

MERCURY GENERAL CORP
Form 10-Q
May 08, 2009

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)

OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2009

Commission File No. 001-12257

MERCURY GENERAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California
(State or other jurisdiction of

incorporation or organization)

95-2211612
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

4484 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California

90010

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(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (323) 937-1060

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ☐

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

At April 30, 2009, the Registrant had issued and outstanding an aggregate of 54,769,713 shares of its Common Stock.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements****MERCURY GENERAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands, except share data)

(unaudited)

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Investments:		
Fixed maturities trading, at fair value (amortized cost \$2,731,008; \$2,728,471)	\$ 2,585,225	\$ 2,481,673
Equity securities trading, at fair value (cost \$392,577; \$403,773)	225,907	247,391
Short-term investments, at fair value (cost \$94,106; \$208,278)	94,085	204,756
Total investments	2,905,217	2,933,820
Cash	178,844	35,396
Receivables:		
Premiums receivable	271,361	268,227
Premium notes	30,190	25,699
Accrued investment income	36,991	36,540
Other	10,400	9,526
Total receivables	348,942	339,992
Deferred policy acquisition costs	188,745	200,005
Fixed assets, net	198,675	191,777
Current income taxes	8,101	43,378
Deferred income taxes	162,916	171,025
Goodwill	42,850	5,206
Other intangible assets	71,482	
Other assets	26,190	29,596
Total assets	\$ 4,131,962	\$ 3,950,195
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	\$ 1,092,245	\$ 1,133,508
Unearned premiums	884,496	879,651
Notes payable	275,888	158,625
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	116,094	93,864
Other liabilities	203,895	190,496
Total liabilities	2,572,618	2,456,144
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock without par value or stated value:		
Authorized 70,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 54,769,713 in 2009 and 54,763,713 shares in 2008	71,827	71,428
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(868)	(876)
Retained earnings	1,488,385	1,423,499

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Total shareholders' equity	1,559,344	1,494,051
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 4,131,962	\$ 3,950,195

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

MERCURY GENERAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Revenues:		
Net premiums earned	\$ 666,063	\$ 720,916
Net investment income	37,914	39,299
Net realized investment gains (losses)	81,314	(92,137)
Other	1,667	1,294
 Total revenues	 786,958	 669,372
Expenses:		
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	444,292	483,473
Policy acquisition costs	147,531	160,141
Other operating expenses	53,486	44,315
Interest	1,546	510
 Total expenses	 646,855	 688,439
 Income (loss) before income taxes	 140,103	 (19,067)
Income tax expense (benefit)	43,450	(15,106)
 Net income (loss)	 \$ 96,653	 \$ (3,961)
 Basic earnings per share (weighted average shares outstanding 54,767,313 in 2009 and 54,729,913 in 2008)	 \$ 1.76	 \$ (0.07)
 Diluted earnings per share (weighted average shares 55,091,471 as adjusted by 324,158 for the dilutive effect of options in 2009 and 54,750,114 as adjusted by 20,201 for the dilutive effect of options in 2008) (1)	 \$ 1.75	 \$ (0.07)
 Dividends declared per share	 \$ 0.58	 \$ 0.58

- (1) The dilutive impact of incremental shares for 2008 is excluded from loss position in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

MERCURY GENERAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Net income (loss)	\$ 96,653	\$ (3,961)
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax:		
Gains (losses) on hedging instrument	12	(444)
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	12	(444)
Income tax expense (benefit) related to gains/losses on hedging instrument	4	(155)
Comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	\$ 96,661	\$ (4,250)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

MERCURY GENERAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 96,653	\$ (3,961)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	8,367	6,449
Net realized investment (gains) losses	(81,314)	92,137
Bond amortization, net	494	2,681
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	(2)	
Increase in premiums receivable	(3,134)	(2,487)
Increase in premiums notes receivable	(4,491)	(4,617)
Decrease (increase) in deferred policy acquisition costs	11,260	(737)
Decrease in unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	(41,263)	(61,392)
Increase in unearned premiums	4,845	8,305
Decrease (increase) in tax assets	43,384	(15,498)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	16,806	500
Decrease in trading securities in nature, net of realized gains and losses	3,209	6,811
Share-based compensation	164	169
Decrease in other payables	(6,322)	(804)
Other, net	2,202	4,613
Net cash provided by operating activities	50,858	32,169
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Fixed maturities available for sale in nature:		
Purchases	(78,862)	(243,740)
Sales	31,791	229,185
Calls or maturities	44,460	69,650
Equity securities available for sale in nature:		
Purchases	(63,982)	(123,031)
Sales	58,774	56,455
Net increase in payable for securities	26,255	7,394
Net decrease in short-term investments	110,775	19,829
Purchase of fixed assets	(10,315)	(25,237)
Sale of fixed assets	783	99
Business acquisition, net of cash acquired	(115,048)	
Other, net	(509)	(6,716)
Net cash used in investing activities	4,122	(16,112)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Dividends paid to shareholders	(31,767)	(31,743)
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	2	
Proceeds from stock options exercised	233	
Proceeds from bank loan	120,000	18,000
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	88,468	(13,743)
Net increase in cash	143,448	2,314
Cash:		

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Beginning of the period	35,396	48,245
End of the period	\$ 178,844	\$ 50,559
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Interest paid during the period	\$ 2,499	\$ 2,571
Income taxes paid during the period	\$ 66	\$ 391
Net realized (losses) gains from sale of investments	\$ (16,204)	\$ 3,402

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

MERCURY GENERAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Mercury General Corporation and its directly and indirectly wholly owned insurance and non-insurance subsidiaries (collectively, the Company). The insurance subsidiaries are Mercury Casualty Company (MCC), Mercury Insurance Company, California Automobile Insurance Company, California General Underwriters Insurance Company, Mercury Insurance Company of Illinois, Mercury Insurance Company of Georgia, Mercury Indemnity Company of Georgia, Mercury National Insurance Company, American Mercury Insurance Company, American Mercury Lloyds Insurance Company (AML), Mercury County Mutual Insurance Company (MCM), Mercury Insurance Company of Florida and Mercury Indemnity Company of America. The non-insurance subsidiaries are Mercury Select Management Company, Inc. (MSMC), American Mercury MGA, Inc., Concord Insurance Services, Inc., Mercury Insurance Services, LLC, Mercury Group, Inc., AIS Management LLC, Auto Insurance Specialists, LLC (AIS) and PoliSeek AIS Insurance Solutions, Inc. (PoliSeek). AML is not owned by the Company, but is controlled by the Company through its attorney-in-fact, MSMC. MCM is not owned by the Company, but is controlled through a management contract and therefore its results are included in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), which differ in some respects from those filed in reports to insurance regulatory authorities. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant assumptions in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements relate to losses, loss adjustment expenses and valuation allowance on deferred tax assets. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates (See Note 1 Significant Accounting Policies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008).

The financial data of the Company included herein have been prepared without audit. In the opinion of management, all material adjustments of a normal recurring nature necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position at March 31, 2009 and the results of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows for the periods presented have been made. Operating results and cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior-period balances to conform to the current-period presentation.

2. Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141(R)). While SFAS No. 141(R) retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141), that the acquisition method (referred to as the purchase method in SFAS No. 141) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination, SFAS No. 141(R) significantly changes the accounting for business combinations in a number of areas including the treatment of contingent consideration, contingencies, and acquisition costs. SFAS No. 141(R) requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date. This replaces the cost-allocation process, which required the cost of an acquisition to be allocated to the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. Additionally, SFAS No. 141(R) requires costs incurred to effect the acquisition to be recognized separately from the acquisition rather than included in the cost allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. SFAS No. 141(R) requires the acquirer to recognize goodwill as of the acquisition date, measured as a residual, which in most types of business combinations will result in measuring goodwill as the excess of the consideration transferred plus the fair value of any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired. In addition, under SFAS No. 141(R), changes in deferred tax asset valuation allowances and acquired income tax uncertainties in a business combination after the measurement period impact income tax expense. Effective January 1, 2009, MCC acquired all of the membership interests of AIS Management LLC, a California limited liability company, which is the parent company of AIS and PoliSeek. The acquisition was accounted in accordance with SFAS No. 141(R). The adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities-an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133 (SFAS No. 161). SFAS No. 161 amends SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS No. 133) by requiring expanded disclosures about an entity's derivative instruments and

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hedging activities, but does not change the scope of accounting of SFAS No. 133. SFAS No. 161 requires increased qualitative disclosures such as how and why an entity is using a derivative instrument; how the entity is accounting for its derivative instrument and hedged item under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations; and how the instrument affects the entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Quantitative disclosures should include information about the fair value of the derivative instrument, including gains and losses, and should contain more detailed information about the location of the derivative instrument in the entity's financial statements. Credit-risk disclosures should include information about the existence and nature of credit-risk-related contingent features included in derivative instruments. Credit-risk-related contingent features can be defined as those that require entities, upon the occurrence of a credit event such as a credit rating downgrade, to settle derivative instruments or post collateral. The Company adopted SFAS No. 161 on January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 161 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FAS 142-3, Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets (FSP FAS 142-3). FSP FAS 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No.142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company adopted FSP FAS 142-3 on January 1, 2009. The adoption of FSP FAS 142-3 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

On April 1, 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FAS 141(R)-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies (FSP FAS 141(R)-1). Under FSP FAS 141(R)-1, an acquirer is required to recognize at fair value an asset acquired or liability assumed in a business combination that arises from a contingency if the acquisition-date fair value of that asset or liability can be determined during the measurement period. The Company adopted FSP FAS 141(R)-1 on January 1, 2009. The adoption of FSP FAS 141(R)-1 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3. Acquisition

On October 10, 2008, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement (the Purchase Agreement) with Aon Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and Aon Services Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation. Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement effective January 1, 2009, the Company acquired all of the membership interests of AIS Management LLC, a California limited liability company, which is the parent company of AIS and PoliSeek. AIS is a major producer of automobile insurance in the state of California and was the Company's largest independent broker. This preexisting relationship did not require measurement at the date of acquisition as there was no settlement of executory contracts between the Company and AIS as part of the acquisition.

Goodwill of \$38 million arising from the acquisition consists largely of the efficiencies and economies of scale expected from combining the operations of the Company and AIS, and is expected to be fully deductible for income tax purposes.

The total cost of the acquisition has been allocated to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based upon estimates of their fair values at the acquisition date. The following table summarizes the consideration paid for AIS and the allocation of the purchase price.

	January 1, 2009 (Amounts in thousands)
Consideration	
Cash	\$ 120,000
Fair value of total consideration transferred	\$ 120,000
Acquisition-related costs	\$ 2,000
Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Financial assets	\$ 12,875
Property, plant, and equipment	2,915
Favorable leases	1,725
Trade names	15,400
Customer relationships	51,200
Software & technology	4,850
Liabilities assumed	(6,608)
Total identifiable net assets	82,357
Goodwill	37,643
Total	\$ 120,000

The weighted-average amortization periods for intangible assets with definite lives, by asset class, are: 24 years for trade names, 11 years for customer relationships, 10 years for technology, 2 years for software and 3 years for lease agreements.

A contingent consideration arrangement requires the Company to pay the former owner of AIS up to an undiscounted maximum amount of \$34.7 million. The potential undiscounted amount of all future payments that the Company could be required to make under the contingent consideration arrangement is between \$0 and \$34.7 million. Based on the projected performance of the AIS business over the next two years, the Company does not expect to pay the contingent consideration. That estimate is based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market, including management's projections of future cash flows, to which SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157) refers as Level 3 inputs. Key assumptions in determining the estimated contingent consideration include (a) a discount rate of 10.7% and (b) a decline in revenues ranging from 4% to 5%. As of May 7, 2009, the estimates for the contingent consideration arrangement, the range of outcomes, and the assumptions used to develop the estimates have not changed.

The fair value of the financial assets acquired includes cash, prepaid expenses and receivables from customers. Receivables of \$6.6 million at fair value were collected during the first quarter of 2009. The fair value of the liabilities assumed includes accounts payable and other accrued liabilities.

The following table reflects the amount of revenue and net income of AIS, which are included in the Company's consolidated statement of operations for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, and the revenue of the combined entity for the three-month period ended March 31, 2008, had the acquisition date been January 1, 2008.

	Three Months ended March 31, 2008 (pro forma) (Amounts in thousands)	
Combined entity (1)		
Revenues (2)	\$	672,005
	Three Months ended March 31, 2009 (Amounts in thousands)	
AIS		
Commission revenues (3)	\$	2,755
Net income (3)(4)	\$	1,831

- (1) 2008 pro forma net income for the combined entity is not available, as AIS was previously consolidated into its parent company and separate financial statements were not available.
- (2) Includes net premiums earned, net investment income, net realized investment gains/losses and commission revenues.
- (3) Excludes commissions related to intercompany transactions with the Company's insurance subsidiaries.
- (4) Includes amortization of intangible assets of \$1.2 million, net of tax.

4. Investments

The following table reflects the composition of the Company's investment portfolio:

	March 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Cost (1)	Fair Value (Amounts in thousands)	Cost (1)	Fair Value
Fixed maturity securities:				
Taxable bonds	\$ 290,235	\$ 259,029	\$ 313,218	\$ 286,441
Tax-exempt state and municipal bonds	2,391,394	2,305,854	2,360,874	2,179,178
Redeemable preferred stock	49,379	20,342	54,379	16,054
Total fixed maturity securities	2,731,008	2,585,225	2,728,471	2,481,673
Equity securities:				
Common stocks	371,578	216,889	382,774	236,770
Non-redeemable preferred stocks	20,999	9,018	20,999	10,621

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Total equity securities	392,577	225,907	403,773	247,391
Short-term investments	94,106	94,085	208,278	204,756
Total investments	\$ 3,217,691	\$ 2,905,217	\$ 3,340,522	\$ 2,933,820

(1) Fixed maturity securities at amortized cost, and equity securities and short-term investments at cost.

Fixed maturity securities include debt securities and redeemable preferred stocks, which may have fixed or variable principal payment schedules, may be held for indefinite periods of time, and may be used as a part of the Company's asset/liability strategy or sold in response to changes in interest rates, anticipated prepayments, risk/reward characteristics, liquidity needs, tax planning considerations or other economic factors. Fixed maturity securities are reported at fair value. Equity securities include common stocks, non-redeemable preferred stocks and other risk investments and are reported at quoted fair values. Short-term investments include money market accounts, options and short-term bonds expected to mature within one year.

At March 31, 2009, approximately 79% of the Company's total investment portfolio at fair value and 89% of its total fixed maturity investments at fair value were invested in tax-exempt state and municipal bonds. Shorter duration redeemable preferred stocks and collateralized mortgage obligations together represented 7% of the Company's total investment portfolio at fair value. Equity holdings consist of perpetual preferred stocks and dividend-bearing common stocks on which dividend income is partially tax-sheltered by the 70% corporate dividend exclusion. At March 31, 2009, short-term investments consisted of highly rated short-duration securities redeemable on a daily or weekly basis. The Company does not have any material direct equity investment in subprime lenders.

5. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115" (SFAS No. 159). The losses due to changes in fair value for items measured at fair value pursuant to election of the fair value option are included in net realized investment gains (losses) in the Company's consolidated statements of operations, while the interest and dividend income on the investment holdings are recognized on an accrual basis on each measurement date and are included in net investment income in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The primary reasons for electing the fair value option were simplification and cost-benefit considerations as well as expansion of use of fair value measurement consistent with the long-term measurement objectives of the FASB for accounting for financial instruments. The following table reflects gains (losses) due to changes in fair value for items measured at fair value pursuant to election of the fair value option under SFAS No. 159:

	Three Months ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(Amounts in thousands)	
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 101,015	\$ (56,303)
Equity securities	(10,279)	(36,620)
Short-term investments	(3)	(364)
Total	\$ 90,733	\$ (93,287)

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments" (SFAS No. 155). SFAS No. 155 permits hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative that would otherwise require bifurcation to irrevocably be accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations. The Company adopted SFAS No. 155 on January 1, 2007. Since SFAS No. 159 incorporates accounting and disclosure requirements that are similar to those of SFAS No. 155, effective January 1, 2008, SFAS No. 159 rather than SFAS No. 155 is applied to the Company's fair value elections for hybrid financial instruments.

6. Fair Value Measurement

SFAS No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (the exit price). Accordingly, when market observable data is not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would be presumed to use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value are categorized based on the reliability of inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 Financial assets and financial liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Company can access.

Level 2 Financial assets and financial liabilities whose values are based on the following:

- a) Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- b) Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets; or
- c) Valuation models whose inputs are observable, directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 Financial assets and financial liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These inputs reflect the Company's estimates of the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the financial assets and financial liabilities.

The availability of observable inputs varies by instrument. In situations where fair value is based on internally developed pricing models or inputs that are unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. The degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is typically greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market disruption. In periods of market disruption, the ability to observe prices and inputs may be reduced for many instruments. This condition could cause an instrument to be reclassified from Level 1 to Level 2, or from Level 2 to Level 3.

Summary of Significant Valuation Techniques for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Company primarily utilizes independent pricing services to obtain fair values on its portfolio, with the exception of 1% of its portfolio at fair value where unadjusted broker quotes are obtained and less than 1% for which management performed discounted cash flow modeling.

Level 1 Measurements

U.S. government bonds and agencies: U.S. treasuries and agencies are priced using unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets in active markets.

Common stock; Other: Comprised of actively traded, exchange listed U.S. and international equity securities and valued based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets in active markets.

Short-term investments: Comprised of actively traded short-term bonds and money market funds that have daily quoted net asset values for identical assets.

Derivative contracts: Comprised of free-standing exchange listed derivatives that are actively traded and valued based on quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2 Measurements

Municipal securities: Valued based on models or matrices using inputs including quoted prices for identical or similar assets in active markets.

Mortgage-backed securities: Valued based on models or matrices using multiple observable inputs, such as benchmark yields, reported trades and broker/dealer quotes, for identical or similar assets in active markets.

Corporate securities: Valued based on a multi-dimensional model using multiple observable inputs, such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes and issue spreads, for identical or similar assets in active markets.

Redeemable and Non-redeemable preferred stock: Valued based on observable inputs, such as underlying and common stock of same issuer and appropriate spread over a comparable U.S. Treasury security, for identical or similar assets in active markets.

Derivative contracts; Notes payable: Derivative contracts are comprised of interest rate swaps that are valued based on models using inputs, such as interest rate yield curves, observable for substantially the full term of the contract.

Level 3 Measurements

Municipal securities: Comprised of certain distressed municipal securities for which valuation is based on models that are widely accepted in the financial services industry and require projections of future cash flows that are not market observable. Included in this category are \$3.3 million of auction rate securities (ARS). ARS are valued based on a discounted cash flow model with certain inputs that are significant to the valuation, but are not market observable.

The Company's total financial instruments at fair value are reflected in the consolidated balance sheets on a trade-date basis. Related unrealized gains or losses are recognized in net realized investment gains and losses in the consolidated statements of operations. Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs.

Assets Measured at Fair Value

The following table presents information about the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company to determine such fair value:

	March 31, 2009			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of March 31, 2009
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Assets				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. government bonds and agencies	\$ 8,597	\$	\$	\$ 8,597
Municipal securities		2,310,594	3,264	2,313,858
Mortgage-backed securities		177,641		177,641
Corporate securities		64,787		64,787
Redeemable preferred stock		20,342		20,342
Equity securities:				
Common stock:				
Public utilities	35,309			35,309
Banks, trusts and insurance companies	11,410			11,410
Industrial and other	170,170			170,170
Non-redeemable preferred stock		9,018		9,018
Short-term investments	94,085			94,085
Derivative contracts		9,527		9,527
Total assets at fair value	\$ 319,571	\$ 2,591,909	\$ 3,264	\$ 2,914,744
Liabilities				
Notes payable	\$	\$ 137,888	\$	\$ 137,888
Derivative contracts	1,846			1,846
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 1,846	\$ 137,888	\$	\$ 139,734
	December 31, 2008			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2008
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Assets				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. government bonds and agencies	\$ 9,898	\$	\$	\$ 9,898
Municipal securities		2,184,684	2,984	2,187,668
Mortgage-backed securities		202,326		202,326
Corporate securities		65,727		65,727
Redeemable preferred stock		16,054		16,054
Equity securities:				
Common stock:				
Public utilities	39,148			39,148
Banks, trusts and insurance companies	11,328			11,328
Industrial and other	186,294			186,294
Non-redeemable preferred stock		10,621		10,621
Short-term investments	204,756			204,756

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Derivative contracts		13,046		13,046
Total assets at fair value	\$ 451,424	\$ 2,492,458	\$ 2,984	\$ 2,946,866
Liabilities				
Notes payable	\$	\$ 139,276	\$	\$ 139,276
Derivative contracts	2,803			2,803
Other	2,492			2,492
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 5,295	\$ 139,276	\$	\$ 144,571

As required by SFAS No. 157, when the inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Thus, a Level 3 fair value measurement may include inputs that are observable (Level 1 or Level 2) and unobservable (Level 3).

The following table provides a summary of changes in fair value of Level 3 financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value at March 31, 2009. There were no Level 3 financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2008.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 Fixed Maturities (Amounts in thousands)
Fair value at December 31, 2008	\$ 2,984
Net purchases and (settlements)	(5)
Realized gains included in net realized investment gains	285
Fair value at March 31, 2009	\$ 3,264
The amount of total gains for the period included in earnings attributable to assets held at March 31, 2009	\$ 285

On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted SFAS No. 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities measured on a nonrecurring basis. At March 31, 2009, the Company had no applicable nonrecurring measurements of nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities.

7. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company is exposed to certain risks relating to its ongoing business operations. The primary risks managed by using derivative instruments are equity price risk and interest rate risk. Equity contracts on various equity securities are entered into to manage the price risk associated with forecasted purchases or sales of such securities. Interest rate swaps are entered into to manage interest rate risk associated with the Company's loans with fixed or floating rates.

Fair value hedge

Effective January 2, 2002, the Company entered into an interest rate swap of a 7.25% fixed rate obligation on a \$125 million senior note for a floating rate of LIBOR plus 107 basis points. The swap is designated as a fair value hedge and qualifies for the shortcut method under SFAS No. 133. In accordance with SFAS No. 133, the gain or loss on the derivative, as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, are recognized in current earnings. The Company includes the gain or loss on the hedged item in the same line item interest expense as the offsetting loss or gain on the related interest rate swaps as follows:

Income Statement Classification	Gains/(Losses) on Swap (Amounts in thousands)	Gains/(Losses) on Loan
Other revenue	\$ (1,399)	\$ 1,399

As of March 31, 2009, the total fair market value of the Company's interest rate swap designated as a fair value hedge was \$13.0 million.

Cash flow hedge

On March 3, 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap of a floating LIBOR rate on an \$18 million bank loan for a fixed rate of 3.75%. The swap is designated as a cash flow hedge and qualifies for the shortcut method under SFAS No. 133. In accordance with SFAS No. 133, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI) and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings.

As of March 31, 2009, the total fair market value of the Company's interest rate swap designated as a cash flow hedge was \$1.3 million.

Fair value amounts, and gains and losses on derivative instruments

The following tables provide the location and amounts of derivative fair values in the consolidated balance sheets and derivative gains and losses in the consolidated statements of operations:

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

	Asset Derivatives March 31,				Liability Derivatives March 31,			
	2009		2008		2009		2008	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Values	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Values	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Values	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Values
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under SFAS No. 133								
Interest rate contracts	Other assets	\$ 12,994	Other assets	\$ 12,320	Other liabilities	\$ 1,336	Other liabilities	\$ 444
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments under SFAS No. 133		\$ 12,994		\$ 12,320		\$ 1,336		\$ 444
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under SFAS No. 133								
Interest rate contract					Other liabilities	\$ 2,132		
Equity contracts	Investments	\$ 57	Other assets	\$ 3,834	Other liabilities	1,846	Other liabilities	\$ 5,981
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under SFAS No. 133		\$ 57		\$ 3,834		\$ 3,978		\$ 5,981
Total derivatives		\$ 13,051		\$ 16,154		\$ 5,314		\$ 6,425

**The Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Statements of Operations
for Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008**

		Location of Gain or (Loss)	Amount of Gain or (Loss)	
Derivatives in SFAS No. 133 Fair		Recognized in Income on	Recognized in Income on	
Value Hedging Relationships		Derivative	2009	2008
			(Amounts in thousands)	
Interest rate contracts		Interest expense	\$ 1,719	\$ 1,866
		Location of Gain or (Loss)	Amount of Gain or (Loss)	
Amount of Gain or (Loss)		Reclassified from Accumulated	Reclassified from Accumulated OCI	
Recognized in OCI on Derivative		OCI	into Income	
Derivatives in SFAS No. 133 Cash				
Flow Hedging Relationships		into Income	2009	2008
			(Amounts in thousands)	(Amounts in thousands)
Interest rate contracts		Other revenue	\$ 8	\$ (289)

Derivatives Not Designated as		Amount of Gain or (Loss)	
Hedging Instruments under	Location of Gain or (Loss)	Recognized in Income on Derivatives	
SFAS No. 133	Recognized in Income on Derivatives	2009	2008
		(Amounts in thousands)	
Interest rate contract	Other revenue	\$ (2,132)	\$
Equity contracts	Net realized investment gains	3,438	3,928
Total		\$ 1,306	\$ 3,928

The interest rate contract not designated as hedging instrument under SFAS No. 133 is an interest rate swap that the Company entered into on February 6, 2009. The purpose of the swap is to offset the variability of cash flows resulting from the variable interest rate of a \$120 million credit facility which was used for the acquisition of AIS.

Most equity contracts consist of covered calls. The Company writes covered calls on underlying equity positions held as an enhanced income strategy. This is permitted for the Company's insurance subsidiaries under statutory regulations. The risk associated with covered calls is managed through the strict capital limitations imposed by state insurance codes on derivatives trading.

For additional disclosures regarding equity contracts, see Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

8. Share-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for share-based compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS No. 123(R)), using the modified prospective transition method. Under this transition method, share-based compensation expense includes compensation expense for all share-based compensation awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of, January 1, 2006, based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123,

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. Share-based compensation expense for all share-based payment awards granted or modified on or after January 1, 2006 is based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R). The Company recognizes these compensation costs on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award, which is the option vesting term of four or five years, for only those shares expected to vest. The fair value of stock option awards is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the grant-date assumptions and weighted-average fair values.

9. Income Taxes

The Company accounts for uncertainty in income taxes in accordance with the FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN No. 48). FIN No. 48 provides guidance on financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return related to uncertainties in income taxes. FIN No. 48 prescribes a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold that must be met before a tax benefit can be recognized in the financial statements. For a tax position that meets the recognition threshold, the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement is recognized in the financial statements.

The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various states. Tax years that remain subject to examination by major taxing jurisdictions are 2005 through 2008 for federal taxes and 2001 through 2008 for California state taxes.

There were no material changes to the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits related to tax uncertainties during the three months ended March 31, 2009. The Company does not expect any changes in such unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months to have any significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Company recognizes interest and assessed penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as part of income taxes.

The Company is under examination by the California Franchise Tax Board (FTB) for tax years 2001 through 2005. The taxing authority has proposed significant adjustments to the Company's California tax liabilities. Management does not believe that the ultimate outcome of this examination will have a material impact on the Company's financial position. However, an unfavorable outcome may have a material impact on the Company's results of operations in the period of such resolution.

The Company accounts for current and deferred income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* . Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded with respect to temporary differences in the accounting treatment of items for financial reporting purposes and for income tax purposes. Where, in management's judgment and based on the weight of all available evidence, it is more likely than not that some amount of recorded deferred tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance is established for that portion which is not realizable.

At March 31, 2009, the Company's deferred income taxes were in a net asset position as a result of the fair value declines in the investment portfolio, which resulted from extreme volatility in the capital markets and a widening of credit spreads beyond historic norms in recent months. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on generating sufficient taxable income of an appropriate nature prior to their expiration. The Company believes that through the use of prudent tax planning strategies and the generation of capital gains, sufficient income will be realized in order to avoid losing a material portion of the benefits of its deferred tax assets. For the portion of the deferred tax assets related to its investment portfolio which are not expected to be realizable, the Company has recognized a valuation allowance of \$2.2 million at March 31, 2009. As a result, although realization is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that its deferred tax assets, net of the valuation allowance, will be realized.

10. Contingencies

The Company is, from time to time, named as a defendant in various lawsuits incidental to its insurance business. In most of these actions, plaintiffs assert claims for punitive damages which are not insurable under judicial decisions. The Company has established reserves for lawsuits in which the Company is able to estimate its potential exposure and the likelihood that the court will rule against the Company is probable. The Company vigorously defends these actions, unless a reasonable settlement appears appropriate. An unfavorable ruling against the Company in the actions currently pending may have a material impact on the Company's quarterly results of operations; however, it is not expected to be material to the Company's financial position. For a discussion of the Company's pending material litigation, see the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

11. Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly* (FSP FAS 157-4). FSP FAS 157-4 clarifies that when there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, some transactions may not be orderly. When the reporting entity concludes there has been a significant decrease in the

volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, further analysis of the information from that market is needed and significant adjustments to the related prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 157. FSP FAS 157-4 is effective for the interim reporting period ending June 30, 2009 and will be applied prospectively. The Company is assessing the impact of adopting FSP FAS 157-4 on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2). FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 clarifies the interaction of the factors that should be considered when determining whether a debt security is other-than-temporarily impaired. FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 is effective for the interim reporting period ending June 30, 2009. As the Company has adopted SFAS No. 159 for the purpose of recording the fair value of its investment portfolio, FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments (FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1). FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 amends FASB Statement No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 also amends APB Opinion No. 28, Interim Financial Reporting, to require related disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 is effective for the interim reporting period ending June 30, 2009. The Company is assessing the impact of adopting FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 on the Company's consolidated financial statement disclosures.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**I. Overview****A. General**

The operating results of property and casualty insurance companies are subject to significant quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year fluctuations due to the effect of competition on pricing, the frequency and severity of losses, natural disasters, general economic conditions, the general regulatory environment in those states in which an insurer operates, state regulation of premium rates, and other factors such as changes in tax laws. The property and casualty industry has been highly cyclical, with periods of high premium rates and shortages of underwriting capacity followed by periods of severe price competition and excess capacity. These cycles can have a large impact on the ability of the Company to grow and retain business. Additionally, with the adoption of SFAS No. 159, changes in the fair value of the investment portfolio are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations, which may result in volatility of earnings, particularly in times of high volatility in the capital markets.

The Company utilizes standard industry measures to report operating results that may not be presented in accordance with GAAP. Included within Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are non-GAAP financial measures, net premiums written, which represents the premiums charged on policies issued during a fiscal period less any reinsurance, and operating income, which represents net income excluding realized investment gains and losses, net of tax. These measures are not intended to replace, and should be read in conjunction with, the Company's GAAP financial results and are reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures, net premiums earned and net income, respectively, below in Results of Operations.

B. Operations

The Company generates its revenues through the sale of insurance policies, primarily covering personal automobiles and dwellings through 13 insurance subsidiaries (Insurance Companies). These policies are mostly sold through independent agents and brokers who receive a commission averaging 17% of net premiums written for selling and servicing policies. The Company believes that it has a thorough underwriting process that gives the Company an advantage over its competitors. The Company views its agent relationships and underwriting process as one of its primary competitive advantages because it allows the Company to charge lower prices yet realize better margins than many competitors. The Company also offers mechanical breakdown insurance, commercial and dwelling fire insurance, umbrella insurance, commercial automobile insurance and commercial property insurance. The Company operates primarily in California, the only state in which it operated prior to 1990. The Company has since expanded its operations into the following states: Georgia and Illinois (1990), Oklahoma and Texas (1996), Florida (1998), Virginia and New York (2001), New Jersey (2003), and Arizona, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Nevada (2004). Direct premiums written during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 by state and line of business were:

	Three Months ended March 31, 2009					
	Private Passenger Auto	Commercial Auto	Homeowners	Other Lines	Total	
	(Amounts in thousands)					
California	\$ 446,954	\$ 22,435	\$ 46,160	\$ 13,278	\$ 528,827	78.7%
Florida	36,416	3,485	2,698	1,633	44,232	6.6%
Texas	18,917	1,921	326	4,072	25,236	3.7%
New Jersey	21,165			15	21,180	3.2%
Other states	41,037	1,923	3,400	5,750	52,110	7.8%
Total	\$ 564,489	\$ 29,764	\$ 52,584	\$ 24,748	\$ 671,585	100%
	84.1%	4.4%	7.8%	3.7%	100%	

The Company also generates income from its investment portfolio. Approximately \$37.9 million in pre-tax investment income was generated during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 on a portfolio of approximately \$3.3 billion at cost at March 31, 2009, compared to \$39.3 million pre-tax investment income during the corresponding period in 2008 on a portfolio of approximately \$3.5 billion at cost at March 31, 2008. The portfolio is managed by Company personnel with a view towards maximizing after-tax yields and limiting interest rate and credit risk.

The Company's operating results have allowed it to consistently generate positive cash flow from operations, which was approximately \$50.9 million and \$32.2 million for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Cash flow from operations has historically been used to pay shareholder dividends and to help support growth.

II. Results of Operations**Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2008****A. Revenue and Operating Income**

Net premiums earned and net premiums written in the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 decreased approximately 7.6% and 8.0%, respectively, from the corresponding period in 2008. Net premiums written by the Company's California operations were \$526.9 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, an 8.5% decrease over the corresponding period in 2008. Net premiums written by the Company's non-California operations were \$144.0 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, a 6.3% decrease over the corresponding period in 2008. The decrease in net premiums written is primarily due to a decrease in the number of policies written and slightly lower average premiums per policy reflecting the continuing soft market conditions.

Net premiums written is a non-GAAP financial measure which represents the premiums charged on policies issued during a fiscal period less any applicable reinsurance. Net premiums written is a statutory measure designed to determine production levels. Net premiums earned, the most directly comparable GAAP measure, represents the portion of net premiums written that is recognized as income in the financial statements for the period presented and earned on a pro-rata basis over the term of the policies. The following is a reconciliation of total Company net premiums written to net premiums earned:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(in thousands)	
Net premiums written	\$ 670,892	\$ 729,266
Decrease in unearned premiums	(4,829)	(8,350)
Net premiums earned	\$ 666,063	\$ 720,916

Operating income for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 was \$46.0 million, down 17.8% from the corresponding period in 2008 largely due to a decrease in premiums earned reflecting the continuing soft market conditions and an increase in other operating expenses.

Operating income is a non-GAAP measure which represents net income excluding realized investment gains and losses, net of tax, and adjustments for other significant non-recurring, infrequent or unusual items. Net income is the GAAP measure that is most directly comparable to operating income. Operating income is meant as supplemental information and is not intended to replace net income. It should be read in conjunction with the GAAP financial results. The following is a reconciliation of operating income to the most directly comparable GAAP measure:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(in thousands)	
Operating income	\$ 45,999	\$ 55,928
Net realized investment gains (losses), net of tax	50,654	(59,889)
Net income (loss)	\$ 96,653	\$ (3,961)

B. Profitability

Loss and expense ratios are used to interpret the underwriting experience of property and casualty insurance companies. The following table reflects the Insurance Companies' loss ratio, expense ratio and combined ratio determined in accordance with GAAP:

Three Months ended March 31,
2009 **2008**

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Loss ratio	66.7%	67.1%
Expense ratio	30.2%	28.3%
Combined ratio	96.9%	95.4%

The loss ratio is calculated by dividing losses and loss adjustment expenses by net premiums earned. The loss ratio was affected by positive development of approximately \$21 million and \$5 million on prior periods' loss reserves for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Excluding the effect of prior accident years' loss development, the loss ratio was 69.9% and 67.8% for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The increase in the loss ratio excluding the effect of prior accident years' loss development is primarily due to lower average premiums earned per policy.

The expense ratio is determined by matching expenses to the period over which net premiums were earned, rather than to the period that net premiums were written. The expense ratio increased primarily due to a one-time accrual for a reduction in workforce and the impact of the amortization of AIS deferred commissions, both of which are described below.

The combined ratio of losses and expenses is the key measure of underwriting performance traditionally used in the property and casualty insurance industry. A combined ratio under 100% generally reflects profitable underwriting results; and a combined ratio over 100% generally reflects unprofitable underwriting results. The Company's underwriting performance contributed \$20.8 million and \$33.0 million of income to the Company's results of operations before income tax expense and benefit for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

To improve profitability, the Company has implemented several cost reduction programs, including a salary freeze, a suspension of the employee 401(k) matching program, and a workforce reduction of approximately 360 employees (7% of workforce) primarily located in California. As a result of the workforce reduction, an \$8 million expense was recorded (\$5 million to losses and loss adjustment expenses, \$3 million to other operating expenses) in the first quarter of 2009. The annualized cost savings from these cost reduction programs are expected to be over \$20 million, which will begin to be realized in the second quarter of 2009.

Prior to the acquisition of AIS, the Company deferred the recognition of commissions paid to AIS to match the earnings of the related premiums. As AIS is now a wholly-owned subsidiary, commissions paid are no longer deferrable. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, the amortization of deferred commissions offset by deferrable direct sales cost impacted the statement of operations by \$12 million. The Company expects an additional \$3 million impact in the three-month period ended June 30, 2009 and no material impact thereafter.

C. Investments

The following table summarizes the investment results of the Company:

	Three Months ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(Amounts in thousands)	
Average invested assets at cost (includes short-term investments) (1)	\$ 3,260,106	\$ 3,502,001
Net investment income:		
Before income taxes	\$ 37,914	\$ 39,299
After income taxes	\$ 33,413	\$ 34,364
Average annual yield on investments:		
Before income taxes	4.7%	4.5%
After income taxes	4.1%	3.9%
Net realized investment gains (losses)	\$ 81,314	\$ (92,137)

(1) Fixed maturities at amortized cost, and equities and short-term investments at cost.

Included in net income (loss) are net realized investment gains of \$81.3 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 compared with net realized investment losses of \$92.1 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2008. Net realized investment gains (losses) include gains of \$90.7 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 compared with losses of \$93.3 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2008 due to changes in the fair value of total investments measured at fair value pursuant to SFAS No. 159. The gains during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, primarily in fixed maturity securities, arise from the market value improvements on the Company's fixed maturity securities. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, the Company recorded approximately \$101.0 million in gains due to changes in the fair value of its fixed maturity portfolio. Partially offsetting this is \$10.3 million of loss recognized due to changes in the fair value of its equity security portfolio. The primary cause of the losses in fair value of equity securities was the overall decline in the equity markets, which saw a decline of approximately 11.7% in the S&P 500 Index during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009.

The income tax expense of \$43.5 million and income tax benefit of \$15.1 million for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 respectively, resulted primarily from changes in the fair value of the investment portfolio.

III. Liquidity and Capital Resources

A. Cash Flows

The principal sources of funds for the Insurance Companies are premiums, sales and maturities of invested assets and dividend and interest income from invested assets. The principal uses of funds for the Insurance Companies are the payment of claims and related expenses, operating expenses, dividends to Mercury General and the purchase of investments.

The Company has generated positive cash flow from operations for over twenty consecutive years. Because of the Company's long track record of positive operating cash flows, it does not attempt to match the duration and timing of asset maturities with those of liabilities. Rather, the Company manages its portfolio with a view towards maximizing total return with an emphasis on after-tax income. With combined cash and short-term investments of \$272.9 million at March 31, 2009, the Company believes its cash flow from operations is adequate to satisfy its liquidity requirements without the forced sale of investments. However, the Company operates in a rapidly evolving and often unpredictable business environment that may change the timing or amount of expected future cash receipts and expenditures. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company's sources of funds will be sufficient to meet its liquidity needs or that the Company will not be required to raise additional funds to meet those needs, including future business expansion, through the sale of equity or debt securities or from credit facilities with lending institutions.

Net cash provided from operating activities in the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 was \$50.9 million, an increase of \$18.7 million over the corresponding period in 2008. This increase was primarily due to additional operating cash flows from AIS and a decrease in losses and loss adjustment expense paid during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 compared with the corresponding period in 2008. The Company has utilized the cash provided from operating activities primarily for the development of information technology such as the NextGen and Mercury First computer systems and the payment of dividends to its shareholders. Funds derived from the sale, redemption or maturity of fixed maturity investments of \$76.3 million, were primarily reinvested by the Company in high grade fixed maturity securities.

The following table shows the estimated fair value of fixed maturity securities at March 31, 2009 by contractual maturity in the next five years:

	Fixed maturities (Amounts in thousands)
Due in one year or less	\$ 18,706
Due after one year through two years	28,734
Due after two years through three years	33,395
Due after three years through four years	69,765
Due after four years through five years	133,285
	\$ 283,885

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company acquired AIS for \$120 million. The acquisition was financed by a \$120 million credit facility that is secured by municipal bonds pledged as collateral. The credit facility calls for the minimum amount of collateral held multiplied by the banks advance rates to be greater than the loan amount. The collateral requirement is calculated as the fair market value of the municipal bonds held as collateral multiplied by the advance rates, which vary based on the credit quality and duration of the assets pledged and range between 75% and 100% of the fair value of each bond. The loan matures on January 1, 2012 with interest payable at a floating rate of LIBOR rate plus 125 basis points. In addition, the Company may be required to pay up to \$34.7 million over the next two years as additional consideration for the AIS acquisition. The Company plans to fund that portion of the purchase price, if necessary, from cash on hand and cash flow from operations. On February 6, 2009, the Company entered into an interest rate swap of its floating LIBOR rate on the loan for a fixed rate of 1.93%, resulting in a total fixed rate of 3.18%. The purpose of the swap is to offset the variability of cash flows resulting from the variable interest rate. The swap is not designated as a hedge. Changes in the fair value are adjusted through the consolidated statement of operations in the period of change.

B. Invested Assets

An important component of the Company's financial results is the return on its investment portfolio. The Company's investment strategy emphasizes safety of principal and consistent income generation, within a total return framework. The investment strategy has historically focused on maximizing after-tax yield with a primary emphasis on maintaining a well diversified, investment grade, fixed income portfolio to support the underlying liabilities and achieve return on capital and profitable growth. The Company believes that investment yield is maximized by selecting assets that perform favorably on a long-term basis and by disposing of certain assets to enhance after-tax yield and minimize the potential effect of downgrades and defaults. The Company believes that this strategy

maintains the optimal investment performance necessary to sustain investment income over time. The Company's portfolio management approach utilizes a recognized market risk and asset allocation strategy as the primary basis for the allocation of interest sensitive, liquid and credit assets as well as for determining overall below investment grade exposure and diversification requirements. Within the ranges set by the asset allocation strategy, tactical investment decisions are made in consideration of prevailing market conditions.

The following table sets forth the composition of the total investment portfolio of the Company at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	Fair Value	
	(Amounts in thousands)	
Fixed maturity securities:		
U.S. government bonds and agencies	\$ 8,597	\$ 9,898
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	2,313,858	2,187,668
Mortgage-backed securities	177,641	202,326
Corporate securities	64,787	65,727
Redeemable preferred stock	20,342	16,054
	2,585,225	2,481,673
Equity securities:		
Common stock:		
Public utilities	35,309	39,148
Banks, trusts and insurance companies	11,410	11,328
Industrial and other	170,170	186,294
Non-redeemable preferred stock	9,018	10,621
	225,907	247,391
Short-term investments	94,085	204,756
Total investments	\$ 2,905,217	2,933,820

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, the Company recognized approximately \$81.3 million in net realized investment gains, which include approximately \$101.4 million related to fixed maturity securities. Included in this gain was \$101.0 million gain due to changes in the fair value of the Company's fixed maturity portfolio measured at fair value pursuant to SFAS No. 159 and \$0.4 million gain from the sale of fixed maturity securities. Partially offsetting the gains was approximately \$23.8 million in losses related to equity securities. Included in this loss was \$10.3 million loss due to changes in the fair value of the Company's equity security portfolio measured at fair value pursuant to SFAS No. 159 and \$13.5 million loss from the sale of equity securities.

Fixed maturity securities

Fixed maturity securities include debt securities and redeemable preferred stocks. A primary exposure for the fixed maturity securities is interest rate risk. The longer the duration, the more sensitive the asset is to market interest rate fluctuations. As assets with longer maturity dates tend to produce higher current yields, the Company's historical investment philosophy resulted in a portfolio with a moderate duration. The nominal average maturity of the overall bond portfolio, including collateralized mortgage obligations and short-term investments, was 13.3 years at March 31, 2009, which reflects a portfolio heavily weighted in investment grade tax-exempt municipal bonds. Fixed maturity investments purchased by the Company typically have call options attached, which further reduce the duration of the asset as interest rates decline. The call-adjusted average maturity of the overall bond portfolio, including collateralized mortgage obligations and short-term investments, was approximately 9.3 years, related to holdings which are heavily weighted with high coupon issues that are expected to be called prior to maturity. The modified duration of the overall bond portfolio reflecting anticipated early calls was 6.3 years at March 31, 2009, including collateralized mortgage obligations with modified durations of approximately 1.6 years and short-term investments that carry no duration. Modified duration measures the length of time it takes, on average, to receive the present value of all the cash flows produced by a bond, including reinvestment of interest. As it measures four factors (maturity, coupon rate, yield and call terms), which determine sensitivity to changes in interest rates, modified duration is considered a better indicator of price volatility than simple maturity alone.

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Another exposure related to the fixed maturity securities is credit risk, which is managed by maintaining a weighted-average portfolio credit quality rating of AA- (to calculate the weighted-average credit quality ratings as disclosed throughout this Form 10-Q, individual securities were weighted based on fair value and a credit quality numeric score that was assigned to each rating grade). Bond holdings are broadly diversified geographically, within the tax-exempt sector. Holdings in the taxable sector consist principally of investment grade issues. At March 31, 2009, bond holdings rated below investment grade and

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non rated bonds totaled \$80.4 million and \$35.2 million, respectively, at fair value, and represented approximately 3.1% and 1.4%, respectively, of total fixed maturity securities. At December 31, 2008, bond holdings of lower than investment grade and non rated bonds totaled \$55.4 million and \$49.5 million, respectively, and represented approximately 2.2% and 2.0%, respectively, of total fixed maturity securities.

The following table presents the credit quality rating of the Company's fixed maturity portfolio by types of security at March 31, 2009 at fair value. Credit quality ratings are assigned by nationally recognized securities rating organizations. Credit ratings for the Company's fixed maturity portfolio were stable during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, with 87% of fixed maturity securities at fair value experiencing no change in their overall rating. Approximately 10% experienced downgrades during the period, offset by approximately 3% in credit upgrades. The majority of the downgrades were slight and still within the investment grade portfolio, allowing the Company to maintain a high overall credit rating on its fixed maturity securities.

	March 31, 2009 (Amounts in thousands)					
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Non Rated/Other	Total
U.S. government bonds and agencies:						
Treasuries	\$ 6,318	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 6,318
Government agency	2,279					2,279
Total	8,597					8,597
	100.0%					100.0%
Municipal securities:						
Insured (1)	21,061	554,941	544,142	54,511	14,757	1,189,412
Uninsured	306,940	355,629	244,816	160,655	56,406	1,124,446
Total	328,001	910,570	788,958	215,166	71,163	2,313,858
	14.2%	39.4%	34.1%	9.3%	3.1%	100.0%
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Agencies	141,198					141,198
Non-agencies:						
Prime	12,183	5,043	3,029		592	20,847
Alt-A	6,920	3,459	1,698	983	2,536	15,596
Total	160,301	8,502	4,727	983	3,128	177,641
	90.2%	4.8%	2.7%	0.6%	1.8%	100.0%
Corporate securities:						
Communications				5,934		5,934
Consumer - cyclical					40	40
Energy					8,601	8,601
Financial	4,483	4,588	23,122	5,646	10,278	48,117
Utilities					2,095	2,095
Total	4,483	4,588	23,122	11,580	21,014	64,787
	6.9%		35.7%	17.9%	32.4%	100.0%
Redeemable preferred stock:						
Corporate - Hybrid (CDO)					19,898	19,898
Redeemable preferred stock					444	444
Total					20,342	20,342
					100.0%	100.0%
Total	\$ 501,382	\$ 923,660	\$ 816,807	\$ 227,729	\$ 115,647	\$ 2,585,225

19.4% 35.7% 31.6% 8.8% 4.5% 100.0%

(1) Insured municipal bonds based on underlying ratings: AAA: \$12,409, AA: \$379,743, A: \$543,195, BBB: \$83,528, Non rated/Other: \$170,537

Municipal securities

The Company had approximately \$2.3 billion at fair value (\$2.4 billion at amortized cost) in municipal bonds at March 31, 2009, with an unrealized loss of \$87 million which represents 28% of the unrealized losses in the entire investment portfolio. Approximately half of the municipal bond positions are insured by bond insurers. For insured municipal bonds that have underlying ratings, the weighted-average underlying rating was AA- at March 31, 2009.

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The following table shows the Company's insured municipal bond portfolio by bond insurer at March 31, 2009 and at December 31, 2008:

Municipal bond insurer	March 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Rating	Fair value (Amounts in thousands)	Rating	Fair value
MBIA	BBB	\$ 571,823	BBB	\$ 606,301
FSA	AA	223,939	AA	205,249
AMBAC	BBB	199,015	BBB	193,701
XLCA	CC	40,473	CCC	38,393
ASSURED GTY	AA	26,209	AA	16,664
CIFG	BB	16,658	B	16,278
RADIAN	BB	14,353	BBB	15,155
ACA	N/R	14,105	NR	13,899
FGIC	CCC	6,150	CCC	9,048
Other	N/R	76,687	N/A	81,283
		\$ 1,189,412		\$ 1,195,971

The Company considers the strength of the underlying credit as a buffer against potential market value declines which may result from future rating downgrades of the bond insurers. In addition, the Company has a long-term time horizon for its municipal bond holdings which generally allows it to recover the full principal amounts upon maturity, avoiding forced sales prior to maturity, of bonds that have declined in market value due to the bond insurers' rating downgrades. Based on the uncertainty surrounding the financial condition of these insurers, it is possible that there will be additional downgrades to below investment grade ratings by the rating agencies in the future, and such downgrades could impact the estimated fair value of municipal bonds.

At March 31, 2009, municipal securities include auction rate securities. The Company owned \$3.3 million and \$3.0 million at fair value of auction rate securities at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

Mortgage backed securities

The mortgage-backed securities portfolio is categorized as loans to prime borrowers except for approximately \$15.6 million and \$16.3 million (\$20.3 million and \$20.0 million amortized cost) of Alt-A mortgages at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Alt-A mortgage backed securities are at fixed or variable rates and include certain securities that are collateralized by residential mortgage loans issued to borrowers with stronger credit profiles than sub-prime borrowers, but do not qualify for prime financing terms due to high loan-to-value ratios or limited supporting documentation. At March 31, 2009, the Company had no holdings in commercial mortgage-backed securities.

The weighted-average rating of the Company's Alt-A mortgages is A+ and the weighted-average rating of the entire mortgage backed securities portfolio is AA+.

Corporate securities

Included in the fixed maturity securities are \$64.8 million of fixed rated corporate securities which have a duration of 4.6 years and the weighted-average rating of BBB+.

Redeemable preferred stock

Included in fixed maturities securities are redeemable preferred stocks, which represent less than 1% of the total investment portfolio at March 31, 2009, and had the weighted-average rating less than investment grade.

Equity securities

Equity holdings consist of non-redeemable preferred stocks and common stocks on which dividend income is partially tax-sheltered by the 70% corporate dividend exclusion. The net loss due to changes in fair value during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 was \$10.3 million. The primary cause of the losses in fair value of equity securities was the overall decline in the equity markets, which saw a decline of approximately 11.7% in the S&P 500 Index during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009. The Company's common stock allocation is intended to enhance the return of and provide diversification for the total portfolio. At March 31, 2009, 7.8% of the total investment portfolio at

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fair value was held in equity securities, compared to 8.4% at December 31, 2008. The decrease reflects the continuing market decline during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009.

Short-term investments

At March 31, 2009, short-term investments include money market accounts, options, and short-term bonds which are highly rated short duration securities redeemable on a daily or weekly basis.

C. Regulatory Capital Requirement

Industry and regulatory guidelines suggest that the ratio of a property and casualty insurer's annual net premiums written to statutory policyholders' surplus should not exceed 3.0 to 1. Based on the combined surplus of all the Insurance Companies of \$1.4 billion at March 31, 2009, and net premiums written for the twelve months ended on that date of \$2.7 billion, the ratio of premium writings to surplus was 2.0 to 1.

IV. Regulatory and Litigation Matters

The Department of Insurance (DOI) in each state in which the Company operates conducts periodic financial and market conduct examinations of the Company's insurance subsidiaries domiciled within the respective state. The following table provides a summary of current financial and market conduct examinations:

State	Exam Type	Period Under Review	Status
CA	Rating & Underwriting	2004 to 2007	Field work has been completed. Awaiting final report.
NJ	Market Conduct	Sept 2007 to Aug 2008	Field work began in November 2008.
OK	Financial	2005 to 2007	Field work has been completed. Awaiting final report.
FL	Market Conduct	Sept 2005 to Dec 2006	Date submitted and field work is pending.

No material findings have been noted in the financial and market conduct examinations above.

The Company's 2001 through 2005 tax returns are under audit by the California Franchise Tax Board (FTB) and the FTB has taken exception to the state apportionment factors used by the Company. Specifically, for tax years 2001 and 2002, the FTB has asserted that payroll and property factors from Mercury Insurance Services, LLC, a subsidiary of Mercury Casualty Company, which were excluded from the Mercury General California Franchise tax returns, should be included in the California apportionment factors. In addition, for the 2004 tax return, the FTB has asserted that a portion of management fee expenses paid by Mercury Insurance Services, LLC should be disallowed. The Company expects similar assertions to be made for the 2003 and 2005 tax returns. Based on their assertions, the FTB has issued notices of proposed tax assessments for the 2001, 2002 and 2004 tax years totaling approximately \$5 million. No formal notices of proposed tax assessments have yet been made for the 2003 or 2005 tax years. The Company strongly disagrees with the position taken by the FTB and plans to formally appeal the assessments before the California State Board of Equalization (SBE). An unfavorable ruling against the Company may have a material impact on the Company's results of operations in the period of such ruling; however, the ultimate outcome is not expected to be material to the Company's financial position. Management believes that the issue will ultimately be resolved in favor of the Company. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will prevail on this matter.

The Company is, from time to time, named as a defendant in various lawsuits incidental to its insurance business. In most of these actions, plaintiffs assert claims for punitive damages which are not insurable under judicial decisions. The Company has established reserves for lawsuits in which the Company is able to estimate its potential exposure and the likelihood that the court will rule against the Company is probable. The Company vigorously defends these actions, unless a reasonable settlement appears appropriate. An unfavorable ruling against the Company in the actions currently pending may, but is not likely to, have a material impact on the Company's quarterly results of operations; however, it is not expected to be material to the Company's financial position. For a further discussion of the Company's pending material regulatory matters and litigation, see the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

V. Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**A. Reserves**

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements requires judgment and estimates. The most significant is the estimate of loss reserves as required by SFAS No. 60, Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises (SFAS No. 60), and SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies (SFAS No. 5). Estimating loss reserves is a difficult process as many factors can ultimately affect the final settlement of a claim and, therefore, the reserve that is required. Changes in the regulatory and legal environment, results of litigation, medical costs, the cost of repair materials and labor rates, among other factors, can all impact ultimate claim costs. In addition, time can be a critical part of reserving determinations since the longer the span between the incidence of a loss and the payment or settlement of a claim, the more variable the ultimate settlement amount can be. Accordingly, short-tail claims, such as property damage claims, tend to be more reasonably predictable than long-tail

liability claims.

The Company also engages independent actuarial consultants to review the Company's reserves and to provide the annual actuarial opinions required under state statutory accounting requirements. The Company does not rely on actuarial consultants for GAAP reporting or periodic report disclosure purposes. The Company analyzes loss reserves quarterly primarily using the incurred loss development, average severity and claim count development methods described below. The Company also uses the paid loss development method to analyze loss adjustment expense reserves and industry claims data as part of its reserve analysis. When deciding which method to use in estimating its reserves, the Company evaluates the credibility of each method based on the maturity of the data available and the claims settlement practices for each particular line of business or coverage within a line of business. When establishing the reserve, the Company will generally analyze the results from all of the methods used rather than relying on one method. While these methods are designed to determine the ultimate losses on claims under the Company's policies, there is inherent uncertainty in all actuarial models since they use historical data to project outcomes. The Company believes that the techniques it uses provide a reasonable basis in estimating loss reserves.

The incurred loss development method analyzes historical incurred case loss (case reserves plus paid losses) development to estimate ultimate losses. The Company applies development factors against current case incurred losses by accident period to calculate ultimate expected losses. The Company believes that the incurred loss development method provides a reasonable basis for evaluating ultimate losses, particularly in the Company's larger, more established lines of business which have a long operating history. The average severity method analyzes historical loss payments and/or incurred losses divided by closed claims and/or total claims to calculate an estimated average cost per claim. From this, the expected ultimate average cost per claim can be estimated. The claim count development method analyzes historical claim count development to estimate future incurred claim count development for current claims. The Company applies these development factors against current claim counts by accident period to calculate ultimate expected claim counts. The average severity method coupled with the claim count development method provide meaningful information regarding inflation and frequency trends that the Company believes is useful in establishing reserves. The paid loss development method analyzes historical payment patterns to estimate the amount of losses yet to be paid. The Company primarily uses this method for loss adjustment expenses because specific case reserves are generally not established for loss adjustment expenses.

In states with little operating history where there are insufficient claims data to prepare a reserve analysis relying solely on Company historical data, the Company generally projects ultimate losses using industry average loss data or expected loss ratios. As the Company develops an operating history in these states, the Company will rely increasingly on the incurred loss development and average severity and claim count development methods. The Company analyzes catastrophe losses separately from non-catastrophe losses. For catastrophe losses, the Company determines claim counts based on claims reported and development expectations from previous catastrophes and applies an average expected loss per claim based on reserves established by adjusters and average losses on previous similar catastrophes.

At March 31, 2009, the Company recorded its point estimate of approximately \$1,092 million in loss and loss adjustment expense reserves which includes approximately \$375 million of incurred but not reported (IBNR) loss reserves. IBNR includes estimates, based upon past experience, of ultimate developed costs which may differ from case estimates, unreported claims which occurred on or prior to March 31, 2009 and estimated future payments for reopened claims. Management believes that the liability for losses and loss adjustment expenses is adequate to cover the ultimate net cost of losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred to date; however, since the provisions are necessarily based upon estimates, the ultimate liability may be more or less than such provision.

The Company reevaluates its reserves quarterly. When management determines that the estimated ultimate claim cost requires reduction for previously reported accident years, positive development occurs and a reduction in losses and loss adjustment expenses is reported in the current period. If the estimated ultimate claim cost requires an increase for previously reported accident years, negative development occurs and an increase in losses and loss adjustment expenses is reported in the current period. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, the Company reported positive development of approximately \$21 million on the 2008 and prior accident years' loss and loss adjustment expense reserves which at December 31, 2008 totaled approximately \$1.1 billion. The loss development included approximately \$18 million of positive development from the California operations and approximately \$3 million of positive development from the operations outside of California. The positive development from California operations resulted primarily from decreases in the personal automobile loss severity estimates for the 2008 and 2007 accident years and fewer late reported claims than originally anticipated for the 2008 accident year. The positive development from operations outside of California primarily arose in the state of New Jersey due to decreases in the Personal Injury Protection (PIP) coverage severity estimates for the 2008 and 2007 accident years.

For a further discussion of the Company's reserving methods, see the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

B. Premiums

The Company complies with SFAS No. 60 in recognizing revenue on insurance policies written. The Company's insurance premiums are recognized as income ratably over the term of the policies, that is, in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. Unearned premiums are carried as a liability on the balance sheet and are computed on a monthly pro-rata basis. The Company evaluates its unearned premiums periodically for premium deficiencies by comparing the sum of expected claim costs, unamortized acquisition costs and maintenance costs to related unearned premiums, net of investment income. To the extent that any of the Company's lines of business become substantially unprofitable, a premium deficiency reserve may be required. The Company does not expect this to occur on any of its significant lines of business.

C. Investments

Beginning January 1, 2008, all of the Company's fixed maturity and equity investments are classified as trading and carried at fair value as required by SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (SFAS No. 115), as amended, and SFAS No. 159. Prior to January 1, 2008, the Company's fixed maturity and equity investment portfolios were classified either as available for sale or trading and carried at fair value under SFAS No. 115, as amended. The Company adopted SFAS No. 157 and SFAS No. 159 as of January 1, 2008. Equity holdings, including non-sinking fund preferred stocks, are, with minor exceptions, actively traded on national exchanges or trading markets, and were valued at the last transaction price on the balance sheet date. Changes in fair value of the investments are reflected in net realized investment gains or losses in the consolidated statements of operations as required under SFAS No. 115, as amended, and SFAS No. 159.

D. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Certain financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value. The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are generally based on, or derived from, executable bid prices. In the case of financial instruments transacted on recognized exchanges, the observable prices represent quotations for completed transactions from the exchange on which the financial instrument is principally traded.

The Company's financial instruments include securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies, securities issued by states and municipalities, certain corporate and other debt securities, corporate equity securities, and exchange traded funds. Over 99% of the fair value of the financial instruments held at March 31, 2009 is based on observable market prices, observable market parameters, or is derived from such prices or parameters. The availability of observable market prices and pricing parameters can vary across different financial instruments. Observable market prices and pricing parameters in a financial instrument, or a related financial instrument, are used to derive a price without requiring significant judgment.

Certain financial instruments that the Company holds or may acquire may lack observable market prices or market parameters currently or in future periods because they are less actively traded. The fair value of such instruments is determined using techniques appropriate for each particular financial instrument. These techniques may involve some degree of judgment. The price transparency of the particular financial instrument will determine the degree of judgment involved in determining the fair value of the Company's financial instruments. Price transparency is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of financial instrument, whether it is a new financial instrument and not yet established in the marketplace, and the characteristics particular to the transaction. Financial instruments for which actively quoted prices or pricing parameters are available or for which fair value is derived from actively quoted prices or pricing parameters will generally have a higher degree of price transparency. By contrast, financial instruments that are thinly traded or not quoted will generally have diminished price transparency. Even in normally active markets, the price transparency for actively quoted instruments may be reduced for periods of time during periods of market dislocation. Alternatively, in thinly quoted markets, the participation of market makers willing to purchase and sell a financial instrument provides a source of transparency for products that otherwise is not actively quoted.

E. Income Taxes

At March 31, 2009, the Company's deferred income taxes were in a net asset position as a result of the fair value declines in the investment portfolio in recent months, which resulted from extreme volatility in the capital markets and a widening of credit spreads beyond historic norms. The Company assesses the likelihood that its deferred tax assets will be realized and, to the extent management doesn't believe these assets are more likely than not to be realized, a valuation allowance is established.

Management's recoverability assessment is based on estimates of anticipated capital gains, available capital gains realized in prior years that could be utilized through carryback, and tax-planning strategies available to generate future taxable capital gains, all of which would offset recorded deferred tax assets. The Company expects to hold certain quantities of debt securities, which are currently in loss positions, to recovery or maturity. Management believes unrealized losses related to these debt securities, which represent a significant portion of the unrealized loss

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positions at year-end, are not due to default risk. Thus, the principal amounts are believed to be fully realizable at maturity. The Company has a long-term horizon for holding these securities, which management believes will allow avoidance of forced sales prior to maturity. The Company has prior years' realized capital gains available to offset realized capital losses, via the filing of carryback refund claims. The Company also has unrealized gains in its investment portfolio which could be realized through asset dispositions, at management's discretion. Further, the Company has the capability to generate additional realized capital gains by entering into a sale-leaseback transaction using one or more properties of its appreciated real estate holdings. Finally, the Company has an established history of generating capital gain premiums earned through its common stock call option program. Based on the continued existence of the options market, the substantial amount of capital committed to supporting the call option program, and the Company's favorable track record in generating net capital gains from this program in both upward and downward markets, management believes it will be able to generate sufficient amounts of option premium capital gains (more than sufficient to offset any losses on the underlying stocks employed in the program) on a consistent, long term basis.

The Company has the capability to implement these strategies as it has a steady history of generating positive cash flow from operations, as well as the reasonable expectation that its cash flow needs can be met in future periods without the forced sale of its investments. This capability will enable management to use its discretion in controlling the timing and amount of realized losses it generates during future periods. By prudent utilization of some or all of these actions, management believes that it has the ability and intent to generate capital gains, and minimize tax losses, in a manner sufficient to avoid losing all but approximately \$2.2 million of the benefits of its deferred tax assets. Thus, a \$2.2 million valuation allowance was recognized in the current quarter. The continued need to maintain or adjust this allowance will be reviewed on a quarterly basis.

F. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of amounts paid for acquiring businesses over the fair value of the net assets acquired. The Company annually evaluates goodwill for impairment using widely accepted valuation techniques to estimate the fair value of its reporting units. The Company also reviews its goodwill for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the carrying amount of goodwill may exceed its implied fair value.

G. Contingent Liabilities

The Company has known, and may have unknown, potential liabilities that are evaluated using the criteria established by SFAS No. 5. These include claims, assessments or lawsuits relating to the Company's business. The Company continually evaluates these potential liabilities and accrues for them or discloses them in the notes to the consolidated financial statements if they meet the requirements stated in SFAS No. 5. While it is not possible to know with certainty the ultimate outcome of contingent liabilities, an unfavorable result may have a material impact on the Company's quarterly results of operations; however, it is not expected to be material to the Company's financial position.

VI. Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report on Form 10-Q that are not historical facts constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements may address, among other things, the Company's strategy for growth, business development, regulatory approvals, market position, expenditures, financial results and reserves. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance and are subject to important factors and events that could cause the Company's actual business, prospects and results of operations to differ materially from the historical information contained in this Form 10-Q and from those that may be expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, among others: the competition currently existing in the automobile insurance markets in states where the Company does business; the cyclical and general competitive nature of the property and casualty insurance industry and general uncertainties regarding loss reserve or other estimates; the accuracy and adequacy of the Company's pricing methodologies; a successful integration of the operations of AIS and the achievement of the synergies and revenue growth from the acquisition of AIS; the Company's success in managing its business in states outside of California; the impact of potential third party bad-faith legislation, changes in laws or regulations, tax position challenges by the California Franchise Tax Board, and decisions of courts, regulators and governmental bodies, particularly in California; the Company's ability to obtain and the timing of premium rate changes for the Company's private passenger automobile policies; the performance of and general market risk associated with the Company's investment portfolio, including the impact of current economic conditions on the Company's market and investment portfolio; uncertainties related to assumptions and projections generally, inflation and changes in economic conditions; changes in driving patterns and loss trends; court decisions and trends in litigation and health care and auto repair costs; adverse weather conditions or natural disasters in the markets served by the Company; the stability of the Company's information technology systems and the ability of the Company to execute on its information technology initiatives; the Company's ability to realize current deferred tax assets or to hold certain securities with current loss positions to recovery or maturity; acts of war and terrorist activities; and other uncertainties, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the Company's control. GAAP prescribes when a Company may reserve for particular risks including litigation exposures. Accordingly, results for a given reporting period could be significantly affected if and when a reserve is established for a major contingency. Reported results may therefore appear to be volatile in certain periods.

The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Form 10-Q or, in the case of any document the Company incorporates by reference, the date of that document. Investors also should understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all factors and should not consider the risks set forth above to be a complete statement of all potential risks and uncertainties. If the expectations or assumptions underlying the Company's forward-looking statements prove inaccurate or if risks or uncertainties arise, actual results could differ materially from those predicted in any forward-looking statements. The factors identified above are believed to be some, but not all, of the important factors that could cause actual events and results to be significantly different from those that may be expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements should also be considered in light of the information provided in Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and in Item 1A. Risk Factors in Part II - Other Information of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company is subject to various market risk exposures. Primary market risk exposures are changes in interest rates, equity prices and credit risk. Adverse changes to these rates and prices may occur due to changes in the liquidity of a market, or to changes in market perceptions of credit worthiness and risk tolerance. The following disclosure reflects estimates of future performance and economic conditions. Actual results may differ.

Overview

The Company's investment policies define the overall framework for managing market and investment risks, including accountability and controls over risk management activities, and specify the investment limits and strategies that are appropriate given the liquidity, surplus, product profile and regulatory requirements of the subsidiary. Executive oversight of investment activities is conducted primarily through the Company's investment committee. The investment committee focuses on strategies to enhance yields, mitigate market risks and optimize capital to improve profitability and returns.

The Company manages exposures to market risk through the use of asset allocation, duration and credit ratings. Asset allocation limits place restrictions on the total funds that may be invested within an asset class. Duration limits on the fixed maturities portfolio place restrictions on the amount of interest rate risk that may be taken. Comprehensive day-to-day management of market risk within defined tolerance ranges occurs as portfolio managers buy and sell within their respective markets based upon the acceptable boundaries established by investment policies.

Credit risk

Credit risk is risk due to uncertainty in a counterparty's ability to meet its obligations. Credit risk is managed by maintaining a weighted-average fixed maturities portfolio credit quality rating of AA-. Historically, the ten-year default rate per Moody's for AA rated municipal bonds has been less than 1%. The Company's municipal bond holdings are broadly diversified geographically, within the tax-exempt sector, representing approximately 89.2% of fixed maturity securities at March 31, 2009 at fair value. The largest holdings are in populous states such as Texas (17.5%) and California (12.0%); however, such holdings are further diversified primarily between cities, counties, schools, public works, hospitals and state general obligations. Credit risk is addressed by the Company by limiting exposure to any particular issuer to ensure diversification. Taxable fixed maturity securities consist principally of investment grade issues, of which approximately 53.6% represents U.S. government bonds and agencies, which were rated at AAA at March 31, 2009.

Credit ratings for the Company's fixed maturity portfolio were stable during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, with 87% of fixed maturity portfolio at fair value experiencing no change in their overall rating. Approximately 10% experienced downgrades during the period, offset by approximately 3% in credit upgrades. The majority of the downgrades were slight and still within the investment grade portfolio, allowing the Company to maintain a high overall credit rating on its fixed maturity securities.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the Company will incur losses due to adverse changes in the general levels of the equity markets.

At March 31, 2009, the Company's primary objective for common equity investments is current income. The fair value of the equity investment consists of \$216.9 million in common stocks and \$9.0 million in non-redeemable preferred stocks. The common stock equity assets are typically valued for future economic prospects as perceived by the market. The current market expectation is cautiously optimistic following government programs designed to sustain the economy. The Company has also allocated more to the energy and utilities sector relative to the S&P 500 Index to hedge against potential inflationary pressures on the equity markets possible in a sudden economic recovery.

The common equity portfolio represents approximately 7.5% of total investments at fair value. Beta is a measure of a security's systematic (non-diversifiable) risk, which is the percentage change in an individual security's return for a 1% change in the return of the market. The weighted-average Beta for the Company's common stock holdings was 1.11 at March 31, 2009. Based on a hypothetical 25% or 50% reduction in the overall value of the stock market, the fair value of the common stock portfolio would decrease by approximately \$60 million or \$120 million, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Company will incur a loss due to adverse changes in interest rates relative to the interest rate characteristics of interest bearing assets and liabilities. This risk arises from many of its primary activities, as the Company

invests substantial funds in interest sensitive assets and issues interest sensitive liabilities. Interest rate risk includes risks related to changes in U.S. Treasury yields and other key benchmarks as well as changes in interest rates resulting from the widening credit spreads and credit exposure to collateralized securities.

The value of the fixed maturity portfolio, which represents 89% of total investments at fair value, is subject to interest rate risk. As market interest rates decrease, the value of the portfolio increases and vice versa. A common measure of the interest sensitivity of fixed maturity assets is modified duration, a calculation that utilizes maturity, coupon rate, yield and call terms to calculate an average age of the expected cash flows. The longer the duration, the more sensitive the asset is to market interest rate fluctuations.

The Company has historically invested in fixed maturity investments with a goal towards maximizing after-tax yields and holding assets to the maturity or call date. Since assets with longer maturity dates tend to produce higher current yields, the Company's historical investment philosophy resulted in a portfolio with a moderate duration. Bond investments made by the Company typically have call options attached, which further reduce the duration of the asset as interest rates decline. The increase in municipal bond credit spreads in 2008 caused overall interest rate to increase, which resulted in the increase in the duration of the Company's portfolio. Consequently, the modified duration of the bond portfolio is 6.3 years at March 31, 2009. Given a hypothetical parallel increase of 100 basis or 200 basis points in interest rates, the fair value of the bond portfolio at March 31, 2009 would decrease by approximately \$163 million or \$326 million, respectively.

Effective January 2, 2002, the Company entered into an interest rate swap of its fixed rate obligation on its \$125 million fixed 7.25% rate senior notes for a floating rate. The interest rate swap has the effect of hedging the fair value of the senior notes.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 13a-15(b), the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the quarter covered by this report. Based on the foregoing, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The Company's process for evaluating controls and procedures is continuous and encompasses constant improvement of the design and effectiveness of established controls and procedures and the remediation of any deficiencies which may be identified during this process.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is, from time to time, named as a defendant in various lawsuits incidental to its insurance business. In most of these actions, plaintiffs assert claims for punitive damages which are not insurable under judicial decisions. The Company has established reserves for lawsuits in which the Company is able to estimate its potential exposure and the likelihood that the court will rule against the Company is probable. The Company vigorously defends these actions, unless a reasonable settlement appears appropriate. An unfavorable ruling against the Company in the actions currently pending may have a material impact on the Company's quarterly results of operations; however, it is not expected to be material to the Company's financial position. For a detailed description of the pending material lawsuits, see the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The Company's business, operations, and financial position are subject to various risks. These risks are described elsewhere in this report and in its other filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. The risk factors identified in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 have not changed in any material respect.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None

Item 5. Other Information

None

Item 6. Exhibits

- 15.1 Letter Regarding Unaudited Interim Financial Information
- 15.2 Awareness Letter of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- 31.1 Certification of Registrant's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Registrant's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of Registrant's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. This certification is being furnished solely to accompany this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and is not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not to be

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incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company.

- 32.2 Certification of Registrant's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. This certification is being furnished solely to accompany this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and is not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

MERCURY GENERAL CORPORATION

Date: May 7, 2009

By: /s/ Gabriel Tirador
Gabriel Tirador
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: May 7, 2009

By: /s/ Theodore Stalick
Theodore Stalick
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer