Texas Property and Casualty Insurance Guaranty Association

Financial Report
with Additional Information
December 31, 2021

Contents

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
Texas Property and Casualty
Insurance Guaranty Association

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Texas Property and Casualty Insurance Guaranty Association (the "Association"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the related statements of income and comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Association as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audits of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Association and to meet our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Association's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued or available to be issued.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audits of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that audits conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

To the Board of Directors
Texas Property and Casualty
Insurance Guaranty Association

In performing audits in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audits.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audits 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 Association's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Association's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audits, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audits.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

April 4, 2022

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
Assets		
Investments in debt securities	$ 464,716,598	$ 490,877,498
Cash and cash equivalents	60,151,339	22,902,501
Accounts receivable - Other	1,237,951	7,179
Accrued interest income	2,005,513	2,030,573
Loans receivable - Net of allowance for uncollectible loans of $339,380,372 and $310,462,559 in 2021 and 2020, respectively	-	-
Property and equipment - Net	283,336	357,677
Collateral from securities lending	56,262,140	29,927,247
Total assets	**$ 584,656,877**	**$ 546,102,675**
Liabilities and Equity		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 1,139,351	$ 1,142,784
Obligations under securities lending	56,262,140	29,927,247
Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses	353,298,945	299,053,143
Early access distributions	47,405,254	49,122,530
Payable for securities	908,454	1,713,790
Total liabilities	459,014,144	380,959,494
Equity	125,642,733	165,143,181
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 584,656,877**	**$ 546,102,675**

Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income

Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
Revenue		
Distributions	$ 8,781,606	$ 10,521,029
Net investment income	7,829,466	8,987,319
Realized capital (losses) gains - Net	(555,419)	8,207,180
Assessments	55,000,000	-
Loss on sale of asset	(17,186)	-
Total revenue	71,038,467	27,715,528
Expenses (Recoveries)		
Claims incurred (recovered) - Net	91,902,029	(12,104,079)
Subrogation and salvage recoveries	(1,809,681)	(2,131,439)
Operating expenses	5,861,670	5,887,741
Total expenses (recoveries)	95,954,018	(8,347,777)
Net (Loss) Income	(24,915,551)	36,063,305
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income		
Unrealized holding (losses) gains on securities arising during the year	(15,140,316)	20,753,223
Reclassification adjustment for losses (gains) included in net income	555,419	(8,207,180)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(14,584,897)	12,546,043
Comprehensive (Loss) Income	**$ (39,500,448)**	**$ 48,609,348**

See notes to financial statements.

Statement of Equity

Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

	Unassigned Funds	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Equity
Balance - January 1, 2020	$ 109,502,490	$ 7,031,343	$ 116,533,833
Net income	36,063,305	-	36,063,305
Other comprehensive income	-	12,546,043	12,546,043
Balance - December 31, 2020	145,565,795	19,577,386	165,143,181
Net loss	(24,915,551)	-	(24,915,551)
Other comprehensive loss	-	(14,584,897)	(14,584,897)
Balance - December 31, 2021	**$ 120,650,244**	**$ 4,992,489**	**$ 125,642,733**

Statement of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net (loss) income	$ (24,915,551)	$ 36,063,305
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash and cash equivalents from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	61,193	50,990
Loss on sale of asset	17,186	-
Net amortization of premiums and discounts on debt securities	912,818	1,128,566
Realized capital losses (gains) - Net	555,419	(8,207,180)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities that (used) provided cash and cash equivalents:		
Accounts receivable - Other	(1,230,772)	54,763
Accrued interest income	25,060	313,408
Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses	54,245,802	(31,207,880)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(3,433)	447,497
Early access distributions	(1,717,276)	(2,439,715)
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) operating activities	27,950,446	(3,796,246)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(14,130)	(139,450)
Proceeds from sale of asset	10,092	-
Purchases of investments	(456,882,780)	(479,110,217)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	466,185,210	466,275,129
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) investing activities	9,298,392	(12,974,538)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	37,248,838	(16,770,784)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of year	22,902,501	39,673,285
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of year	**$ 60,151,339**	**$ 22,902,501**
Significant Noncash Transactions - Net change in payable for securities	$ (805,336)	$ 1,713,790

See notes to financial statements.

Note 1 - Nature of Business

Texas Property and Casualty Insurance Guaranty Association (the "Association") is a nonprofit organization formed under the Texas Property and Casualty Insurance Guaranty Act (the "Act"). The Association was formed to protect holders of covered claims, contracts of reinsurance, assumption of liabilities, or other insurance-related items arising from insolvent insurance companies within the state of Texas.

Membership in the Association is mandatory for any insurance company authorized in the state of Texas to transact any kind of insurance business to which the Act applies. Membership assessments are made by the board of directors of the Association based on estimates of amounts necessary to provide funds to carry out the purpose of the Act with respect to impaired insurers. Any amount in excess of guarantee obligations and continuing expenses of the Association may be refunded by an equitable method at the discretion of the board of directors. If the maximum assessment and the Association's other assets are insufficient in a year to make all necessary payments, the money available shall be prorated, and the Association shall pay the unpaid portion as soon as money becomes available.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the Association have been prepared on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates in the financial statements include investment valuation, allowance for uncollectible loans, and unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash consists of demand accounts, and cash equivalents include securities maturing within three months or less at the time of acquisition or amounts readily convertible to cash. The Association's cash equivalents consist of money market funds and U.S. Treasury debt securities reported at fair value.

Early Access Distributions

Early access distributions represent distributions from receiverships in excess of claims and claim adjustment expenses paid for the specific estate. These distributions are used to fund future claims and claim adjustment expense payments.

Investments

Debt securities purchased to be held for an indefinite period of time are classified as available-for-sale securities. Available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value with unrealized gains and temporary losses reported in other comprehensive (loss) income.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts on debt securities are determined using the effective interest method. Interest is recognized on an accrual basis. Certain purchased callable debt securities held at a premium are amortized to the earliest call date rather than maturity. Realized capital gains and losses are determined using the specific identification method and include gains and losses on investment sales in addition to write-downs in value due to other-than-temporary declines in value, if any. Inflation adjustments on Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) are recognized as unrealized gains until such time as they are paid, at which time they are recognized as realized gains. Deflation adjustments are recognized only to the extent the inflation factor is not reduced to an amount less than 1.00, as the Association is guaranteed (by the U.S. government) to receive at least the par amount of the securities at maturity.

The Association's investments are exposed to various risks, such as credit, interest rate, and overall market volatility. Due to the level of risk associated with certain securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the value of securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements.

The Association's available-for-sale investments are subject to a periodic impairment review. Investments are considered to be impaired when the fair value of the security is less than its amortized cost. Impairments are then assessed to determine whether they are other than temporary.

When other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security has occurred, the entire loss is recognized in earnings if the Association intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that the Association will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost. If the Association does not intend to sell the security and it is more likely than not that the entity will not be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost, the portion of the other-than-temporary impairment related to credit loss is recognized in earnings, and the amount of other-than-temporary impairment related to all other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income. Any subsequent recoveries in fair value of available-for-sale debt securities are recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income.

Securities Lending Arrangements

The Association engages in transactions where certain securities in its portfolio are loaned to other institutions, generally for a short period of time. The Association enters into securities lending transactions and recognizes the collateral received and the corresponding liability to return the collateral. Cash received for collateral is reinvested in a fund managed by Northern Trust that consists of various short-term investments (primarily certificates of deposit and commercial paper). Noncash collateral consists of various Federal National Mortgage Association mortgage-backed securities.

Property and Equipment

The Association's policy is to depreciate or amortize the cost of property and equipment over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method. The cost of leasehold improvements is amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset at inception or the remaining lease term. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to expenses when incurred.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Unpaid Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses

Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses represent the estimated net cost of all reported claims incurred through December 31, 2021 and 2020. Once a member insurer becomes insolvent and is declared insolvent, the Association becomes responsible for processing its covered claims. The unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses are estimated using past experience and statistical analysis. These estimates are based upon the facts in each case and the Association's experience with similar cases. Establishing amounts for claims and claim adjustment expenses is an estimation process. Many factors can ultimately affect the final settlement of a claim and, therefore, the amount that is needed in establishing the liability. Although considerable variability is inherent in such estimates, management believes the unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses are adequate. The estimates are continually reviewed and adjusted as necessary as experience develops or new information becomes known. Such adjustments are reflected in current operations as the need for such adjustments becomes apparent.

Member Assessments

The Association can fund its operations by assessing its member insurers and by then seeking reimbursement from the assets of the estate of the insolvent member insurer. There are two classes of assessment that may be made against member insurers: Class A (Administrative) and Class B (Insolvency).

- Class A assessments are made for the purpose of meeting general operating and administrative costs and expenses (e.g., general overhead expenses and covered claim adjustment expenses).
- Class B assessments are made against solvent member insurers in order to provide the funds needed that enable the Association to fulfill its statutory obligations to protect Texas residents against loss due to failure in performance of contractual obligations (covered claims payments) due to the insolvency of a member insurer.

Assessments are determined by the Association's board of directors and are made in the proportion that the net direct written premiums of the insurer for the calendar year preceding the assessment bear to the net direct written premiums of all member insurers for that year. In 2021, the Association issued a Class B assessment of $55,000,000 for the auto line of business. No assessments were issued in 2020.

Revenue Recognition

The Association recognizes revenue when assessed to the members of the Association. Distributions from receiverships are recognized when received by the Association to the extent they are not in excess of cumulative claims and claim adjustment expense paid for the specific estate (early access distributions).

Loans Receivable/Allowance for Uncollectible Loans

Loans receivable represent claims and claim adjustment expenses made on behalf of receiverships for which a distribution has not been received. Due to the inherent uncertainty related to the collection of loans receivable, the Association has established an allowance for uncollectible loans equal to the balance of loans receivable as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. The Association writes off a loan receivable and its related allowance when a receivership is closed by the state. Repayments of loans receivable are recorded as revenue when received from receiverships.

Income Taxes

The Association is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Association is also exempt from payment of all fees and taxes levied by the State of Texas or any of its subdivisions except taxes levied on real and personal property.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Accounting principles generally require that recognized revenue, expenses, gains, and losses be included in net income. Certain changes in assets and liabilities, however, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale debt securities, are reported as a direct adjustment to the equity section of the balance sheet. Such items, along with net income, are considered components of comprehensive (loss) income.

Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, which will supersede the current lease requirements in Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 840. The ASU requires lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and related lease liability for all leases, with a limited exception for short-term leases. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with the classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the statement of operations. Currently, leases are classified as either capital or operating, with only capital leases recognized on the balance sheet. The reporting of lease-related expenses in the statements of operations and cash flows will be generally consistent with the current guidance. The new lease guidance will be effective for the Association's year ending December 31, 2022 and will be applied using a modified retrospective transition method to the beginning of the year of adoption. The effect of applying the new lease guidance on the financial statements is expected to increase long-term assets and long-term liabilities on the balance sheet. The changes in equity are not expected to be significant, as recognition and measurement of expenses and cash flows for leases will be substantially the same under the new standard.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. The ASU includes changes to the accounting and measurement of financial assets, including the Association's accounts receivable and held-to-maturity debt securities, by requiring the Association to recognize an allowance for all expected losses over the life of the financial asset at origination. This is different from the current practice where an allowance is not recognized until the losses are considered probable. The ASU also changes the way credit losses are recognized for available-for-sale debt securities. Credit losses are recognized through the recording of an allowance rather than as a write-down of the carrying value. The new guidance will be effective for the Association's year ending December 31, 2023. Upon adoption, the ASU will be applied using a modified retrospective transition method to equity to the beginning of the earliest period presented. A prospective transition approach is required for debt securities for which other-than-temporary impairment has been recognized before the effective date. The Association is still evaluating the impact the new standard will have on its financial statements but does not expect it to be significant.

Subsequent Events

The financial statements and related disclosures include evaluation of events up through and including April 4, 2022, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 3 - Investment Income

Investment income is composed of the following for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
Investment income:		
Debt securities	$ 8,459,057	$ 9,501,651
Cash and cash equivalents	4,245	49,802
Gross investment income	8,463,302	9,551,453
Investment expenses	(633,836)	(564,134)
Net investment income	$ 7,829,466	$ 8,987,319

Note 4 - Investments

Investments in securities classified as available for sale mature as follows:

	2021			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury	$ 227,554,162	$ 1,710,161	$ (1,977,070)	$ 227,287,253
U.S. government agencies	23,071,110	516,102	(57,919)	23,529,293
Corporate	102,831,459	2,519,840	(546,193)	104,805,106
U.S. government RMBS (primarily FHLMC and FNMA pools)	42,597,102	804,663	(220,715)	43,181,050
Municipal	63,670,276	2,491,354	(247,734)	65,913,896
Total	$ 459,724,109	$ 8,042,120	$ (3,049,631)	$ 464,716,598

	2020			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury	$ 198,213,191	$ 4,599,189	$ (414,577)	$ 202,397,803
U.S. government agencies	36,686,471	1,388,052	-	38,074,523
Corporate	111,736,892	7,021,297	(4,518)	118,753,671
U.S. government RMBS (primarily FHLMC and FNMA pools)	56,014,170	2,252,137	(392)	58,265,915
Municipal	68,649,388	4,736,198	-	73,385,586
Total	$ 471,300,112	$ 19,996,873	$ (419,487)	$ 490,877,498

Note 4 - Investments (Continued)

The amortized cost and fair value of the Association's investments in debt securities as of December 31, 2021 by contractual maturity are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Due to uncertainties related to prepayments of government residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), the Association does not project future cash flows for these securities.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 17,557,160	$ 17,670,465
Due after one year through five years	188,044,599	190,111,947
Due after five years through ten years	209,948,259	211,859,864
Due after ten years	1,576,989	1,893,272
U.S. government RMBS	42,597,102	43,181,050
Total	$ 459,724,109	$ 464,716,598

During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, sales proceeds, gross realized gains, and gross realized losses on securities classified as available for sale were as follows:

	2021	2020
Sales proceeds	$ 446,986,524	$ 450,753,249
Gross realized gains	$ 1,587,472	$ 8,321,148
Gross realized losses	(2,142,891)	(113,968)
Net realized (loss) gain	$ (555,419)	$ 8,207,180

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the portfolio included 139 and 9 securities, respectively, that were in an unrealized loss position. Unrealized losses on securities were predominately due to changes in interest rates in the Association's U.S. Treasury and government securities, corporate securities, mortgage-backed U.S. government RMBS, and municipal securities. No other-than-temporary losses were recognized for any of the Association's investment securities during 2021 and 2020.

The following tables show the gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Association's investments with unrealized losses that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. The amounts are segregated into those investments that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or greater and those in a continuous loss position for less than 12 months as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

	2021					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Debt securities:						
U.S. Treasury	$ (1,699,513)	$167,294,953	$ (277,557)	$ 9,012,582	$ (1,977,070)	$ 176,307,535
U.S. government agencies	(57,919)	8,268,325	-	-	(57,919)	8,268,325
Corporate	(546,193)	32,738,817	-	-	(546,193)	32,738,817
U.S. government RMBS (primarily FHLMC and FNMA pools)	(199,813)	15,459,309	(20,902)	836,347	(220,715)	16,295,656
Municipal	(247,734)	14,830,673	-	-	(247,734)	14,830,673
Total	$ (2,751,172)	$238,592,077	$ (298,459)	$ 9,848,929	$ (3,049,631)	$ 248,441,006

Note 4 - Investments (Continued)

	2020					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Debt securities:						
U.S. Treasury	$ (414,577)	$ 43,697,031	$ -	$ -	$ (414,577)	$ 43,697,031
Corporate	(1,243)	840,577	(3,275)	1,006,195	(4,518)	1,846,772
U.S. government RMBS (primarily FHLMC and FNMA pools)	(392)	876,846	-	-	(392)	876,846
Total	$ (416,212)	$ 45,414,454	$ (3,275)	$ 1,006,195	$ (419,487)	$ 46,420,649

Note 5 - Fair Value Measurements

Accounting standards require certain assets and liabilities be reported at fair value in the financial statements and provide a framework for establishing that fair value. The framework for determining fair value is based on a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

Fair values determined by Level 1 inputs use quoted prices in active markets for identical assets that the Association has the ability to access.

Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs use other inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly. These Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets and other inputs, such as interest rates and yield curves, that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs, including inputs that are available in situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the related asset. These Level 3 fair value measurements are based primarily on management's own estimates using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques taking into account the characteristics of the asset.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The Association's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset.

Investments that are measured at fair value using net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy below.

Note 5 - Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The following tables present information about the Association's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the valuation techniques used by the Association to determine those fair values:

	Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis at December 31, 2021			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance at December 31, 2021
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury	$ -	$ 227,287,253	$ -	$ 227,287,253
U.S. government agencies	-	23,529,293	-	23,529,293
Corporate	-	104,805,106	-	104,805,106
U.S. government RMBS (primarily FHLMC and FNMA pools)	-	43,181,050	-	43,181,050
Municipal	-	65,913,896	-	65,913,896
Securities lending collateral - U.S. government RMBS (primarily FHLMC and FNMA pools)	-	50,842,177	-	50,842,177
Total debt securities	-	515,558,775	-	515,558,775
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	4,064,565	-	-	4,064,565
U.S. Treasury	-	9,529,566	-	9,529,566
Total cash equivalents	4,064,565	9,529,566	-	13,594,131
Total	$ 4,064,565	$ 525,088,341	$ -	529,152,906
Securities lending collateral fund at NAV				5,419,963
Total assets				$ 534,572,869

Note 5 - Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

	Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis at December 31, 2020			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance at December 31, 2020
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury	$ -	$ 202,397,803	$ -	$ 202,397,803
U.S. government agencies	-	38,074,523	-	38,074,523
Corporate	-	118,753,671	-	118,753,671
U.S. government RMBS (primarily FHLMC and FNMA pools)	-	58,265,915	-	58,265,915
Municipal	-	73,385,586	-	73,385,586
Securities lending collateral - U.S. government RMBS (primarily FHLMC and FNMA pools)	-	27,779,296	-	27,779,296
Total debt securities	-	518,656,794	-	518,656,794
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	5,110,700	-	-	5,110,700
U.S. Treasury	-	9,779,819	-	9,779,819
Total cash equivalents	5,110,700	9,779,819	-	14,890,519
Total	$ 5,110,700	$ 528,436,613	$ -	533,547,313
Securities lending collateral fund at NAV				2,147,951
Total assets				$ 535,695,264

The following summarizes the valuation methodology used in determining fair value measurements of the significant classes of the Association's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Level 1 Measurements

Money market funds - The fair value of these funds is based on unadjusted prices for the identical security in active markets that the Association can access.

Level 2 Measurements

U.S. Treasury, U.S. government agencies, and corporate - The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields, and credit spread.

U.S. government RMBS (primarily FHLMC and FNMA pools) - The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields, prepayment speeds, collateral performance, and credit spreads.

Municipal - The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active. Other characteristics used in this process include section/subsector of issuance, credit quality, and structural elements (coupon, maturity, redemption provisions, etc.).

Note 5 - Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Investments in Entities that Calculate Net Asset Value per Share

The Association holds shares or interests in investment companies at year end where the fair value of the investment held is estimated based on net asset value per share (or its equivalent) of the investment company. See Note 14 for further information.

Note 6 - Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are summarized as follows:

	2021	2020	Depreciable Life - Years
Telephone systems	$ 78,817	$ 78,817	10
Furniture and fixtures	1,062,272	1,059,332	10
Computer equipment and software	1,630,986	1,673,457	5
Leasehold improvements	310,558	310,558	Life of lease
Total cost	3,082,633	3,122,164	
Accumulated depreciation	2,799,297	2,764,487	
Net property and equipment	$ 283,336	$ 357,677	

Depreciation and amortization expense for 2021 and 2020 was $61,193 and $50,990, respectively.

Note 7 - Membership Assessments

The Association is authorized by the Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 462, Subchapter D, to assess member insurers in amounts necessary to pay both claims and administrative expenses of the Association. The current annual assessment ability is estimated below using the applicable 2020 premium information available from the Texas Department of Insurance and the Texas Comptroller's Office:

	Premium Base	Assessment Capability
Line of business:		
Automobile	$ 26,565,111,092	$ 531,302,222
Other lines	24,746,573,465	494,931,469
Workers' compensation	2,419,901,269	48,398,025
Total	$ 53,731,585,826	$ 1,074,631,716

In the event of a natural disaster or other catastrophic event, the Association may apply to the governor of Texas for authority to assess each member insurer that writes insurance coverage, other than motor vehicle or workers' compensation coverage, an additional amount not to exceed 2 percent of the insurer's net direct written premium for the preceding calendar year.

In the event that management believes the liabilities related to previous assessments have been successfully run down, refunds of prior member assessments will be redistributed back to members based upon the percentage of the member's original assessment. The were no refund assessments redistributed to members during 2021 and 2020.

Note 8 - Unpaid Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses

The Association established liabilities for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses on reported and unreported claims of insured losses. These liabilities are based on management's estimates of the ultimate cost to settle all claims incurred. The establishment of appropriate liabilities is an inherently uncertain process. Changes in prior year liability estimates, which may be material, are reflected in the results of operations in the period such changes are determined to be needed.

The following summarizes activity in the liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
Net balance at January 1	$ 299,053,143	$ 330,261,023
Incurred (recovered) related to:		
Current year	24,206,175	7,786,686
Prior years	67,695,854	(19,890,765)
Total incurred (recovered)	91,902,029	(12,104,079)
Paid related to:		
Current year	4,089,678	1,397,406
Prior years	33,566,549	17,706,395
Total paid	37,656,227	19,103,801
Net unpaid claims and claim adjustment expense as of December 31	$ 353,298,945	$ 299,053,143

The liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses consists of estimates to settle claims of insolvent insurers. Once a member insurer becomes insolvent and is designated as impaired by the commissioner of insurance, the Association becomes responsible for processing its covered claims. Claim files from the insolvent company are forwarded to the Association for claim handling and adjusting. The increase in 2021 incurred losses is a result of larger new member insurer insolvencies designated as impaired by the commissioner of insurance during 2021. Losses incurred related to prior years increased by approximately $68 million in 2021 as a result of unfavorable development in the auto line of business. This development is primarily due to a large receivership received by the Association in December 2020 where reserves were adjusted in 2021 when the claim information was received. Losses incurred related to prior years decreased by approximately $19 million in 2020 as a result of favorable development in the workers' compensation line of business. The Association believes it has, or has access to through its assessment authority, sufficient resources to fulfill its responsibilities with respect to member insurer insolvencies.

As noted in Note 7, the Association has the authority to assess members as necessary in subsequent years to meet its responsibility to pay claims of impaired companies. Assessment ability and recorded unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses as of December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Unpaid Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses	Annual Assessment Capability
Line of business:		
Automobile	$ 62,479,083	$ 531,302,222
Other lines	15,333,063	494,931,469
Workers' compensation	250,805,447	48,398,025
Loss adjustment expenses	24,681,352	No limit
Total	$ 353,298,945	

Note 9 - Employee Benefit Plans

The Association sponsors a 401(a) plan that is open to all employees. The plan provides for the Association to match a portion of the employee's contributions based on a percentage of salary contributed by participants in the plan and may also contribute a discretionary amount for profit sharing. The Association's total contributions to the plan totaled $209,477 and $225,463 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Note 10 - Operating Leases

The Association leases office space under an operating lease agreement for the period from December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2024. Rental expense was $695,484 and $646,980 for 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Future minimum annual commitments under these operating leases are as follows:

Years Ending December 31	Amount
2022	$ 601,111
2023	621,970
2024	570,139
Total	$ 1,793,220

Note 11 - Loans Receivable and Early Access Distributions

Loans receivable consist of advances to, claim payments made, and expenses paid on behalf of impaired insurers. Early access distributions consist of distributions from receiverships. An allowance is made for all loans receivable, which makes all loans expensed as claims are paid. Any repayments of loans to the Association are recorded as revenue when received. Loans receivable by line of business as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
Administrative	$ 35,310,533	$ 22,684,088
Automobile	44,419,994	39,241,693
Other lines	93,330,483	88,674,492
Workers' compensation	166,319,362	159,862,286
Total	339,380,372	310,462,559
Less allowance for uncollectible loans	(339,380,372)	(310,462,559)
Net loans receivable	$ -	$ -

Note 11 - Loans Receivable and Early Access Distributions (Continued)

The following table represents collections on the loans receivable over the last 10 years. Collections on the loans receivable include distributions and subrogation and salvage recoveries, which are reported separately on the statement of income and comprehensive income. The variability of collection by year is significant and is affected by the composition of open estates as of the balance sheet date. It is also difficult to estimate collectible amounts in a given year; as a result, the Association elected to establish an uncollectible amount equivalent to the loan balance. This allows the Association to recognize revenue accurately per annum, as distributions are received from the receivership estates, which is consistent with revenue recognition criteria, as required by GAAP.

	Receivable at Start of Year	Distributions/ Recoveries	Percentage
2021	$ 310,462,559	$ 10,591,287	3.4 %
2020	301,663,408	12,652,468	4.2 %
2019	328,599,079	51,197,896	15.6 %
2018	313,527,203	18,293,716	5.8 %
2017	291,362,257	19,565,825	6.7 %
2016	269,531,814	22,746,826	8.4 %
2015	254,291,186	35,452,683	13.9 %
2014	245,064,425	40,297,366	16.4 %
2012	230,831,989	21,133,024	9.2 %
2012	406,913,234	21,300,753	5.2 %

Note 12 - Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits

The Association maintains cash balances at various financial institutions. Cash accounts are insured up to $250,000 per depositor. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Association's cash balances totaled $52,299,577 and $12,656,319, respectively. During most of the year, the Association's cash balances are in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance coverage. Management believes the Association's cash balances are held in high-quality institutions, and, therefore, the Association's credit risk is at an acceptable level.

Note 13 - Concentrations

Most of the Association's business activity, assessment revenue, and advances are derived from the insurance industry in the state of Texas. At year end, all of the Association's loans receivable are from companies that are operating or have operated in Texas.

Note 14 - Securities Lending

The Association participates in a securities lending program with Northern Trust, its custodian, primarily for its U.S. Treasury and agency obligations. These securities are loaned in exchange for collateral, which can be in the form of cash, U.S. Treasury securities, or Federal National Mortgage Association mortgage-backed securities. Collateral under the securities lending program is maintained at a minimum of 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. Both the collateral and the securities loaned are marked to market on a daily basis so that all loaned securities are more than fully collateralized at all times. Collateral received is invested in a segregated account managed by Northern Trust. The agreement term is indefinite; however, the Association may terminate a loan at any time, whereby Northern Trust shall deliver equivalent securities to the Association within (a) the customary delivery period for such securities, (b) five business days, or (c) the time negotiated for such delivery by the Association and Northern Trust, whichever period is least, and the Association shall concurrently therewith deliver collateral identical to the collateral provided by Northern Trust.

Note 14 - Securities Lending (Continued)

Although the Association's securities lending activities are collateralized as described above and the terms of the securities lending agreement with Northern Trust require Northern Trust to comply with government rules and regulations related to the lending securities held by the Association, the securities lending program involves both market and credit risk. In this context, market risk refers to the possibility that the borrower of securities will be unable to collateralize its loan upon a sudden material change in the fair value of the loaned securities or the collateral, or that Northern Trust's investment of collateral received from the borrowers of the Association's securities may be subject to unfavorable market fluctuations. Credit risk refers to the possibility that counterparties involved in the securities lending program may fail to perform in accordance with the terms of their contracts.

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the fair value of securities loaned in the portfolio was $54,866,931 and $29,234,357, respectively. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, collateral held for securities lending was $56,262,140 and $29,927,247, respectively. Noncash collateral received in the form of Federal National Mortgage Association mortgage-backed securities was $50,842,177 and $27,779,296 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Cash collateral received was $5,419,963 and $2,147,951 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, which was reinvested in a fund held by Northern Trust. This fund consists of various short-term investments (primarily certificates of deposit and commercial paper). The value of the collateral held and a corresponding liability to return the collateral have been reported on the accompanying balance sheet. The collateral can only be accessed in the event that the institution borrowing the securities is in default under the lending agreement. As a result of these restrictions, the securities lending activities are considered to be noncash investing and financing activities.

The remaining contractual maturities of the Association's securities lending agreements disaggregated by class of collateral pledged are as follows as of December 31, 2021:

	Overnight and Continuous
U.S. government agencies	$ 51,126,857
Corporate	5,135,283
Total	$ 56,262,140

Additional Information

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Independent Auditor's Report on Additional Information

To the Board of Directors
Texas Property and Casualty
Insurance Guaranty Association

We have audited the financial statements of Texas Property and Casualty Insurance Guaranty Association as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and have issued our report thereon dated April 4, 2022, which contained an unmodified opinion on those financial statements. Our audits were performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The schedule of operating expenses is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from, and relates directly to, the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

April 4, 2022

Texas Property and Casualty Insurance Guaranty Association

Schedule of Operating Expenses

Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

	Year ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Employment expenses	$ 4,147,649	$ 4,330,053
Employee relations	8,500	7,601
Education and staff development	61,402	6,477
Contract labor	5,412	-
Legal fees	67,207	71,177
Audit fees	45,935	61,291
Leasehold improvements	11,019	10,639
Office rent and overhead	695,484	646,980
Insurance - General	97,545	68,923
Furniture and equipment	22,396	18,912
Equipment rental	2,724	1,552
Computer systems	352,640	338,275
Telephone and telecommunications	31,729	26,281
Office supplies	17,786	23,429
Postage	47,869	27,894
Printing	5,922	5,864
Travel expenses	6,994	7,903
Professional meetings	2,504	-
Reference materials	16,490	15,354
Subscriptions and professional dues	145,814	160,298
Property taxes	7,456	7,848
Depreciation and amortization expense	61,193	50,990
Total operating expenses	$ 5,861,670	$ 5,887,741