

2022 ANNUAL REPORT
**CONSERVATION *and* LIQUIDATION
OFFICE**

Conservation & Liquidation Office

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SECTION ONE – THE CONSERVATION & LIQUIDATION OFFICE

Background

The California Insurance Commissioner (Commissioner), an elected official of the State of California, acts under the supervision of the Superior Court when conserving and liquidating insurance enterprises. In this statutory capacity, the Commissioner is charged with the responsibility for taking possession and control of the assets and affairs of financially troubled insurance enterprises domiciled in California. An impaired enterprise subject to a conservation or liquidation order is commonly referred to as an estate.

The Commissioner, through the state Attorney General's office, applies to the Superior Court for a conservation order to place the financially troubled enterprise in conservatorship. Under a conservation order, the Commissioner takes possession of the estate's financial records and real and personal property, and conducts the business of the estate until a final disposition regarding the estate is determined. The conservation order allows the Commissioner to begin an investigation to determine, based on the estate's financial condition, if the estate can be rehabilitated, or if continuing business would be hazardous to its policyholders, creditors, or the public.

If, at the time the conservation order is issued or anytime thereafter, it appears to the Commissioner that it would be futile to proceed with the conservation, the Commissioner will apply for an order to liquidate the estate's business. In response to the Commissioner's application, the Court generally orders the Commissioner to liquidate the estate's business in the most expeditious fashion.

The Conservation & Liquidation Office ("CLO") performs conservation and liquidation services on behalf of the Commissioner with respect to insurance companies domiciled in California.

The CLO was created in 1994 as the successor to the Conservation & Liquidation Division of the Department of Insurance which was managed by State employees. The CLO is based in San Francisco, California. As of December 31, 2022, the CLO is responsible for the administration of nine insurance estates.

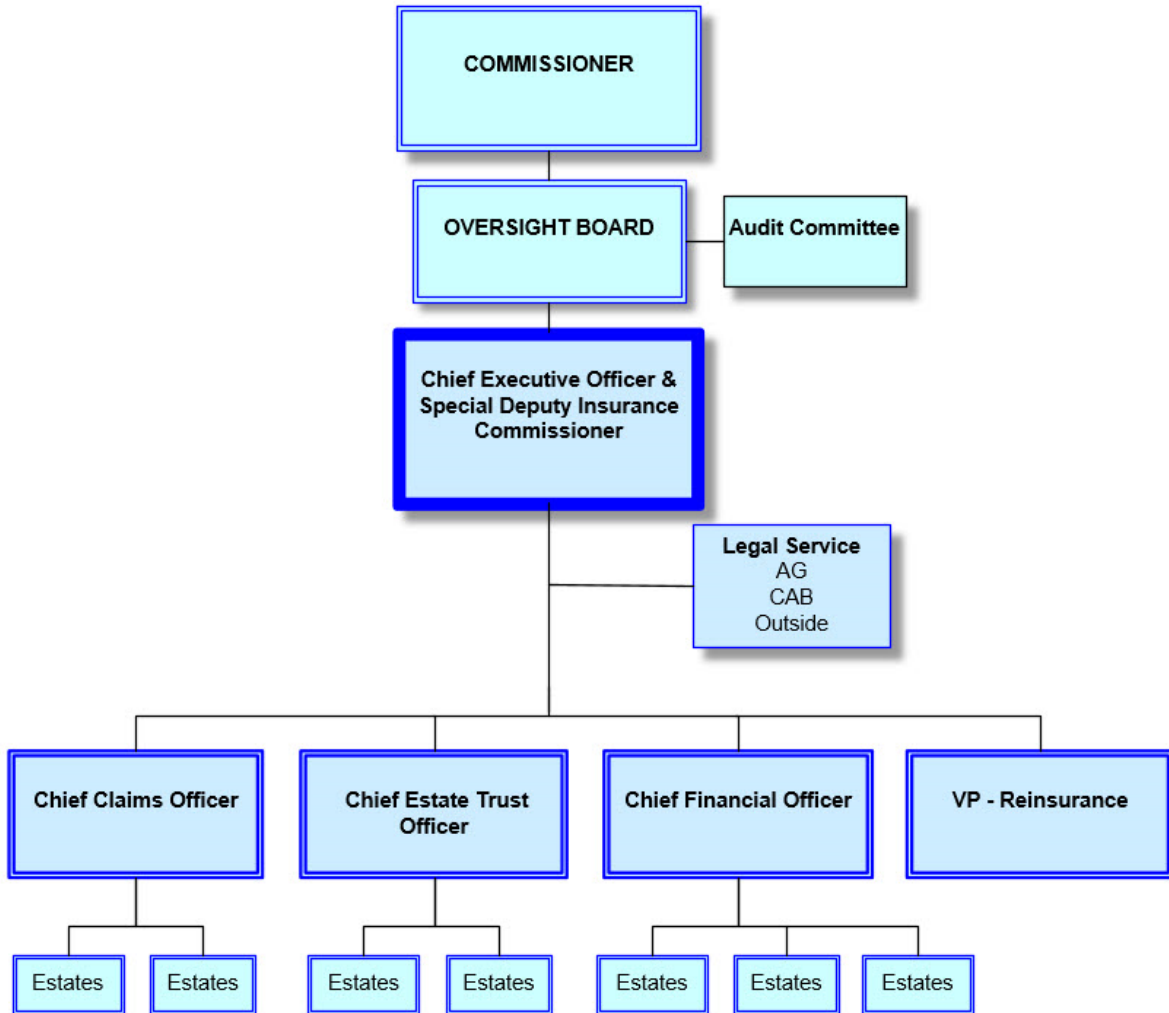
In addition to the role described above, the CLO at times provides special examination services to the Financial Surveillance Branch of the Department of Insurance. The CLO is reimbursed directly by the company being examined. During 2022, the CLO assisted with one such examination.

In 2014, the CLO's Oversight Board authorized the CLO/Regulatory Services Group (RSG) (name used when doing work other than traditional California conservation and liquidations) to enter an engagement with the Nevada Insurance Commissioner to provide receivership management services. In 2016, the Board authorized engagements with Insurance Commissioners from the states of Colorado, Hawaii,

Oregon, and Wyoming. In 2017, the Board authorized an engagement with the State of Arizona to assist in the Meritas insolvency. In 2020, the Board again authorized an engagement with the State of Nevada to assist in the Physicians Indemnity Risk Retention Group insolvency. In 2023, the Board authorized an engagement with the state of Colorado to assist with the Administrative Supervision of a Colorado domiciled company. By providing professional receivership services to other states, the CLO and RSG are able to maintain proven receivership skills and institutional knowledge in California at a time that receiverships/liquidations are declining. These engagements further help to reduce the overall cost to California estates under the management of the CLO.

Organizational Structure

Conservation & Liquidation Office Executive/Board



Oversight Board and Audit Committee Meetings

CLO activities are overseen by an Oversight Board composed of three senior executives of the California Department of Insurance. The Board also serves as the Audit Committee members. During 2022, the Oversight Board and Audit Committee members are the Chief Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Insurance Commissioner – General Counsel, and Deputy Commissioner – Financial Surveillance Branch.

During 2022 the Oversight Board and Audit Committee held three regularly scheduled meetings.

Mission Statement and 2022 Organizational Goals and Results

The CLO's Mission Statement is as follows:

The CLO, on behalf of the Insurance Commissioner, rehabilitates and/or liquidates, under Court supervision, troubled insurance enterprises domiciled in the State of California. In addition, the CLO provides Special Examination Services, with Commissioner and Board oversight. As a fiduciary for the benefit of claimants, the CLO handles the property of troubled or failed enterprises in a prudent, cost-effective, fair, timely, and expeditious manner.

On an annual basis, the CLO prepares a Business Plan for the organization supporting the CLO Mission Statement. The Business Plan is presented to the Oversight Board for approval.

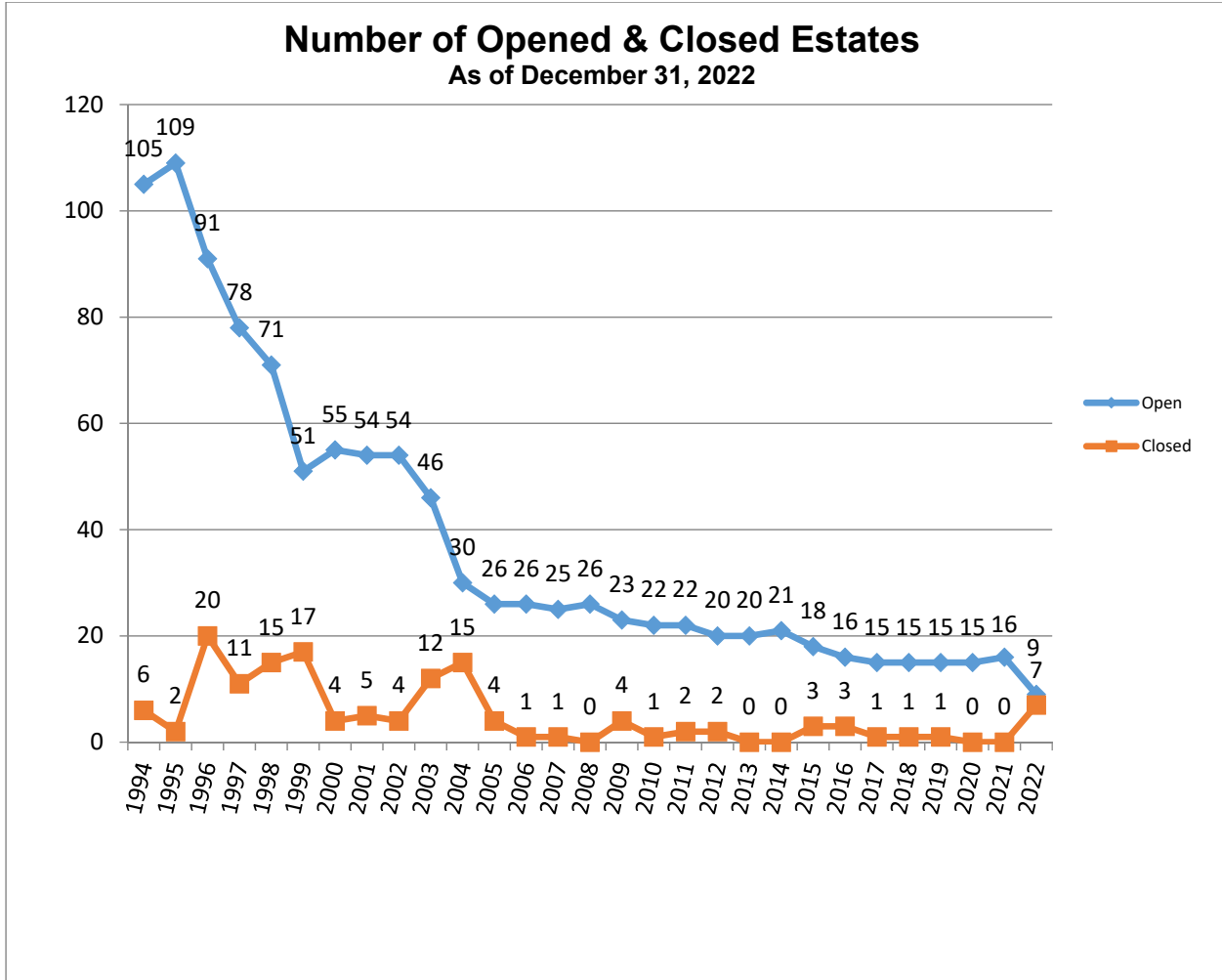
The 2022 Business Plan focused on estate closings and distributions, collecting/converting assets, evaluating claims and enhancing the operating efficiencies of the CLO.

Entering 2022, there were 16 open estates under management. The open estates consist of 15 Property & Casualty Estates and one Life/Health Estate. The CLO goal in 2022 was to close eight estate and distribute \$63.1 million.

The final distribution and closing of an estate is one of the more challenging milestones to achieve in the liquidation process. The Great States estate received a final federal tax refund to complete a final supplemental distribution and estate closure has been moved to 2023.

1. Closings

GOAL	RESULTS
<p>Close 8 Estates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Executive Life Ins. Co.2) California Compensation3) Combined Benefits4) Commercial Compensation5) Superior National6) Superior Pacific7) Western Employers8) Great States Ins. Co.	<p>All Estates closed in 2022 with the exception of Great States Ins. Co. due to delay of federal tax refund and completion of final administrative tasks, Great States will close by year-end 2023.</p>



Since 1994, there have been approximately 140 estates closed. These estates consisted of 55 ancillaries, 22 title companies and 63 regular insurers. Ancillary and title companies typically require only limited work on behalf of the Liquidator.

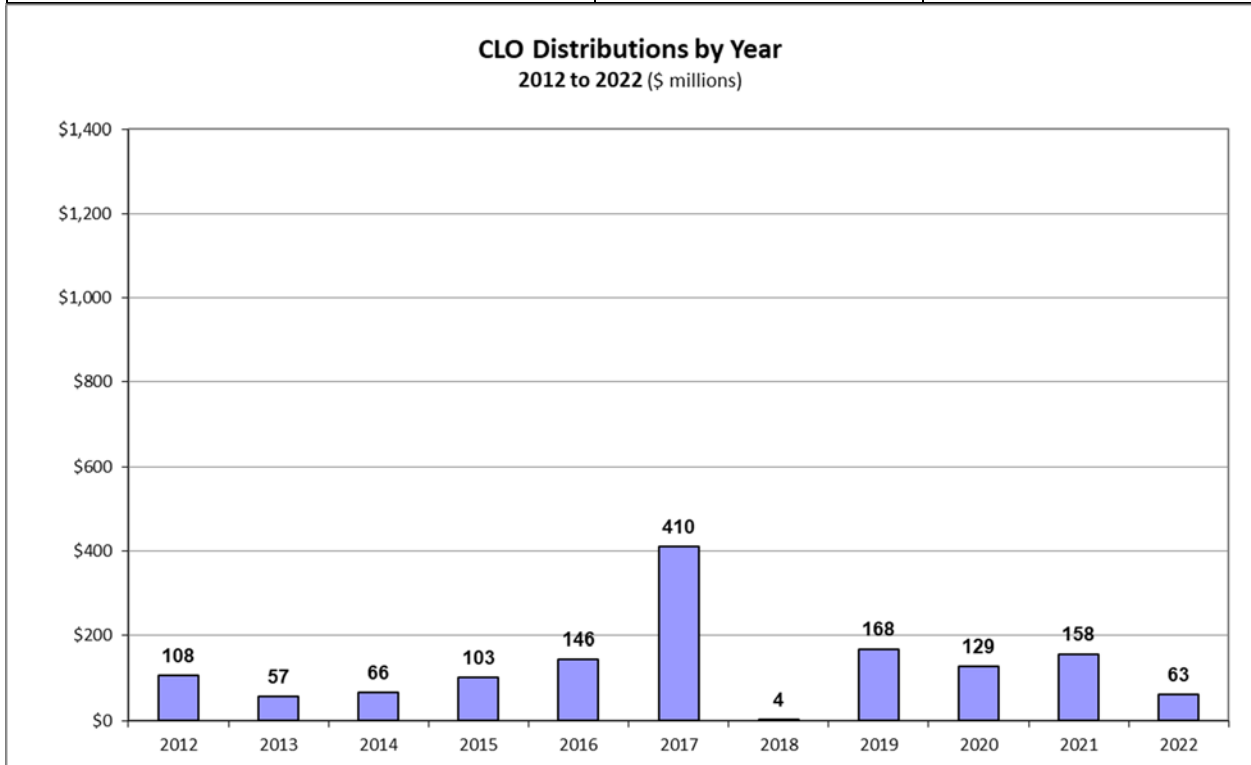
2. Distributions

Early Access Distribution

Estate	2022 Actual (\$ Millions)	2022 Goal (\$ Millions)
CastlePoint National Ins. Co.	\$60.74	60.00
Sub-total:	\$60.74	\$60.00

Final Distributions

Estate	2022 Actual (\$ Millions)	2022 Goal (\$ Millions)
Sable Ins. Co.	\$1.42	\$1.50
Great States Ins. Co.	\$.55	\$.50
HIH America Ins.	\$0	\$1.100
Sub-total:	\$1.97	3.10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTIONS:	\$62.71	\$63.10



CLO Investment Policy

The CLO has a formal investment policy, as approved by its Oversight Board, requiring that investments be investment grade fixed income obligations of any type. These investments may be issued or guaranteed by (1) the U.S. and agencies, instrumentalities, and political sub-divisions of the U.S., and/or (2) U.S. corporations, trusts and special purpose entities. Such securities must be traded on exchanges or in over-the-counter markets in the U.S. None of the portfolio will be invested in fixed income securities rated below investment grade quality by Standard & Poor's, Moody's, or by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization. In addition, the duration must be maintained within +/- 12 months of the Barclays Capital U.S. Government/Credit 1-3 Yr. The average duration was approximately 2 years at December 31, 2022.

The investments are managed in equal parts by two professional money management firms and are warehoused at the Union Bank of California.

At December 31, 2022, the CLO had \$193.7 million of estate marketable investment securities under management.

For the year ending December 31, 2022, the average portfolio balance was approximately \$235.7 million. The portfolio earned an interest yield of 1.9% and a net yield after security gains/losses and mark-to-market adjustments of -3.4%.

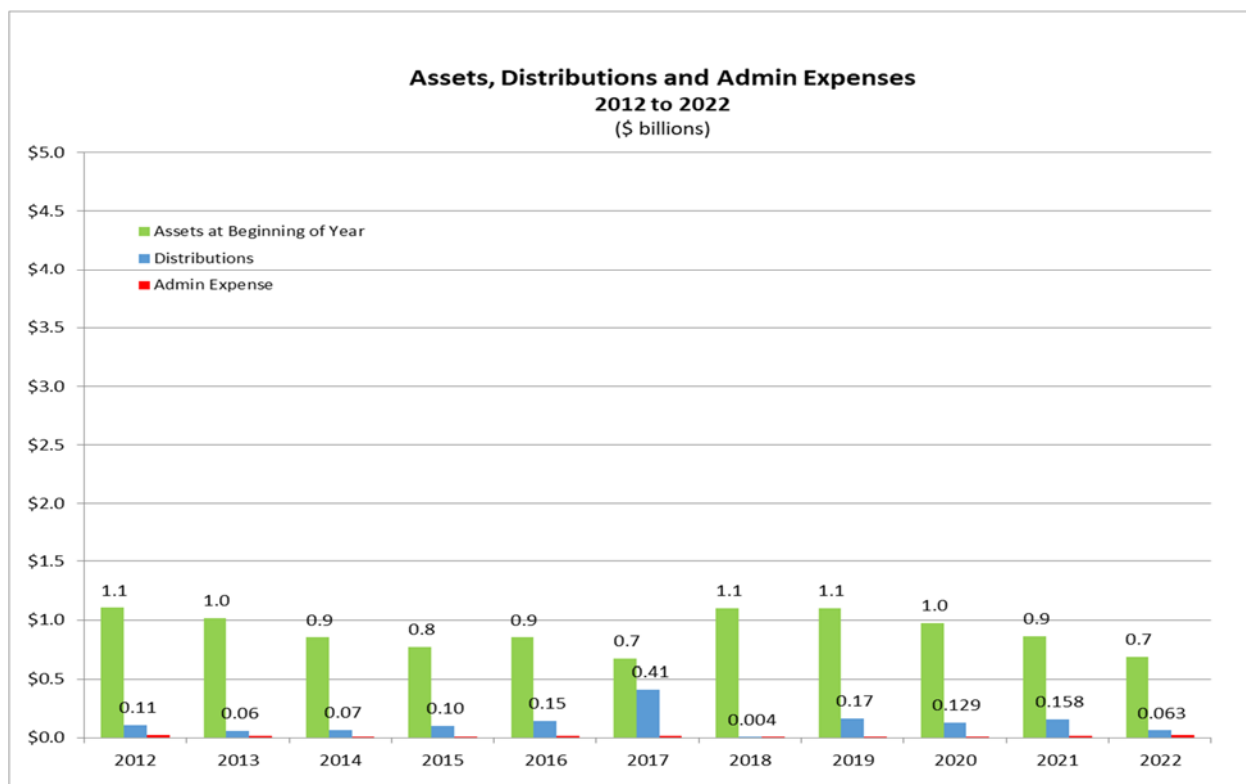
Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses consist of both direct and indirect expenses. See "CLO Financial Results" section of this report on the budget and actual expenditures for 2022 for direct and indirect expenses.

Direct expenses charged to estates consist of legal costs, consultants and contractors, salaries and benefits for employees working exclusively for a single estate, if applicable, office expenses, and depreciation of property and equipment.

Indirect expenses that are not incurred on behalf of a specific estate are allocated using an allocation method based on the ratio of employee hours directly charged to a specific estate to total direct hours charged to all estates. For example, if employees charged 200 hours to a specific estate and in total 2,000 hours were incurred by all estates that specific estate would be allocated 10% (200 hours divided by 2,000 total hours charged to all estates). Indirect expenses include CLO employee compensation, rent, and other facilities charges and office expenses.

In accordance with California Insurance Code Section 1035, the Commissioner may petition funds from a general appropriation of the State of California Insurance Fund if an estate does not have sufficient assets to pay for administrative expenses.



The chart above displays the aggregated estate assets at beginning of year, distributions and administrative expenses from the year 2012 to 2022. The table below lists these figures.

Year	Assets (\$ billions)	Distributions (\$ millions)	Administrative Expenses (\$ millions)
2012	\$1.1	\$108	\$25
2013	\$1.0	\$57	\$14
2014	\$0.9	\$66	\$15
2015	\$0.8	\$103	\$16
2016	\$0.9	\$146	\$15
2017	\$0.7	\$410	\$11
2018	\$1.1	\$4	\$9
2019	\$1.1	\$168	\$13
2020	\$1.0	\$129	\$11
2021	\$0.9	\$158	\$15
2022	\$0.7	\$63	\$24 *

* This amount includes administrative expenses incurred by Western General for 2022 that were incurred at Western General prior to the transition of Western General to the offices of the CLO. If you exclude the Western General administrative expenses for 2022, the total CLO administrative expenses for 2022 were \$11,576,500.

Compensation Methodology

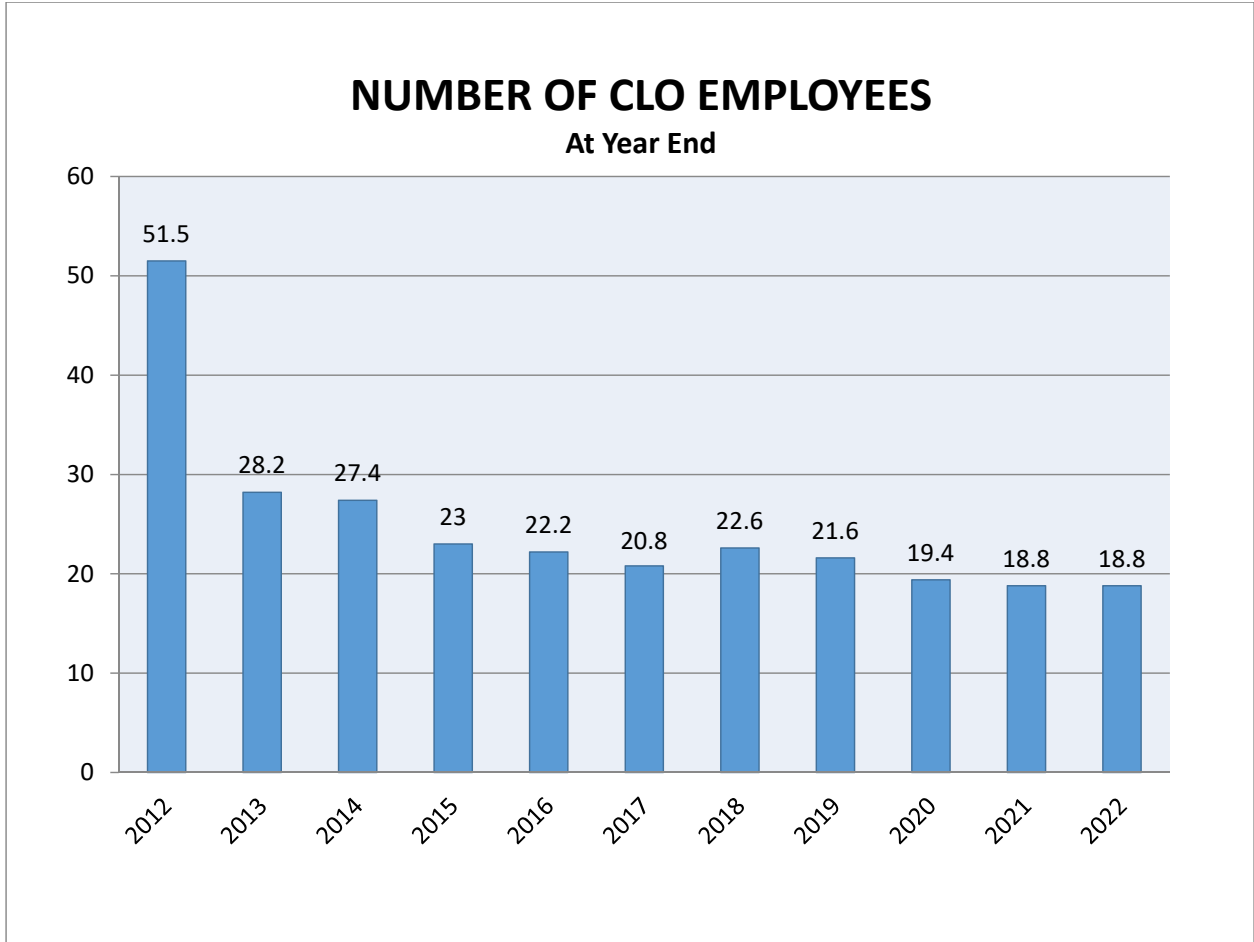
The CLO is not part of the State’s civil service system. All employees are at-will. The CLO does not have a bonus plan or pay incentive compensation. To that end, the CLO has established policies and procedures that are more akin to the private marketplace. The CLO engages an outside consultant to assist in establishing compensation ranges. In developing this report for the CLO, the primary survey source used was the CompAnalyst, which is a large survey representing thousands of companies across the U.S. which includes hundreds of jobs. This subscription survey collects marketplace compensation data from many sources and uses mathematical algorithms to predict the pay level of any of its survey jobs in major industries and geographical locations. The data used in this study was the nonprofit industry segment located in San Francisco.

A summary of the compensation procedures follows:

- A written job description is developed for each position.
- Salary grades are derived from comparable external market data.
- Salary ranges are identified (low, middle, and high) based on market comparisons obtained by an outside independent compensation consultant.
- Salary ranges are updated periodically.
- The creation of a “new job position” is sent to an outside consultant for external evaluation.
- All employees receive an annual compensation review.

CLO employment on a full-time equivalent basis and total compensation for employees are summarized below:

	2022	2023 (Budget)
Number of CLO full-time equivalent employees at beginning of year	18.8	18.8
Total compensation and benefits for CLO employees	\$4,382,500	\$4,539,800



The chart above shows the number of CLO full-time employee equivalent from 2012 to 2022.

As estates have closed resulting in reduced workloads and as a result of internal operating efficiencies the number of full-time employees decreased by 63% compared to December 31, 2012.

CLO Financial Results

For Years Ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

Cash received	December 31, 2022 Actual	December 31, 2022 Budget	December 31, 2021
Reinsurance recoveries, and miscellaneous income	\$12,202,500	Reinsurance recoveries and miscellaneous income are not amendable to budgeting due to the irregular timing of their occurrence.	\$13,549,700
Investment income, net of expenses	-14,892,500	Investment income is not budgeted due to the large changes in investment balances that occur throughout the year (due to distributions), as well as changes in investment return rates.	-1,414,200
Total:	-\$2,690,000		\$12,135,500

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Actual	Budget	
Distributions	\$62,713,000	\$63,100,000	\$157,514,000

Administrative – Estate Direct Expenses

Estate Direct Expenses	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Actual	Budget	
Legal expenses	\$2,445,400	\$2,759,300	*\$5,825,200
Consultants and contractors	7,698,900	1,626,000	1,311,400
Office expenses	5,699,100	1,047,700	1,618,300
Compensation and benefits	2,534,400	0	0
Total:	**\$18,377,800	\$5,433,000	\$8,754,900

*\$2,864,900 of the total \$5,825,200 Actual 2021 and \$2,059,600 of the total \$2,445,400 Actual 2022 in Legal expenses is attributed to ongoing litigation related to the California Ins. Co. estate. The CLO is reimbursed 100% of its legal expenses by California Ins. Co.

**Direct Estate expenses were approximately \$13 million over budget. The Direct Estate expense variance was primarily due to the inclusion of the Western General (WGIC) ledger at year-end. This estate had not originally been considered for transition in the 2022 fiscal year budget.

Administrative – Estate Direct Expenses (Excluding WGIC)

Estate Direct Expenses	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Actual	Budget	
Legal expenses	\$2,401,700	\$2,759,300	\$5,825,200
Consultants and contractors	634,400	1,626,000	1,311,400
Office expenses	81,600	1,047,700	1,618,300
Compensation and benefits	2,455,100	0	0
Total:	\$5,572,800	\$5,433,000	\$8,754,900

Administrative – CLO Overhead Expenses

CLO overhead expenses	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Actual	Budget	
Compensation and benefits	\$4,382,500	\$4,483,100	\$4,360,500
Office expenses	1,523,700	1,543,600	1,445,000
Consultants and contractors	88,700	103,300	91,800
Legal expenses	8,800	3,000	4,600
Total:	\$6,003,700	\$6,133,000	\$5,901,900
Administrative Totals	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Actual	Budget	
Estate Direct Expense Total	\$18,377,800	\$5,433,000	\$8,754,900
CLO Overhead Expense Total	6,003,700	6,133,000	5,901,900
Total:	\$24,381,500	\$11,566,000	\$14,656,800

Estates Open Longer Than Ten Years

After the entry of an order placing an impaired California insurer into conservation and/or liquidation, the Insurance Commissioner and the CLO have the statutory responsibility to marshal and resolve the assets and liabilities of the failed entity.

The time required to close an insolvency proceeding is largely determined by the amount and complexity of the assets to be monetized and distributed to claimants. In addition, the length of an insolvency is equally affected by the amount of time required to make a final determination of an estate's liability.

Most of the insolvencies that remain open for more than ten years have some combination of on-going litigation, complicated tax exposure, potential collection of additional material assets, and challenges associated with the evaluation of liabilities. Until both sides of the insolvent estate's balance sheet are resolved (assets collected and liabilities fixed), the insolvency proceeding will remain open. In addition, estates are subject to federal tax reporting and escheatment requirements after the final distribution. The estates listed below have been in liquidation for ten years or more.

Fremont Indemnity Company:

Fremont released a \$83.4 million final distribution to approved Class 2 creditors on September 26, 2019, the distribution paid 43.25% of approved policyholder claims. The Estate completed most all post distribution and closing activities in 2020 including the sale of a subsidiary entity to a third party. The Estate continues to hold certain non-transferrable annuity assets that generate material periodic payments to the estate and will continue to over the next number of years. Together with the FLIC sale proceeds, the liquidation court has authorized the estate to retain the non-transferrable assets to be collected, and to distribute those funds when collections reach a \$5 million threshold.

Golden Eagle:

The Estate has been placed in an administrative closure status on the active Superior Court docket subject to the remaining claims run-off plan. Golden Eagle policyholder claims have been 100% reinsured and are being paid timely. The reinsurance program covering the court sanctioned run-off ensures Golden Eagle's ability to pay all policyholder claims when and as they become payable (up to the reinsurer's aggregate limit of liability). As such the Commissioner has not asked the court to take any action that would prematurely cut off any policyholder's right to submit and be paid on a claim covered under a Golden Eagle policy. Golden Eagle and the insurance guaranty associations remain liable to the policyholders in the very unlikely event the reinsurance is not sufficient to satisfy all claim obligations. The reinsurance program is believed to have sufficient coverage to accommodate all remaining claims exposure, but if the reinsurance protection is ever exhausted (by reaching the reinsurer's aggregate limit of

liability) the Commissioner will take steps to trigger guaranty association protection for Golden Eagle's policyholders. Until all claims are resolved or paid out, the Estate will continue to honor all remaining claims run-off requirements but will remain in an administratively closed status. The CLO acts in a pure monitoring capacity to ensure that the reinsurance contract continues to pay all claims.

Great States:

Great States completed a final distribution in 2019 and is positioned for closure. The Estate collected a material tax refund from the Federal government as well as a supplemental distribution from the Reliance liquidation. The estate has distributed the tax and distribution proceeds and is completing final post-distribution closing requirements and will file a declaration of compliance upon completion in 2023.

Mission/Mission National:

Both Mission Insurance Company and Mission National Insurance Company have paid 100% of all Policyholder claim exposure. In addition to entering into agreements with the United States Department of Justice and the EPA on a Federal Waiver settlement and release, the Mission estate received material distributions in 2019 and early 2020 from the Receivership estate of Centaur in Illinois. Subsequent to the Centaur collections, the Mission estate completed distributions to creditors totaling \$49.5 million. Mission and Mission National estates will remain open to collect final reinsurance obligations from other insolvent estates.

Claims History

Property and Casualty Estates

Estate	Liquidation Date	Proof of Claims Filed	Proof of Claims Resolved	Open Proof of Claims
California Ins Co	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD
CastlePoint National	4/1/2017	1,893	764	1,129
Fremont	7/2/2003	45,673	45,673	0
Golden Eagle	2/18/1998		n/a (see below)	
Great States	5/8/2001	1,169	1,169	0
Merced	12/3/2018	450	376	74
Mission (2 estates)	2/24/1987	141,646	141,646	0
Western General	08/05/2021	2,571	484	2,087
	Total:	196,692	193,402	3,290

Note: Golden Eagle is not subject to a finding of statutory insolvency. All claims are covered under a reinsurance agreement and are being paid by the reinsurer.

2023 Business Goals

The 2023 Business Plan is focusing on estate closings and distributions.

Entering 2023 there are nine open estates under management by the CLO. The open estates consist of nine Property & Casualty Estates. Our goal in 2023 is to distribute \$34.95 million.

Starting 2023, we have 18.8 full-time employee equivalents. We will re-assess staffing requirements throughout the year and will make any changes deemed necessary.

The 2023 Goals are as follows:

1. Close 1 Estate
Great States Ins. Co.

Note: Closing is defined as fully releasing the Commissioner from all legal responsibilities for an estate.

2. Early Access and Final Distributions

Early Access Distribution:

CastlePoint National Ins. Co.	30,000,000
Merced Ins. Co.	3,600,000

Final Distributions:

HIH America (supplemental)	1,352,000
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\$34,952,000

SECTION TWO – ESTATE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

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Conservation or Liquidation Estates Opened During the Year 2022

None

Conservation or Liquidation Estates Closed During the Year 2022

California Compensation Ins. Co.

Combined Benefits Ins. Co.

Commercial Compensation Cas. Co.

Executive Life Ins. Co.

Superior National Ins. Co.

Superior Pacific Cas. Co.

Western Employers Ins. Co.

**Conservation & Liquidation Office
Current Year and Cumulative Distributions by Estate**

	Year Ended 12/31/2022				Cumulative to 12/31/2022			
	Federal and State				Federal and State			
	Policyholders	Claims	General Creditors	Total	Policyholders	Claims	General Creditors	Total
*CastlePoint National Ins Co	60,742,131	-	-	60,742,131	312,262,150	-	-	312,262,150
Fremont Indemnity Co	-	-	-	-	1,106,139,443	-	-	1,106,139,443
Great States Ins Corp	550,000	-	-	550,000	62,368,395	-	-	62,368,395
Merced Property & Casualty Ins	-	-	-	-	23,784,075	-	-	23,784,075
Mission Ins Co	-	-	-	-	846,832,560	23,861,132	390,041,525	1,260,735,218
Mission National Ins Co	-	-	-	-	536,482,595	4,850,000	27,077,326	568,409,921
Sable Ins Co	1,421,000	-	-	1,421,000	24,042,543	-	-	24,042,543
	62,713,131	-	-	62,713,131	2,911,911,762	28,711,132	417,118,851	3,357,741,746

*The CastlePoint estate made statutory deposit releases of \$227.6 million (2017), \$4.9 million (2018), and \$19 million (2019) for a cumulative total of \$312.3 million.

Note: Golden Eagle, California Ins. Co., and Western General estates are not included as no distributions have occurred.

Estates in Conservation and/or Liquidation as of December 31, 2022

Estate Name	Date Conserved	Date Liquidated
California Ins. Company	11/04/19	*
CastlePoint National Insurance Company	07/28/16	04/01/17
Fremont Indemnity Company	06/04/03	07/02/03
Golden Eagle Insurance Company	01/31/97	02/18/98
Great States Insurance Company	03/30/01	05/08/01
Merced Property and Casualty Company	**	12/03/18
Mission Insurance Company	10/31/85	02/24/87
Mission National Insurance Company	11/26/85	02/24/87
Western General Insurance Company	05/26/2021	08/05/2021

***No Liquidation Order obtained**

****No Conservation Order obtained**

Report on Individual Estates

Each estate has its own unique set of challenges to monetizing assets, valuing the claims, distributing assets and closing. No two estates are the same. The remaining portion of Section 2 provides a brief summary of the 2022 operating goals and results, the current status of the estate in the conservation or liquidation process, and summarized financial information. (*See note below*)

In reviewing the financial information, the following must be taken into account:

- The Statement of Assets and Liabilities have been prepared on the liquidation basis of accounting. Under the liquidation basis of accounting, assets reported on the financial statements are assets that are determined to be collectible. The liabilities may change during the course of the liquidation depending on the types of business written by the company, and as claims are reviewed and adjudicated.
- No estimates for future administrative expenses are included in the liabilities, unless the estate has been approved for final distribution and closure by the Court.
- California Insurance Code Section 1033 prescribes that claims on estate assets are paid according to a priority scheme, except when otherwise provided in a rehabilitation plan. The probability of a claim being paid is dependent on the valuation of the claim, the order of priority of the claim, and the amount of funds remaining after other claims having higher preference have been discharged. Each priority class of claims must be fully paid before any distribution may be made to the next priority class. All members of a class receiving partial payment receive the same pro-rata amount.
- For estates where available assets are insufficient to pay all policyholder claims, the CLO intentionally does not evaluate the lower priority proofs of claims, since to do so would incur unnecessary administrative time and expenses, reducing funds available for distribution to higher-priority claimants.
- Shareholders receive any remaining residual value of the estate's net assets only after the general creditors have been paid.
- Beginning Monetary Assets at takeover represent cash and investment balances at the time of liquidation or, in cases where the estate was first liquidated and managed by other parties, at the time the estate was taken over by the Conservation & Liquidation Office.

Note: Each estate under management of the CLO has an annual independent review of its financial statements. Copies of the independently reviewed financial statements can be accessed through the [CLO webpage](#). Annual audits or reviews are waived for estates with little or no assets or activity

ESTATE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

California Insurance Company

Conservation Order: November 4, 2019

2022 Report

California Insurance Company ("CIC") was placed into Conservation on November 4, 2019 by the California Superior Court for the County of San Mateo. The Conservator was appointed to address and resolve certain regulatory concerns related to CIC's recent attempt to exit the California market without the necessary prior approval to do so. The Conservator developed and seeks court approval of a comprehensive rehabilitation plan to address the issues with CIC and their desire to re-domesticate outside California. The Conservator expects his rehabilitation plan to be heard by the court during the summer of 2023.

California Ins Co

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2022

Assets	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Cash and investments	\$1,062,454,467	\$1,180,598,939
Other assets	153,080,558	227,790,309
Total assets	\$1,215,535,025	\$1,408,389,248
Liabilities		
Claims against policies	\$397,821,911	\$490,480,468
All other claims	173,127,487	272,431,321
Total liabilities	570,949,398	762,911,789
Net assets (deficiency)	\$644,585,627	\$645,477,459

INCOME AND EXPENSES

For Year Ended December 31, 2022

Income	2021	2022
Net premium income	\$254,817,452	\$348,534,526
Investment income	5,257,025	8,091,285
Other income	1,627	44,603,120
Total income	\$260,076,104	\$401,228,931
Expenses		
Loss and claims expense	\$207,651,816	\$399,023,052
Federal Income Tax expense	13,347,075	6,389,031
Total expenses	220,998,891	405,412,083
Net income (loss)	\$39,077,213	(\$4,183,152)

CastlePoint National Insurance Company

Conservation Order: July 28, 2016

Liquidation Order: April 1, 2017

2022 Report

CastlePoint National Insurance Company (CastlePoint) was a California domiciled property and casualty insurer that was placed into Conservation on July 28, 2016 and Liquidation effective April 1, 2017 by the San Francisco Superior Court.

CastlePoint is the successor by merger with the following companies prior to Conservation:

- Tower Insurance Company of New York
- Tower National Insurance Company
- CastlePoint Florida Insurance Company
- Massachusetts Homeland Insurance Company
- York Insurance Company of Maine
- Hermitage Insurance Company
- North East Insurance Company
- Preserver Insurance Company
- CastlePoint Insurance Company

A Conservation and Liquidation Plan approved by the Court allowed CastlePoint to deconsolidate from its parent and from the consolidated taxpayer group. In addition, it allowed the Receiver to commute stop loss reinsurance treaties in return for a cash payment of \$200 million which enabled CastlePoint to continue to make claim payments while the claim files were being prepared for the transfer to the 47 affected guaranty associations. A total of 5,977 claim files were transferred through this process.

Since the order of liquidation, the Receiver has opened and/or re-opened approximately 2,900 claim files for the various guaranty associations. CastlePoint has also collected in excess of \$50 million in miscellaneous assets and \$55 million in reinsurance recoveries.

An addendum to an administrative services agreement between CastlePoint and AmTrust/National General was executed to continue to support the claims, IT and accounting functions of the insolvency through December 31, 2023.

CastlePoint settled a litigated matter where a claimant is seeking damages from CastlePoint and/or AmTrust as the third party administrator in 2020.

CastlePoint received court approval and completed its first early access distribution in the amount of \$60 million in October 2022. The estate is planning to complete a second early access distribution in the latter part of 2023.

CastlePoint National Ins Co

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of Decemeber 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

Assets	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Cash and investments	\$341,767,200	\$269,288,700
Recoverable from reinsurers	238,247,700	208,420,600
Other assets	17,534,200	18,437,200
Total assets	597,549,100	496,146,500
Liabilities	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Secured claims and accrued expenses	7,135,200	7,119,000
Claims against policies, before distributions	1,056,396,200	1,071,223,100
Less distributions to policyholders	(251,520,000)	(312,262,100)
All other claims	64,952,200	64,312,500
Total liabilities	876,963,600	830,392,500
Net assets (deficiency)	(279,414,500)	(334,246,000)

INCOME AND EXPENSES

For Year Ended December 31, 2021 and 2022

Income	2021	2022
Investment income	(\$893,700)	(\$13,779,500)
Salvage and other recoveries	903,100	1,147,400
Total income	9,400	(12,632,100)
Expenses	2021	2022
Loss and claims expenses	1,220,900	38,286,200
Administrative expenses	3,809,300	3,929,500
Total expenses	5,030,200	42,215,700
Net income (loss)	(\$5,020,800)	(54,847,800)

CHANGE IN ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

Beginning monetary assets at takeover	\$519,264,000
Recoveries, net of expenses	62,286,800
Distributions	(312,262,100)
Monetary assets available for distribution	\$269,288,700

Fremont Indemnity Company

Conservation Order: June 04, 2003

Liquidation Order: July 02, 2003

2022 Report

Fremont released an \$83.4 million final distribution to approved Class 2 creditors on September 26, 2019. The distribution paid 43.25% of approved policyholder claims. The estate completed most all customary post distribution and closing activities in 2020. As part of the Fremont closing order the liquidation court authorized the estate to retain certain non-transferrable assets to be collected and to thereafter distribute those funds when collections reach a \$5 million threshold. The estate continues to collect on the non-transferrable assets generating material payments to the estate and will continue to do so over the next number of years.

Fremont Indemnity Co

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

Assets	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Cash and investments	\$4,887,400	\$5,433,300
Recoverable from reinsurers	978,300	518,200
Other assets	67,200	67,200
Total assets	5,932,900	6,018,700
Liabilities	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Secured claims and accrued expenses	33,100	32,300
Claims against policies, before distributions	2,532,388,200	2,532,388,200
Less distributions to policyholders	(1,106,139,400)	(1,106,139,400)
All other claims	221,395,500	221,395,500
Total liabilities	1,647,677,400	1,647,676,600
Net assets (deficiency)	(\$1,641,744,500)	(\$1,641,657,900)

INCOME AND EXPENSES

For Year Ended December 31, 2021 and 2022

Income	2021	2022
Investment income	(\$26,600)	(\$147,700)
Salvage and other recoveries	819,200	346,400
Total income	792,600	198,700
Expenses	2021	2022
Federal Income Tax Expense	7,800	-
Administrative expenses	89,200	112,000
Total expenses	97,000	112,000
Net income (loss)	\$695,600	86,700

CHANGE IN ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

Beginning monetary assets at takeover	\$434,855,900
Recoveries, net of expenses	676,716,800
Distributions	(1,106,139,400)
Monetary assets available for distribution	\$5,433,300

Golden Eagle Insurance Company

Conservation Order: January 31, 1997

Rehab/Liquidation Plan Approved: August 4, 1997

Liquidation Order: February 18, 1998

2022 Report

Golden Eagle Insurance Company (Golden Eagle) is the subject of a Plan of Rehabilitation and Liquidation (Plan) approved by the Superior Court in 1997. The Plan provides for an orderly “run-off” of claims under Golden Eagle’s pre-1997 insurance policies, a process which is ongoing.

As part of the process to run off the remainder of the Golden Eagle estate, additional reinsurance coverage was purchased from Liberty Mutual affiliates to cover all the remaining covered insurance policy exposures. Golden Eagle’s insurance liabilities are fully funded under the Plan eliminating the need for a formal finding of insolvency, and thus have not triggered the claim payment obligations of the Insurance Guaranty Associations (IGAs). Under the court approved Plan these claims will continue to be received, adjusted, and paid in the ordinary course of the run-off of Golden Eagle’s policyholder liabilities. The IGAs remain as a back-up, in the unlikely event that the claims payment assets available under the Plan are exhausted prior to the final policyholder claim payment.

All remaining policyholder claims continue to be administered and paid under the Plan’s indemnity reinsurance and excess of loss reinsurance agreements all within the range of expected cost and reinsurance coverage. The Plan agreements will remain in full force and effect until the entire remaining exposure is paid, assumed, or novated. Currently the legal proceeding is administratively closed on the active court docket, yet the Golden Eagle Estate must remain open to monitor the long-term claim run-off and to give policyholders access to appeal rights through the OSC process that is incorporated into the Plan.

The only assets that remain in the Estate consist of a reserve to fund the administrative expenses that the CLO will incur while monitoring the duration of the run off process.

Golden Eagle Ins Co

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of Decemeber 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

Assets	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Cash and investments	\$1,308,900	\$1,243,500
Total assets	1,308,900	1,243,500
<hr/>		
Liabilities	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Total liabilities	-	-
Net assets (deficiency)	\$1,308,900	\$1,243,500

INCOME AND EXPENSES

For Year Ended December 31, 2021 and 2022

Income	2021	2022
Investment income	(\$7,900)	(\$46,000)
Total income	(7,900)	(46,000)
<hr/>		
Expenses	2021	2022
Administrative expenses	23,200	19,300
Total expenses	23,200	19,300
Net income (loss)	(\$31,100)	(\$65,300)

CHANGE IN ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

Beginning monetary assets at takeover ⁹	\$2,029,000
Recoveries, net of expenses	(785,500)
Monetary assets available for distribution	\$1,243,500

⁹ As of December 31, 2006, when Golden Eagle's estate accounting was transferred to the CLO.

Great States Insurance Company

Conservation Order: March 30, 2001

Liquidation Order: May 8, 2001

2022 Report

Great States Insurance Company released a court approved final distribution in 2019, and subsequently learned of a material federal tax refund due the estate. The final tax refund was received from the IRS and the Estate completed its supplemental final distribution in 2022 and is in position to file a declaration of compliance to close by year-end 2023.

Great States Ins Co

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of Decemeber 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

Assets	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Cash and investments	\$574,900	\$84,600
Total assets	574,900	84,600
Liabilities		
Secured claims and accrued expenses	116,700	49,800
Claims against policies, before distributions	70,352,500	70,352,500
Less distributions to policyholders	(61,818,400)	(62,368,400)
All other claims	11,917,600	11,917,700
Total liabilities	20,568,400	19,951,600
Net assets (deficiency)	(19,993,500)	(19,867,000)

INCOME AND EXPENSES

For Year Ended December 31, 2021 and 2022

Income	2021	2022
Investment income	(\$3,300)	\$7,600
Salvage and other recoveries	39,700	100
Total income	36,400	7,700
Expenses		
Administrative expenses	94,900	86,700
Federal Income Tax Expense	-	(205,600)
Total expenses	94,900	(118,900)
Net income (loss)	(\$58,500)	\$126,600

CHANGE IN ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

Beginning monetary assets at takeover	\$7,889,700
Recoveries, net of expenses	54,563,300
Distributions	(62,368,400)
Monetary assets available for distribution	\$84,600

Merced Property & Casualty Company

Liquidation Order: December 3, 2018

2022 Report

Merced Property & Casualty Company (“Merced”) located in Atwater, California is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Heritage Financial Group, and was licensed and authorized to transact homeowners insurance including fire, surety, plate glass, liability, burglary and automobile in California.

Merced was placed into liquidation by the Merced County Superior Court on December 3, 2018. In late November 2018 at the time of the Commissioner’s urgent filing for an insolvency order, Merced reported approximately \$23 million in admitted assets and \$63 million in total estimated liabilities resulting in a reported negative surplus of \$40 million. Merced’s negative surplus position violates the minimum capital and surplus requirements as set forth in Insurance Code sections 700.01, 700.02 & 700.025.

Upon entry of the liquidation order, the California Insurance Guarantee Association’s (CIGA) statutory obligation to adjust and pay Merced claims was triggered. Independent of the CLO, CIGA filed a subrogation claim against PGE and to date has collected \$59.2 million in recoveries.

As of December 31, 2022 the Merced estate, in coordination with CIGA , has paid approximately \$82 million in loss payments and expenses. At year-end CIGA reported only an additional \$42,000 in remaining estimated class 2 case reserves. In addition, CIGA has paid out approximately \$3 million in unearned premium refunds and has incurred approximately \$1.4 million in administrative expenses. Both Merced and CIGA have filed POCs in the PG&E bankruptcy proceeding and both entities have received material subrogation recoveries. At year-end the Merced estate had collected \$2.3 million in recoveries from the subrogation trust and independent of the estate CIGA has collected \$59.3 million for total recoveries of \$61.6 million.

The Merced estate will submit a final claims submissions to the Subrogation Trust in March of 2023. Merced will complete a \$3.6 million second interim distribution paying the remaining approved “over-cap” claimants and CIGA. The estate expects to receive approximately \$800,000 (less any holdback amount). The Trustee for the PG&E Subrogation Trust has advised the estate that the Subrogation Trust will be terminated in July of 2023.

CIGA has essentially completed its recovery work from the PG&E bankruptcy proceeding and has collected approximately \$59.3 million in paid claim and claim expense recoveries through December 31, 2022. CIGA only reports approximately \$42,234 in total estimated reserves at year-end. All recoveries paid by the bankruptcy estate to CIGA serve to reduce the guarantee association's claim against the Merced estate. At December 31, 2022 and factoring in the recent early access distributions totalling \$22.4 million, CIGA's current estate deficit has been reduced to approximately \$43,000. The Merced estate plans to settle the CIGA claim with the estate at the time we plan the estate's final distribution in late 2023.

As reported previously, all daily estate operations continue to be managed out of the CLO offices in San Francisco. The Atwater home office building and land have been sold to a local investor for an all cash price of \$1,665,000. The sale closed and proceeds were collected in late May 2022.

Finally, in anticipation of collecting final assets the CLO is currently working through the review of the balance of proofs of claim filed against the estate. It is likely the estate will be solvent after payment of all classes of approved proofs of claim and recovery of the final subrogation trust submission. Planning for the return of the solvent shell to its parent is a priority for late 2023 once a final distribution has been situated.

Merced Property and Casualty Co

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

Assets	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Cash and investments	\$7,343,700	\$10,627,900
Other assets	842,600	858,000
Total assets	8,186,300	11,485,900
Liabilities	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Secured claims and accrued expenses	182,600	182,600
Claims against policies, before distributions	30,593,200	27,687,100
Less distributions to policyholders	(23,784,100)	(23,784,100)
All other claims	1,939,100	1,999,900
Total liabilities	8,930,800	6,085,500
Net assets (deficiency)	(744,500)	5,400,400

INCOME AND EXPENSES

For Year Ended December 31, 2021 and 2022

Income	2021	2022
Investment income	(\$198,200)	(\$164,600)
Salvage and other recoveries	2,933,200	5,883,600
Total income	2,735,000	5,719,000
Expenses	2021	2022
Loss and claims expenses	475,100	(1,019,400)
Administrative expenses	454,100	436,400
Total expenses	929,200	(583,000)
Net income (loss)	1,805,800	6,302,000

CHANGE IN ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

Beginning monetary assets at takeover	\$23,011,357
Recoveries, net of expenses	11,400,643
Distributions	(23,784,100)
Monetary assets available for distribution	\$10,627,900

Mission Insurance Company

Conservation Order: October 31, 1985

Liquidation Order: February 24, 1987

Mission National Insurance Company

Conservation Order: November 26, 1985

Liquidation Order: February 24, 1987

2022 Report

In accordance with a 2006 court approved closing plan, the Mission estates completed a final policyholder distribution in 2006 whereby all policyholder claimants for Mission, Mission National and Enterprise were paid 100% of their approved claim. As of year-end 2020, the general creditors of the Mission estate have unsatisfied portions remaining on their approved claims.

The Mission estates participate as members of a consolidated tax group (Covanta being the parent) and, as such, are joint and severally liable for the tax exposure of the group. The Mission estate has been indemnified from certain tax and tax related exposure by the ultimate taxpayer.

After legal counsel for the estate reached an agreement with the United States Department of Justice and the EPA on a Federal Waiver settlement and release, the Estates made a material distribution in 2017 to all creditors. In November, 2019 the Mission estate received a material distribution from the receivership estate of Centaur insurance in Illinois. By August 2020, the Mission estate completed distributions to creditors totaling over \$1.2 billion.

The three Mission Trusts still have material recoveries due from the Holland America liquidation estate in Missouri, potentially in the \$24 million range. Counsel for the Mission Trusts continues to participate in periodic calls and discussions with counsel for the Missouri regulators seeking to assist where proper in advancing the settlement process. Recently, the Missouri regulators reported some progress on identifying and defending certain potential claims being asserted against Holland America but we have no further updates since the third quarter of 2022. The Mission Trusts have been extended by the liquidation court and will continue to efficiently distribute estate assets upon recovery in accordance with the comprehensive 2006 Mission closing order. The CLO will continue to assist and help advance the Missouri regulators collection and federal release efforts. There are no immediate distributions planned for the trusts.

Mission Ins Co

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of Decemeber 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

Assets	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Cash and investments	\$3,519,500	\$2,924,300
Recoverable from reinsurers	649,700	649,700
Other assets	23,816,400	23,816,400
Total assets	27,985,600	27,390,400
Liabilities	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Secured claims and accrued expenses	1,414,400	1,414,400
Claims against policies , before distributions	846,832,600	846,832,600
Less distributions to policyholders	(846,832,600)	(846,832,600)
All other claims	74,061,200	74,061,200
Total liabilities	75,475,600	75,475,600
Net assets (deficiency)	(47,490,000)	(\$48,085,200)

INCOME AND EXPENSES

As of Decemeber 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

Income	2021	2022
Investment income	(\$20,500)	(\$89,800)
Salvage and other recoveries	30	-
Total income	(20,470)	(89,800)
Expenses	2021	2022
Administrative expenses	232,800	505,400
Total expenses	232,800	505,400
Net income (loss)	(\$253,270)	(\$595,200)

CHANGE IN ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

Beginning monetary assets at takeover	\$133,667,000
Recoveries, net of expenses	1,106,242,500
Distributions	(1,236,985,200)
Monetary assets available for distribution	\$2,924,300

Mission National Ins Co

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of Decemeber 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

Assets	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Cash and investments	\$3,276,600	\$3,191,900
Recoverable from reinsurers	1,793,200	1,793,200
Total assets	5,069,800	4,985,000
Liabilities	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Secured claims and accrued expenses	1,501,700	1,501,700
Claims against policies, before distributions	596,098,500	596,098,500
Less distributions to policyholders	(536,482,600)	(536,482,600)
All other claims	16,838,100	16,838,100
Total liabilities	77,955,700	77,955,700
Net assets (deficiency)	(\$72,885,900)	(\$72,970,700)

INCOME AND EXPENSES

For Year Ended December 31, 2021 and 2022

Income	2021	2022
Investment income	(\$19,100)	(\$99,800)
Salvage and other recoveries	78,200	83,200
Total income	59,100	(16,600)
Expenses	2021	2022
Administrative expenses	61,000	68,100
Total expenses	61,000	68,100
Net income (loss)	(\$1,900)	(84,700)

CHANGE IN ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

Beginning monetary assets at takeover	\$18,289,000
Recoveries, net of expenses	548,462,800
Distributions	(563,559,900)
Monetary assets available for distribution	\$3,191,900

Western General Insurance Company

Conservation Order: May 26, 2021
Liquidation Order: August 5, 2021

2022 Report

Western General is a property and casualty insurance company licensed to transact specialty dealer-originated and agent/broker produced non-standard private passenger automobile insurance. Most of Western General's business was written primarily through its affiliated agency All Motorists Insurance Agency (AMIA). Western General was required to maintain minimum paid-in capital and surplus in the aggregate amount of \$2,500,000. The Commissioner estimated, based upon recent performance, that Western General would have less than the minimum capital and surplus by the end of the second quarter of 2021.

Based on Western General's quarterly statement of March 31, 2021 coupled with continuing losses thereafter, the Commissioner determined, and Western General's management and majority shareholder agreed, that Western General was in such an impaired financial condition that the further transaction of business by it will be, and is, hazardous to its policyholders, creditors and the public, and such condition was the grounds for the entry of an order of conservation under section 1011, subdivisions (d) and (h). On May 26, 2021, upon application to the Los Angeles Superior Court (Court), the Commissioner was appointed Conservator of Western General by the Court.

Upon entry of the conservation order the Commissioner through his Conservation and Liquidation Office (CLO) took immediate daily control of Western General and secured control of the company's assets and operations as well as issued all required legal notifications to the various constituents of Western General.

As of the end of June 2021 Western General had less than \$95,000 in unrestricted cash and current outstanding liabilities of approximately \$1.9 million (not including any claim expense). Based upon the foregoing facts, the Commissioner determined he could not affect the rehabilitation of Western General; that it would be futile to continue to proceed as Conservator with conducting the business of Western General; that Western General is insolvent and is unable to meet its financial obligations as they become due; and that such conditions are grounds for liquidation under applicable law. An order of liquidation (with a finding of insolvency) was entered by the Court on August 5, 2021. Additionally, the Court appointed a Deputy Liquidator and a Liquidation Manager to oversee and conduct Western General's insolvency proceeding to conclusion.

The entry of the liquidation order contained an express finding of insolvency thereby triggering the state-based insurance guaranty statutes, specifically the obligation of the respective state guaranty entities, in states where Western General wrote policies, to pay the open claims and claim expenses which Western General is no longer able to pay.

As of December 31, 2022, the Western General Estate, in coordination with the participating Insurance Guarantee Associations, has paid approximately \$12.1 million in loss payments to insureds and estimates an additional \$8.3 million in reserves. The California Insurance Guarantee Association (CIGA) having the largest share of claims (approx. 70% of the book was written in California) has also paid an additional \$1 million in claim adjustment expenses as well as approximately \$1.4 million in return premium.

The CLO continued to direct and manage the transfer of the local run-off operations of Western General Insurance Company into the CLO office. With the claims handling process and claims data now situated with the participating insurance guaranty associations (IGAs), the estate has essentially shut down all local operations and has retained the services of key staff under short term consulting agreements to continue to assist in the management of IGA data, claims and policy administration as well as accounting and reinsurance. As of year-end, the Western General estate had relocated all but a few administrative functions to the CLO, and the Calabasas office space is on schedule to be vacated and returned to the landlord by March 31, 2023. A primary focus going into 2023 will be the processing and collection of reinsurance, continuing claims run-off and the determination of the estates timely filed proofs of claim.

Westen General Ins Co

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of Decemeber 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

Assets	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Cash and investments	\$23,923,825	\$17,270,600
Recoverable from reinsurers	-	31,972,200
Other assets	2,131,860	150,400
Total assets	26,055,685	49,393,200
Liabilities		
Secured claims and accrued expenses	-	-
Claims against policies, before distributions	22,130,547	58,301,000
Less distributions to policyholders	-	-
All other claims	4,511,832	3,616,700
Total liabilities	26,642,379	61,917,700
Net assets (deficiency)	(\$586,694)	(\$12,524,500)

INCOME AND EXPENSES

For Year Ended December 31, 2021 and 2022

Income	2021	2022
Net premium income	\$20,309,556	(\$134,200)
Investment income	599,964	436,200
Salvage and other recoveries	-	265,600
Other income	89,194	1,394,500
Total income	20,998,714	1,962,100
Expenses		
Loss and claims expenses	16,156,879	459,700
Administrative expenses	-	13,782,400
Other underwriting expense	13,197,165	-
Total expenses	29,354,044	14,242,100
Net income (loss)	(\$8,355,330)	(\$12,280,000)

CHANGE IN ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

Beginning monetary assets at year 2022	\$23,923,825
Recoveries, net of expenses	(6,653,225)
Distributions	-
Monetary assets available for distribution	\$17,270,600

SECTION THREE – CROSS REFERENCES TO CALIFORNIA INSURANCE CODE (CIC)

CIC Section 1035 – Deputy Commissioners, clerks, and assistants, and executive officers; chief executive officer of Conservation and Liquidation Office

(a) In any proceeding under this article, the commissioner may appoint and employ under his or her hand and official seal, special deputy commissioners, as his or her agents, and to employ clerks and assistants and to give to each of them those powers that he or she deems necessary. Upon appointing or employing special deputy commissioners or executive officers, the commissioner shall notify the Chair of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, by letter, of the action. The costs of employing special deputy commissioners, clerks, and assistants appointed to carry out this article, and all expenses of taking possession of, conserving, conducting, liquidating, disposing of, or otherwise dealing with the business and property of that person under this article, shall be fixed by the commissioner, subject to the approval of the court, and shall be paid out of the assets of that person to the department. In the event the property of that person does not contain cash or liquid assets sufficient to defray the cost of the services required to be performed under the terms of this article, the commissioner may at any time or from time to time pay the cost of those services out of the appropriation for the maintenance of the department, but not out of the assets of other estates. Any amounts so paid shall be deemed expenses of administration and shall be repaid to the fund out of the first available moneys in the estate.

CIC Section 1060 - The Commissioner shall transmit all of the following to the Governor, the Legislature, and to the committees of the Senate and Assembly having jurisdiction over insurance in the annual report submitted pursuant to Section 12922:

	Page
(a) The names of the persons proceeded against under this article.....	201
(b) Whether such persons have resumed business or have been liquidated or have been mutualized.....	201
(c) Such other facts on the operations of the Conservation & Liquidation Office as will acquaint the Governor, the policyholders, creditors, shareholders and the public with his or her proceedings under this article, including, but not limited to:	
(1) An itemization of the number of staff, total salaries of staff, a description of the compensation methodology, and an organizational flowchart.....	185, 192-193
(2) Annual operating goals and results.	186-189

(3) A summary of all Conservation and Liquidation Office costs, including an itemization of internal and external costs, and a description of the methodology used to allocate those costs among insurer estates. 190-195

(4) A list of all current insolvencies not closed within ten years of a court ordered liquidation, and a narrative explaining why each insolvency remains open. 196-197

(5) An accounting of total claims by estate. 198

(6) A list of current year and cumulative distributions by class of creditor for each estate.. 201

(7) For each proceeding, the net value of the estate at the time of conservation or liquidation and the net value at the end of the preceding calendar year.203-222

(d) Other facts on the operations of the individual estates as will acquaint the Governor, Legislature, policyholders, creditors, shareholders, and the public with his or her proceedings under this article, including, but not limited to:

(1) The annual operating goals and results.....203-222

(2) The status of the conservation and liquidation process.....203-222

(3) Financial statements, including current and cumulative distributions, comparing current calendar year to prior year.203-222