the securities before recovery. The Company does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

The Company's investment objective for equities is to emulate the returns of the S&P 900 and the MSCI EAFE index for its domestic and international equity portfolios, respectively. Of the 732 equity securities with unrealized losses, 131 with unrealized losses of $1,389,000 were 20% or greater than the cost and have been in a continuous loss position for longer than a year at December 31, 2013. Of the 909 equity securities with unrealized losses, 425 with unrealized losses of $2,933,000 were 20% or greater than the cost and have been in a continuous loss position for longer than a year at December 31, 2012. The Company has evaluated these securities based on past earnings trends, analysts' reports and analysts' earnings expectations. Management does not intend to sell, and it is more likely than not that EIM will not be required to sell the securities before recovery. The Company does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

The composition of net investment income is summarized below *(in thousands)*:

	2013	2012
Interest income	$ 31,963	$ 28,636
Dividend income	8,132	10,118
Loss from subsidiary	198	(267)
Other	(163)	172
Gross investment income	40,130	38,659
Investment management fees	(2,967)	(2,845)
Interest expense	(466)	(249)
Net investment income	$ 36,697	$ 35,565

The Company has adopted the accounting guidance for Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. This statement provides guidance for measuring assets and liabilities at fair value. The market approach was the valuation technique used to measure fair value of the investment portfolio. The market approach was used to value EIM's equity and fixed-maturity securities.

The Company's estimates of fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities are based on the framework established in the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures accounting guidance. The framework is based on the inputs used in valuation and requires that observable inputs be used in the valuations when available. The disclosure of fair value estimates in the fair value accounting guidance includes a hierarchy based on whether significant valuation inputs are observable. In determining the level of the hierarchy in which the estimate is disclosed, the highest priority is given to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs that reflect the Company's significant market assumptions.

The three levels of the hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities traded in active markets. Included are those investments traded on an active exchange, such as the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

Level 2 – Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and market-corroborated inputs. Included are investments in U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government agencies, together with municipal bonds, corporate debt securities, commercial mortgage and asset-backed securities, certain residential mortgage-backed securities that are generally investment grade and certain equity securities.

Note C - Investments (continued)

Level 3 –Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable for the asset or liability and are significant to the fair value measurement. Material assumptions and factors considered in pricing investment securities may include projected cash flows, collateral performance including delinquencies, defaults and recoveries, and any market clearing activity or liquidity circumstances in the security or similar securities that may have occurred since the prior pricing period. Generally included in this valuation methodology are investments in certain mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities.

Fair values are based on quoted market prices when available (Level 1). The Company receives the quoted market prices from a third party, nationally recognized pricing service ("pricing service"). When market prices are not available, the Company utilizes a pricing service to determine an estimate of fair value, which is mainly used for its fixed-maturity investments fair value. The fair value is generally estimated using current market inputs for similar financial instruments with comparable terms and credit quality, commonly referred to as matrix pricing (Level 2). In instances where there is little or no market activity for the same or similar instruments, the Company estimates fair value using methods, models and assumptions that management believes are relevant to the particular asset or liability. This may include discounted cash flow analysis or other income based approaches (Level 3). These valuation techniques involve some level of management estimation and judgment. Where appropriate, adjustments are included to reflect the risk inherent in a particular methodology, model or input used and are reflective of the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing assets or liabilities.

The following table presents the Company's investment securities within the fair value hierarchy, and the related inputs used to measure those securities at December 31, 2013 *(in thousands)*:

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Fixed-maturity	$ 921,572	$ -	$ 921,572	$ -
Equities	361,495	361,495	-	-
Total	$ 1,283,067	$ 361,495	$ 921,572	$ -

Note C - Investments (continued)

There were no transfers between fair value levels during 2013 and 2012.

Several of EIM's policyholders are companies represented in the S&P 900. Consequently, at December 31, 2013 and 2012, EIM holds investments with a total fair value of approximately $14.2 and $22.4 million, respectively, in issuers who are policyholders.

On December 27, 2013, the Company purchased shares of Upsilon Reinsurance Funds Opportunities Ltd. for $5 million. The investment is recorded as an alternative investment.

Note D - Federal Income Taxes

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31 are as follows *(in thousands):*

	2013	2012
Deferred tax assets:		
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	$ 8,656	$ 13,228
Unearned premiums	4,803	4,851
Accrued expenses	2,456	2,205
Unrealized comprehensive losses in earnings	5,257	7,136
Net operating loss carryforward	-	2,446
Total deferred tax assets	21,172	29,866
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Unrealized capital gains	76,747	72,610
Premium amortization	1,582	1,302
Other	412	1,087
Total deferred tax liabilities	78,741	74,999
Net deferred tax liability	$ (57,569)	$ (45,133)

The provision for federal income tax differs from the amount derived by applying the statutory federal tax rates to pretax income for financial reporting purposes due primarily to tax exempt investment income.

The Company is required to establish a "valuation allowance" for any portion of the deferred tax asset that management believes will not be realized. The Company has historically been a taxpayer, and in the opinion of management, will continue to be in the future. Management believes that it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefit of the deferred tax asset, therefore no valuation allowance has been established.

During 2003, the Company applied for, and was granted an exemption from Barbados income tax by the Minister of Finance under the Duties, Taxes and Other Payment (Exemption) Act.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company determined there are no material unrecognized tax benefits, and no adjustments to liabilities or operations were required.

Note E - Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is named as defendant in various legal actions arising in the normal course of business from claims made under insurance policies and contracts. These actions are considered by the Company in estimating the loss and loss adjustment expense reserves. The Company's management believes that the resolution of these actions will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Note F - Trust Funds and Deposits

The Company has established a trust fund with a federally insured depository. This trust fund serves as security for policyholders and third-party claimants to satisfy requirements of being listed as an alien surplus lines insurer by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. The Company is required to maintain a minimum amount of the lesser of $150,000,000 or $5,400,000 plus 30% for liabilities arising from business on or after January 1, 1998. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the required balance was $150,000,000 and $100,000,000, respectively. In addition, the state of Florida has required the Company to deposit $300,000 as security for the Company's policyholders and creditors. The trust funds and deposit balances have been included in the accompanying balance sheets as available-for-sale investments, including both fixed-maturity securities and equities.

Note G - Line of Credit

A line of credit was established on July 22, 2011 in the amount of $50,000,000. The letter of credit is used solely to fund claim payments that are subject to reinsurance recovery. There were no amounts outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 on the line of credit. Draws and subsequent repayments on the line of credit amounted to $29,250,000 and $10,500,000, during 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Note H - Retiree Medical Benefits

The Company provides employees with a Post-Retirement Medical, Dental and Vision Plan ("the Plan"). The Plan is available to retirees (upon fulfilling eligibility requirements), their spouses and dependents as a continuation of the healthcare plan available to active employees. Currently the benefits are self insured, with a third party stop-loss reinsurance arrangement. Retirees are not required to make contributions for coverage. The Plan is unfunded.

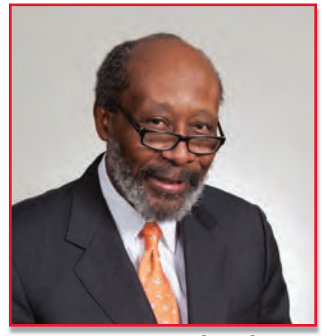
The assumed discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation is 4.45% for 2013. The assumed healthcare cost trend rate is 7.3% for 2014, trending to 4.5% by 2027. The Company recognized a liability representing the actuarially determined accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation in the amount of $7,018,000 and $6,300,000 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, which is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses.

Note I - Margin of Solvency

In order to meet the requirements of a Qualifying Insurance Company under the Insurance Act 1992-2 of Barbados, the Company must have contributed reserves of approximately $12 million. The policyholders' surplus provided an excess margin of solvency of approximately $877 million at December 31, 2013.

EIM Directors


Darryl Bradford


Trevor Carmichael


Marian Durkin


Will Evans


Ben Fowke


Scott Goodell

Darryl M. Bradford
Senior Vice President and General Counsel,
Exelon Corporation, Chicago, Illinois

Trevor A. Carmichael
Barrister-at-Law, Chancery House,
Chancery Chambers, Bridgetown, Barbados

Marian M. Durkin
Senior Vice President, General Counsel, and Chief Compliance Officer,
Avista Corporation, Spokane, Washington

Willard S. Evans, Jr.
President,
Peoples Gas and North Shore Gas, Chicago, Illinois

Benjamin G. S. Fowke, III
Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer,
Xcel Energy Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota

Scott K. Goodell
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Energy Insurance Mutual, Tampa, Florida


Jim Hatfield


Ed Holland


Darren Olagues


Carter Reid

James R. Hatfield
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer,
Pinnacle West Capital Corporation, Phoenix, Arizona

G. Edison Holland, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Mississippi Power Company, Gulfport, Mississippi

Darren J. Olagues
President,
Cleco Power LLC, Pineville, Louisiana

Carter M. Reid
Senior Vice President – Administrative Services, Chief Compliance Officer and Corporate Secretary,
Dominion Resources, Inc., Richmond, Virginia

Joseph M. Rigby
Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer,
Pepco Holdings, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Charles W. Shivery
Director,
Northeast Utilities, Hartford, Connecticut


Joe Rigby


Chuck Shivery

As of December 31, 2013

Board Committees

Audit Committee
Darren J. Olagues, Chairman | Willard S. Evans, Jr., Vice Chairman
Darryl M. Bradford | Joseph M. Rigby | Charles W. Shivery

Claims Committee
Marian M. Durkin, Chairman | Darryl M. Bradford, Vice Chairman
Willard S. Evans, Jr. | James R. Hatfield | Carter M. Reid

Executive Committee
G. Edison Holland, Jr., Chairman | Benjamin G. S. Fowke, III, Vice Chairman
Marian M. Durkin | Scott K. Goodell | James R. Hatfield

Insurance Advisory Committee
Randall L. Martin, Chairman | Sandra K. Hart, Vice Chairman
Edsel L. Carlson | Robert W. Dillard | Julie R. Jackson | Dean R. Jobko
Jerry E. Rhoades | Roni A. Salo | Jeremy L. Stephens | Forrest L. Strachan
John J. Vinski | Mark A. Webster

Investment Committee
Charles W. Shivery, Chairman | Benjamin G. S. Fowke, III, Vice Chairman
Darren J. Olagues | Carter M. Reid | Joseph M. Rigby

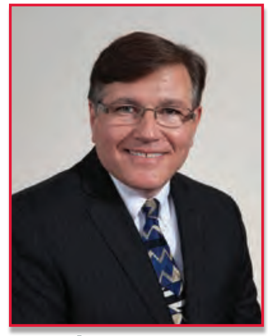
Nominating Committee
Marian M. Durkin, Chairman | Charles W. Shivery, Vice Chairman
Darryl M. Bradford | Scott K. Goodell | Darren J. Olagues

Reinsurance Committee
Joseph M. Rigby, Chairman | Benjamin G. S. Fowke, III, Vice Chairman
Scott K. Goodell | G. Edison Holland, Jr. | Carter M. Reid

Strategic Planning Committee
James R. Hatfield, Chairman | Scott K. Goodell, Vice Chairman
Marian M. Durkin | Willard S. Evans, Jr. | Benjamin G. S. Fowke, III | Deborah S. Gaffney
G. Edison Holland, Jr. | Randall L. Martin

As of December 31, 2013

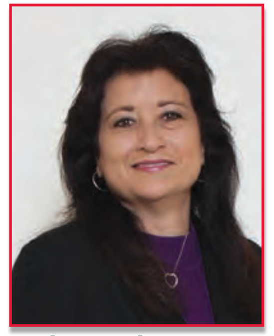
Insurance Advisory Committee

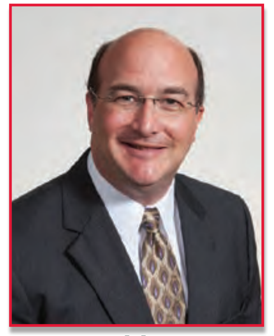

Randy Martin


Sandi Hart


Edsel Carlson


Bob Dillard


Julie Jackson

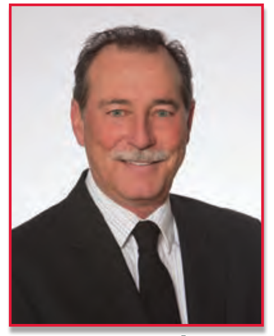

Dean Jobko


Jerry Rhoades


John Vinski


Mark Webster


Roni Salo


Forrest Strachan


Jeremy Stephens

Randall L. Martin, Chairman
Managing Director, Risk & Insurance Management, American Electric Power Service Corp., Columbus, Ohio

Sandra K. Hart, Vice Chairman
Director, Risk and Land, Northwest Natural Gas Company, Portland, Oregon

Edsel L. Carlson
Risk Manager, TECO Energy, Inc., Tampa, Florida

Robert W. Dillard
Vice President, Risk Management and Insurance, Kinder Morgan, Inc., Houston, Texas

Julie R. Jackson
Sr. Director, Risk Management and Insurance, Targa Resources Corp., Houston, Texas

Dean R. Jobko
Director, Risk Management & Insurance, NRG Energy, Houston, Texas

Jerry E. Rhoades
Risk Manager, Property & Casualty Risk Management, Portland General Electric Company, Portland, Oregon

Roni A. Salo
Insurance Manager Risk Services, ALLETE, Inc., Duluth, Minnesota

Jeremy L. Stephens
Manager, Financial Services, Citizen Energy Group, Indianapolis, Indiana

Forrest L. Strachan
Risk Manager, PJM Interconnection, LLC, Norristown, Pennsylvania

John J. Vinski
Director, Corporate Insurance & ERM, NV Energy, Inc., Las Vegas, Nevada

Mark A. Webster
Insurance & Risk Manager, Duke Energy Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina

As of December 31, 2013

Officers


Ed Holland


Ben Fowke


Scott Goodell

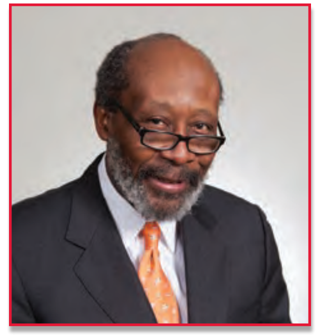

Tommy Bolton


Jill Dominguez


Robert Schmid


Ann Joslin


Taniyka Ragland


Trevor Carmichael

G. Edison Holland, Jr., Chairman of the Board

Benjamin G. S. Fowke, III, Vice Chairman of the Board

Scott K. Goodell, President and Chief Executive Officer

G. Thomas Bolton, III, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Corporate Secretary

Jill C. Dominguez, Vice President-Chief Underwriting Officer

Robert P. Schmid, Vice President-Subsidiary Operations

Ann Joslin, Vice President-Claims

Taniyka D. Ragland, Assistant Corporate Secretary

Trevor A. Carmichael, Assistant Corporate Secretary

As of December 31, 2013

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