ASSURANT INC
Form 10-Q
April 29, 2014
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

x **Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2014

OR

¨ **Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the transition period from __________ to __________

Assurant, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	001-31978	39-1126612
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(Commission File Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Chase Manhattan Plaza, 41st Floor

New York, New York 10005

(212) 859-7000

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of Registrant s Principal Executive Offices)

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 x NO ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, 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 x NO ¨

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

Large accelerated filer x	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 Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES ¨ NO x

The number of shares of the registrant s Common Stock outstanding at April 24, 2014 was 71,642,538.

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ASSURANT, INC.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

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Amounts are presented in United States of America (U.S.) dollars and all amounts are in thousands, except number of shares and per share amounts.

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Assurant, Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited)

At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands except number of shares and per share amounts)	
Assets		
Investments:		
Fixed maturity securities available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost - $10,580,077 in 2014 and $10,520,310 in 2013)	$ 11,595,457	$ 11,291,875
Equity securities available for sale, at fair value (cost - $405,329 in 2014 and $417,535 in 2013)	462,658	458,358
Commercial mortgage loans on real estate, at amortized cost	1,257,162	1,287,032
Policy loans	50,475	51,678
Short-term investments	566,721	470,458
Collateral held/pledged under securities agreements	96,006	95,215
Other investments	589,288	589,399
Total investments	14,617,767	14,244,015
Cash and cash equivalents	1,105,912	1,717,184
Premiums and accounts receivable, net	1,129,270	1,080,171
Reinsurance recoverables	5,824,365	5,752,134
Accrued investment income	153,554	145,189
Deferred acquisition costs	3,158,031	3,128,931
Property and equipment, at cost less accumulated depreciation	255,514	253,630
Goodwill	785,453	784,561
Value of business acquired	51,490	53,549
Other intangible assets, net	345,238	354,636
Other assets	324,801	258,942
Assets held in separate accounts	1,916,990	1,941,747
Total assets	$ 29,668,385	$ 29,714,689

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

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Assurant, Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited)

At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands except number of shares and per share amounts)	
Liabilities		
Future policy benefits and expenses	$ 8,671,710	$ 8,646,572
Unearned premiums	6,610,702	6,662,672
Claims and benefits payable	3,449,834	3,389,371
Commissions payable	463,133	429,636
Reinsurance balances payable	78,587	106,932
Funds held under reinsurance	79,366	76,778
Deferred gain on disposal of businesses	95,651	99,311
Obligation under securities agreements	95,997	95,206
Accounts payable and other liabilities	1,672,735	1,662,348
Deferred income taxes, net	251,637	129,148
Tax payable	14,896	3,371
Debt	1,170,859	1,638,118
Liabilities related to separate accounts	1,916,990	1,941,747
Total liabilities	24,572,097	24,881,210
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Stockholders equity		
Common stock, par value $0.01 per share, 800,000,000 shares authorized, 71,869,920 and 71,828,208 shares outstanding at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	1,486	1,482
Additional paid-in capital	3,095,561	3,087,533
Retained earnings	4,534,940	4,415,875
Accumulated other comprehensive income	583,481	426,830
Treasury stock, at cost; 76,354,252 and 76,039,652 shares at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	(3,119,180)	(3,098,241)
Total stockholders equity	5,096,288	4,833,479
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	$ 29,668,385	$ 29,714,689

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

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Assurant, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	2013
	(in thousands except number of shares and per share amounts)	
Revenues		
Net earned premiums	$ 2,060,462	$ 1,850,448
Net investment income	168,058	165,985
Net realized gains on investments, excluding other-than-temporary impairment losses	19,751	13,038
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses	(29)	0
Portion of net loss recognized in other comprehensive income, before taxes	29	0
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in earnings	0	0
Amortization of deferred gain on disposal of businesses	3,660	4,092
Fees and other income	196,441	117,060
Total revenues	2,448,372	2,150,623
Benefits, losses and expenses		
Policyholder benefits	1,008,032	857,361
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and value of business acquired	344,782	382,789
Underwriting, general and administrative expenses	843,240	688,971
Interest expense	17,065	15,078
Total benefits, losses and expenses	2,213,119	1,944,199
Income before provision for income taxes	235,253	206,424
Provision for income taxes	98,008	88,644
Net income	$ 137,245	$ 117,780
Earnings Per Share		
Basic	$ 1.88	$ 1.47
Diluted	$ 1.86	$ 1.46
Dividends per share	$ 0.25	$ 0.21
Share Data		
Weighted average shares outstanding used in basic per share calculations	72,848,756	79,984,576
Plus: Dilutive securities	1,025,196	962,073
Weighted average shares used in diluted per share calculations	73,873,952	80,946,649

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

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Assurant, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	2013
	(in thousands)	
Net income	$ 137,245	$ 117,780
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Change in unrealized gains on securities, net of taxes of $(86,876) and $26,304, respectively	171,033	(50,112)
Change in other-than-temporary impairment gains, net of taxes of $(883) and $(1,402), respectively	1,640	2,605
Change in foreign currency translation, net of taxes of $3,341 and $2,564, respectively	(18,053)	(10,317)
Amortization of pension and postretirement unrecognized net periodic benefit cost, net of taxes of $(1,094) and $(2,934), respectively	2,031	5,450
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	156,651	(52,374)
Total comprehensive income	$ 293,896	$ 65,406

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

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Assurant, Inc.

Consolidated Statement of Stockholders Equity (unaudited)

From December 31, 2013 through March 31, 2014

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Stock	Total
			(in thousands)			
Balance, December 31, 2013	$ 1,482	$ 3,087,533	$ 4,415,875	$ 426,830	$ (3,098,241)	$ 4,833,479
Stock plan exercises	4	(9,021)	0	0	0	(9,017)
Stock plan compensation expense	0	8,540	0	0	0	8,540
Change in tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements	0	8,509	0	0	0	8,509
Dividends	0	0	(18,180)	0	0	(18,180)
Acquisition of common stock	0	0	0	0	(20,939)	(20,939)
Net income	0	0	137,245	0	0	137,245
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	156,651	0	156,651
Balance, March 31, 2014	$ 1,486	$ 3,095,561	$ 4,534,940	$ 583,481	$ (3,119,180)	$ 5,096,288

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

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Assurant, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	2013
	(in thousands)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 127,178	$ 51,681
Investing activities		
Sales of:		
Fixed maturity securities available for sale	461,894	675,395
Equity securities available for sale	64,223	59,160
Other invested assets	22,764	11,496
Property and equipment and other	0	42
Maturities, calls, prepayments, and scheduled redemption of:		
Fixed maturity securities available for sale	214,058	204,783
Commercial mortgage loans on real estate	50,498	37,662
Purchases of:		
Fixed maturity securities available for sale	(791,994)	(976,579)
Equity securities available for sale	(48,822)	(42,363)
Commercial mortgage loans on real estate	(23,050)	(17,328)
Other invested assets	(7,959)	(22,510)
Property and equipment and other	(13,105)	(11,712)
Equity interest (1)	(20,950)	0
Change in short-term investments	(99,008)	63,414
Change in policy loans	1,105	(74)
Change in collateral held/pledged under securities agreements	(791)	103
Net cash used in investing activities	(191,137)	(18,511)
Financing activities		
Issuance of debt	0	698,093
Repayment of debt	(467,330)	0
Change in tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements	8,509	(4,412)
Acquisition of common stock	(26,107)	(6,617)
Dividends paid	(18,180)	(16,789)
Payment of contingent obligations (2)	(31,871)	0
Change in obligation under securities agreements	791	(103)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(534,188)	670,172
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(13,125)	(8,121)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(611,272)	695,221
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,717,184	909,404
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 1,105,912	$ 1,604,625

(1) Relates to the purchase of equity interest in Iké Asistencia.
(2) Relates to the delayed and contingent liability payments established at the time of acquisition of Lifestyle Services Group. Change in amount paid, in comparison to December 31, 2013 amount disclosed, is mainly due to foreign currency translation.

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

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Assurant, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013

(In thousands, except number of shares and per share amounts)

1. Nature of Operations

Assurant, Inc. (the Company) is a holding company whose subsidiaries provide specialized insurance products and related services in North America, Latin America, Europe and other select worldwide markets.

The Company is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol AIZ.

Through its operating subsidiaries, the Company provides mobile device protection, debt protection administration, credit-related insurance, warranties and service contracts, pre-funded funeral insurance, lender-placed homeowners insurance, property preservation services, renters insurance and related products, manufactured housing homeowners insurance, individual health and small employer group health insurance, group dental insurance, group disability insurance, and group life insurance.

2. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for interim financial information. Accordingly, these statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements.

The interim financial data as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 is unaudited; in the opinion of management, the interim data includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to a fair statement of the results for the interim periods. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all of its wholly owned subsidiaries. All inter-company transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2014. The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

3. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Adopted

On January 1, 2014, the Company adopted the new guidance on presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. The amendments in this guidance state that an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion thereof, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. An exception to this guidance would be where a net operating loss carryforward or similar tax loss or credit carryforward would not be available under the tax law to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position, or the tax law does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose. In such a case, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets. The adoption of this new presentation guidance did not impact the Company s financial position or results of operations.

On January 1, 2014, the Company adopted the other expenses guidance that addresses how health insurers should recognize and classify in their statements of operations fees mandated by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, and the rules and regulations thereunder (together, the Affordable Care Act). The Affordable Care Act imposes an annual fee on health insurers for each calendar year beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The amendments specify that the liability for the fee should be estimated and recorded in full once the entity provides qualifying health insurance in the applicable calendar year in which the fee is payable with a corresponding deferred cost that is amortized to expense ratably over the calendar year during which it is payable. The Company s adoption of this guidance impacts the results of our Assurant Health and Assurant Employee Benefits segments. The estimated liability for the mandated fees and the corresponding deferred cost asset for calendar year 2014 is $24,000 and was recorded in accounts payable and other liabilities and in other assets, respectively, on the

Assurant, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013

(In thousands, except number of shares and per share amounts)

consolidated balance sheets. During the first quarter, the Company recorded $6,000 of amortization expense related to these deferred costs in underwriting, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. These are estimated amounts and may be adjusted once the assessment is received from the federal government.

4. Acquisitions

On February 10, 2014, the Company made a previously disclosed payment of Mex$272,541 (U.S.D $20,950) for 40% of Iké Asistencia (Iké) Latin American operations. Iké is a services assistance business with operations in Mexico and other countries in Latin America. Following the February 10, 2014 payment, the Company owns 40% of the equity interests and outstanding shares of Iké and, under the terms of the agreements, will also have options to acquire the remaining interest in Iké over time.

On March 24, 2014, the Company made the required delayed payment of £3,000 ($4,951) and contingent payment of £16,313 ($26,920) to complete the previously disclosed October 25, 2013 acquisition of the Lifestyle Services Group. The contingent payment was made given the stipulated contractual renewal of a key client.

On April 16, 2014, the Company acquired Streetlinks, LLC from Novation Companies, Inc. for $60,000 in cash, plus a potential earnout payment based on future performance. The initial accounting for this acquisition is incomplete due to the timing of the acquisition date, thus the estimated range of outcomes for the contingent consideration and the total amount of other intangible assets and goodwill for Assurant Specialty Property is not yet available.

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Assurant, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013

(In thousands, except number of shares and per share amounts)

5. Investments

The following tables show the cost or amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, fair value and other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) of our fixed maturity and equity securities as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2014				
	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	OTTI in AOCI (a)
Fixed maturity securities:					
United States Government and government agencies and authorities	$ 306,258	$ 4,609	$ (979)	$ 309,888	$ 0
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	776,375	70,609	(330)	846,654	0
Foreign governments	627,018	45,396	(4,916)	667,498	0
Asset-backed	4,250	1,844	(53)	6,041	1,719
Commercial mortgage-backed	54,711	2,384	0	57,095	0
Residential mortgage-backed	910,368	46,329	(7,136)	949,561	18,904
Corporate	7,901,097	873,430	(15,807)	8,758,720	22,557
Total fixed maturity securities	$ 10,580,077	$ 1,044,601	$ (29,221)	$ 11,595,457	$ 43,180
Equity securities:					
Common stocks	$ 17,292	$ 12,663	$ (5)	$ 29,950	$ 0
Non-redeemable preferred stocks	388,037	47,763	(3,092)	432,708	0
Total equity securities	$ 405,329	$ 60,426	$ (3,097)	$ 462,658	$ 0

	December 31, 2013				
	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	OTTI in AOCI (a)
Fixed maturity securities:					
United States Government and government agencies and authorities	$ 408,378	$ 4,166	$ (1,888)	$ 410,656	$ 0
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	774,233	63,543	(2,624)	835,152	0
Foreign governments	647,486	35,543	(7,608)	675,421	0
Asset-backed	4,320	1,910	(56)	6,174	1,773
Commercial mortgage-backed	57,594	2,850	(82)	60,362	0
Residential mortgage-backed	919,216	41,905	(13,217)	947,904	19,525
Corporate	7,709,083	684,776	(37,653)	8,356,206	19,359

Total fixed maturity securities	$ 10,520,310	$ 834,693	$ (63,128)	$ 11,291,875	$ 40,657
Equity securities:					
Common stocks	$ 17,890	$ 11,352	$ (10)	$ 29,232	$ 0
Non-redeemable preferred stocks	399,645	38,880	(9,399)	429,126	0
Total equity securities	$ 417,535	$ 50,232	$ (9,409)	$ 458,358	$ 0

(a) Represents the amount of OTTI impairments recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income. Amount includes unrealized gains and losses on impaired securities relating to changes in the value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.

Assurant, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013

(In thousands, except number of shares and per share amounts)

Our states, municipalities and political subdivisions holdings are highly diversified across the U.S. and Puerto Rico, with no individual state s exposure (including both general obligation and revenue securities) exceeding 0.5% of the overall investment portfolio as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the securities include general obligation and revenue bonds issued by states, cities, counties, school districts and similar issuers, including $240,364 and $234,640, respectively, of advance refunded or escrowed-to-maturity bonds (collectively referred to as pre-refunded bonds), which are bonds for which an irrevocable trust has been established to fund the remaining payments of principal and interest. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, revenue bonds account for 52% and 53% of the holdings, respectively. Excluding pre-refunded revenue bonds, the activities supporting the income streams of the Company s revenue bonds are across a broad range of sectors, primarily highway, water, transit, airport and marina, higher education, specifically pledged tax revenues, and other miscellaneous sources such as bond banks, finance authorities and appropriations.

The Company s investments in foreign government fixed maturity securities are held mainly in countries and currencies where the Company has policyholder liabilities, which allow the assets and liabilities to be more appropriately matched. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, approximately 70%, 15% and 6% of the foreign government securities were held in the Canadian government/provincials and the governments of Brazil and Germany, respectively. No other country represented more than 3% of our foreign government securities as of March 31, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

The Company has European investment exposure in its corporate fixed maturity and equity securities of $1,075,566 with an unrealized gain of $99,807 at March 31, 2014 and $1,082,129 with an unrealized gain of $78,126 at December 31, 2013. Approximately 22% and 25% of the corporate European exposure is held in the financial industry at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Our largest European country exposure represented approximately 5% and 6% of the fair value of our corporate securities as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Approximately 5% of the fair value of the corporate European securities are pound and euro-denominated and are not hedged to U.S. dollars, but held to support those foreign-denominated liabilities. Our international investments are managed as part of our overall portfolio with the same approach to risk management and focus on diversification.

The cost or amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturity securities at March 31, 2014 by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers of the securities may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Cost or Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 501,642	$ 507,178
Due after one year through five years	2,265,552	2,402,535
Due after five years through ten years	2,871,801	3,020,444
Due after ten years	3,971,753	4,652,603
Total	9,610,748	10,582,760
Asset-backed	4,250	6,041
Commercial mortgage-backed	54,711	57,095
Residential mortgage-backed	910,368	949,561

Total	$ 10,580,077	$ 11,595,457

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Assurant, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013

(In thousands, except number of shares and per share amounts)

The following table summarizes the proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities and the gross realized gains and gross realized losses that have been included in earnings as a result of those sales.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Proceeds from sales	$ 552,999	$ 776,670
Gross realized gains	22,783	17,266
Gross realized losses	5,267	5,205

The following table sets forth the net realized gains (losses), including OTTI, recognized in the statement of operations as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net realized gains (losses) related to sales and other:		
Fixed maturity securities	$ 15,190	$ 13,687
Equity securities	5,124	(387)
Other investments	(563)	(262)
Total net realized gains related to sales and other	19,751	13,038
Net realized losses related to other-than-temporary impairments:		
Fixed maturity securities	0	0
Equity securities	0	0
Other investments	0	0
Total net realized losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	0	0
Total net realized gains	$ 19,751	$ 13,038

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments

The Company follows the OTTI guidance which requires entities to separate an OTTI of a debt security into two components when there are credit related losses associated with the impaired debt security for which the Company asserts that it does not have the intent to sell, and it is more likely than not that it will not be required to sell before recovery of its cost basis. Under the OTTI guidance, the amount of the OTTI related to a credit loss is recognized in earnings, and the amount of the OTTI related to other, non-credit factors (*e.g.*, interest rates, market conditions, etc.) is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income. In instances where no credit loss exists but the Company intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that the Company will have to sell the debt security prior to the anticipated recovery, the decline in market value below amortized cost is recognized as an OTTI in earnings. In periods after the recognition of an OTTI on debt securities, the Company accounts for such securities as if they had been purchased on the measurement date of the OTTI at an amortized cost basis equal to the previous amortized cost basis less the OTTI recognized in earnings. For debt securities for which OTTI was recognized in earnings, the difference between the new amortized cost basis and the cash flows expected to be collected will be accreted or amortized into net investment income.

For the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company recorded $29 of OTTI, all of which was related to non-credit factors and recorded as an unrealized loss component of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). No OTTI was recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

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Assurant, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013

(In thousands, except number of shares and per share amounts)

The following table sets forth the amount of credit loss impairments recognized within the results of operations on fixed maturity securities held by the Company as of the dates indicated, for which a portion of the OTTI loss was recognized in AOCI, and the corresponding changes in such amounts.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013
Balance, January 1,	$ 45,278	$ 95,589
Reductions for increases in cash flows expected to be collected that are recognized over the remaining life of the security	(482)	(352)
Reductions for credit loss impairments previously recognized on securities which matured, paid down, prepaid or were sold during the period	(495)	(578)
Balance, March 31,	$ 44,301	$ 94,659

We regularly monitor our investment portfolio to ensure investments that may be other-than-temporarily impaired are identified in a timely fashion, properly valued, and charged against earnings in the proper period. The determination that a security has incurred an other-than-temporary decline in value requires the judgment of management. Assessment factors include, but are not limited to, the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been less than cost, the financial condition and rating of the issuer, whether any collateral is held, the intent and ability of the Company to retain the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for recovery for equity securities and the intent to sell or whether it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell for fixed maturity securities. Inherently, there are risks and uncertainties involved in making these judgments. Changes in circumstances and critical assumptions such as a continued weak economy, a more pronounced economic downturn or unforeseen events which affect one or more companies, industry sectors, or countries could result in additional impairments in future periods for other-than-temporary declines in value. Any equity security whose price decline is deemed other-than-temporary is written down to its then current market value with the amount of the impairment reported as a realized loss in that period. The impairment of a fixed maturity security that the Company has the intent to sell or that it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell is deemed other-than-temporary and is written down to its market value at the balance sheet date with the amount of the impairment reported as a realized loss in that period. For all other-than-temporarily impaired fixed maturity securities that do not meet either of these two criteria, the Company is required to analyze its ability to recover the amortized cost of the security by calculating the net present value of projected future cash flows. For these other-than-temporarily impaired fixed maturity securities, the net amount recognized in earnings is equal to the difference between the amortized cost of the fixed maturity security and its net present value.

The Company considers different factors to determine the amount of projected future cash flows and discounting methods for corporate debt and residential and commercial mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities. For corporate debt securities, the split between the credit and non-credit losses is driven principally by assumptions regarding the amount and timing of projected future cash flows. The net present value is calculated by discounting the Company s best estimate of projected future cash flows at the effective interest rate implicit in the security at the date of acquisition. For residential and commercial mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, cash flow estimates, including prepayment assumptions, are based on data from widely accepted third-party data sources or internal estimates. In addition to prepayment assumptions, cash flow estimates vary based on assumptions regarding the underlying collateral including default rates, recoveries and changes in value. The net present value is calculated by discounting the Company s best estimate of projected future cash flows at the effective interest rate implicit in the fixed maturity security prior to impairment at the balance sheet date. The discounted cash flows become the new amortized cost basis of the fixed maturity security.

In periods subsequent to the recognition of an OTTI, the Company generally accretes the discount (or amortizes the reduced premium) into net investment income, up to the non-discounted amount of projected future cash flows, resulting from the reduction in cost basis, based upon the amount and timing of the expected future cash flows over the estimated period of cash flows.

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The investment category and duration of the Company s gross unrealized losses on fixed maturity securities and equity securities at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were as follows:

	March 31, 2014					
	Less than 12 months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Fixed maturity securities:						
United States Government and government agencies and authorities	$ 56,353	$ (741)	$ 3,146	$ (238)	$ 59,499	$ (979)
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	13,859	(330)	0	0	13,859	(330)
Foreign governments	173,938	(4,914)	98	(2)	174,036	(4,916)
Asset-backed	0	0	1,458	(53)	1,458	(53)
Residential mortgage-backed	253,103	(5,618)	50,136	(1,518)	303,239	(7,136)
Corporate	919,966	(13,798)	30,141	(2,009)	950,107	(15,807)
Total fixed maturity securities	$ 1,417,219	$ (25,401)	$ 84,979	$ (3,820)	$ 1,502,198	$ (29,221)
Equity securities:						
Common stock	$ 192	$ (5)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 192	$ (5)
Non-redeemable preferred stocks	51,762	(2,127)	12,635	(965)	64,397	(3,092)
Total equity securities	$ 51,954	$ (2,132)	$ 12,635	$ (965)	$ 64,589	$ (3,097)

	December 31, 2013					
	Less than 12 months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Fixed maturity securities:						
United States Government and government agencies and authorities	$ 52,615	$ (1,464)	$ 3,514	$ (424)	$ 56,129	$ (1,888)
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	30,145	(2,624)	0	0	30,145	(2,624)
Foreign governments	217,708	(7,596)	111	(12)	217,819	(7,608)
Asset-backed	0	0	1,442	(56)	1,442	(56)
Commercial mortgage-backed	5,036	(82)	0	0	5,036	(82)
Residential mortgage-backed	407,808	(11,667)	31,498	(1,550)	439,306	(13,217)
Corporate	1,412,611	(36,848)	19,291	(805)	1,431,902	(37,653)
Total fixed maturity securities	$ 2,125,923	$ (60,281)	$ 55,856	$ (2,847)	$ 2,181,779	$ (63,128)

Equity securities:						
Common stock	$ 187	$ (10)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 187	$ (10)
Non-redeemable preferred stocks	159,723	(8,200)	11,807	(1,199)	171,530	(9,399)
Total equity securities	$ 159,910	$ (8,210)	$ 11,807	$ (1,199)	$ 171,717	$ (9,409)

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Total gross unrealized losses represent approximately 2% and 3% of the aggregate fair value of the related securities at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Approximately 85% and 94% of these gross unrealized losses have been in a continuous loss position for less than twelve months at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The total gross unrealized losses are comprised of 475 and 667 individual securities at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. In accordance with its policy described above, the Company concluded that for these securities an adjustment to its results of operations for other-than-temporary impairments of the gross unrealized losses was not warranted at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013. These conclusions were based on a detailed analysis of the underlying credit and expected cash flows of each security. As of March 31, 2014, the gross unrealized losses that have been in a continuous loss position for twelve months or more were concentrated in the Company s residential mortgage-backed and corporate fixed maturity securities, and in non-redeemable preferred stocks. Within the Company s corporate fixed maturity securities, the majority of the loss position relates to securities in the industrial sector. The industrial sector s gross unrealized losses of twelve months or more were $1,575, or 78%, of the corporate fixed maturity securities total. The non-redeemable preferred stocks are perpetual preferred securities that have characteristics of both debt and equity securities. To evaluate these securities, we apply an impairment model similar to that used for our fixed maturity securities. As of March 31, 2014, the Company did not intend to sell these securities and it was not more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell them and no underlying cash flow issues were noted. Therefore, the Company did not recognize an OTTI on those perpetual preferred securities that had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for twelve months or more. As of March 31, 2014, the Company did not intend to sell the fixed maturity securities and it was not more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell the securities before the anticipated recovery of their amortized cost basis. The gross unrealized losses are primarily attributable to widening credit spreads associated with an underlying shift in overall credit risk premium.

The Company has entered into commercial mortgage loans, collateralized by the underlying real estate, on properties located throughout the U.S. and Canada. At March 31, 2014, approximately 39% of the outstanding principal balance of commercial mortgage loans was concentrated in the states of California, New York, and Utah. Although the Company has a diversified loan portfolio, an economic downturn could have an adverse impact on the ability of its debtors to repay their loans. The outstanding balance of commercial mortgage loans ranges in size from $9 to $15,480 at March 31, 2014 and from $9 to $15,574 at December 31, 2013.

Credit quality indicators for commercial mortgage loans are loan-to-value and debt-service coverage ratios. Loan-to-value and debt-service coverage ratios are measures commonly used to assess the credit quality of commercial mortgage loans. The loan-to-value ratio compares the principal amount of the loan to the fair value of the underlying property collateralizing the loan, and is commonly expressed as a percentage. The debt-service coverage ratio compares a property s net operating income to its debt-service payments and is commonly expressed as a ratio. The loan-to-value and debt-service coverage ratios are generally updated annually in the third quarter.

The following summarizes our loan-to-value and average debt-service coverage ratios as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2014		
Loan-to-Value	**Carrying Value**	**% of Gross Mortgage Loans**	**Debt-Service Coverage Ratio**
70% and less	$ 1,115,888	88.4%	1.97
71 80%	77,969	6.2%	1.42
81 95%	51,943	4.1%	1.21
Greater than 95%	15,844	1.3%	0.87

Gross commercial mortgage loans	1,261,644	100%	1.89
Less valuation allowance	(4,482)		
Net commercial mortgage loans	$ 1,257,162		

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	December 31, 2013		
Loan-to-Value	**Carrying Value**	**% of Gross Mortgage Loans**	**Debt-Service Coverage Ratio**
70% and less	$ 1,143,200	88.5%	1.97
71 80%	73,603	5.7%	1.44
81 95%	58,752	4.6%	1.19
Greater than 95%	15,959	1.2%	0.87
Gross commercial mortgage loans	1,291,514	100%	1.89
Less valuation allowance	(4,482)		
Net commercial mortgage loans	$ 1,287,032		

All commercial mortgage loans that are individually impaired have an established mortgage loan valuation allowance for losses. Changing economic conditions affect our valuation of commercial mortgage loans. Changing vacancies and rents are incorporated into the discounted cash flow analysis that we perform for monitored loans and may contribute to the establishment of (or an increase or decrease in) a commercial mortgage loan valuation allowance for losses. In addition, we continue to monitor the entire commercial mortgage loan portfolio to identify risk. Areas of emphasis are properties that have exposure to specific geographic events, have deteriorating credits or have experienced a reduction in debt-service coverage ratio. Where warranted, we have established or increased a valuation allowance based upon this analysis.

Collateralized Transactions

The Company engages in transactions in which fixed maturity securities, primarily bonds issued by the U.S. government and government agencies and authorities, and U.S. corporations, are loaned to selected broker/dealers. Collateral, greater than or equal to 102% of the fair value of the securities lent, plus accrued interest, is received in the form of cash and cash equivalents held by a custodian bank for the benefit of the Company. The use of cash collateral received is unrestricted. The Company reinvests the cash collateral received, generally in investments of high credit quality that are designated as available-for-sale. The Company monitors the fair value of securities loaned and the collateral received, with additional collateral obtained, as necessary. The Company is subject to the risk of loss to the extent there is a loss on the re-investment of cash collateral.

As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, our collateral held under securities lending, of which its use is unrestricted, was $96,006 and $95,215, respectively, and is included in the consolidated balance sheets under the collateral held/pledged under securities agreements. Our liability to the borrower for collateral received was $95,997 and $95,206, respectively, and is included in the consolidated balance sheets under the obligation under securities agreements. The difference between the collateral held and obligations under securities lending is recorded as an unrealized gain and is included as part of AOCI. All securities are in an unrealized gain position as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The Company includes the available-for-sale investments purchased with the cash collateral in its evaluation of other-than-temporary impairments.

Cash proceeds that the Company receives as collateral for the securities it lends and subsequent repayment of the cash are regarded by the Company as cash flows from financing activities, since the cash received is considered a borrowing. Since the Company reinvests the cash collateral generally in investments that are designated as available-for-sale, the reinvestment is presented as cash flows from investing activities.

6. Fair Value Disclosures

Fair Values, Inputs and Valuation Techniques for Financial Assets and Liabilities Disclosures

The fair value measurements and disclosures guidance defines fair value and establishes a framework for measuring fair value. Fair value is defined as 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. In accordance with this guidance, the Company has categorized its recurring basis financial assets and liabilities into a three-level fair value hierarchy based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). 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.

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The levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access.

Level 2 inputs utilize other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable in the marketplace for the asset. The observable inputs are used in valuation models to calculate the fair value for the asset.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable but are significant to the fair value measurement for the asset, and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset. These inputs reflect management s own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset.

A review of fair value hierarchy classifications is conducted on a quarterly basis. Changes in the observability of valuation inputs may result in a reclassification of levels for certain securities within the fair value hierarchy.

The following tables present the Company s fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The amounts presented below for Collateral held/pledged under securities agreements, Other investments, Cash equivalents, Other assets, Assets and Liabilities held in separate accounts and Other liabilities differ from the amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheets because only certain investments or certain assets and liabilities within these line items are measured at estimated fair value. Other investments are comprised of investments in the Assurant Investment Plan, American Security Insurance Company Investment Plan, Assurant Deferred Compensation Plan, a modified coinsurance arrangement and other derivatives. Other liabilities are comprised of investments in the Assurant Investment Plan, contingent consideration related to a business combination and other derivatives. The fair value amount and the majority of the associated levels presented for Other investments and Assets and Liabilities held in separate accounts are received directly from third parties.

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	March 31, 2014			
	Total	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial Assets				
Fixed maturity securities:				
United States Government and government agencies and authorities	$ 309,888	$ 0	$ 309,888	$ 0
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	846,654	0	846,654	0
Foreign governments	667,498	889	649,736	16,873
Asset-backed	6,041	0	6,041	0
Commercial mortgage-backed	57,095	0	56,545	550
Residential mortgage-backed	949,561	0	949,561	0
Corporate	8,758,720	0	8,650,507	108,213
Equity securities:				
Common stocks	29,950	29,266	684	0
Non-redeemable preferred stocks	432,708	0	426,994	5,714
Short-term investments	566,721	473,614 b	93,107 c	0
Collateral held/pledged under securities agreements	75,004	67,994 b	7,010 c	0
Other investments	250,358	59,884 a	187,414 c	3,060 d
Cash equivalents	631,496	625,581 b	5,915 c	0
Other assets	3,246	0	946 f	2,300 e
Assets held in separate accounts	1,862,977	1,677,124 a	185,853 c	0
Total financial assets	$ 15,447,917	$ 2,934,352	$ 12,376,855	$ 136,710
Financial Liabilities				
Other liabilities	$ 82,997	$ 59,884 a	$ 68 f	$ 23,045 f
Liabilities related to separate accounts	1,862,977	1,677,124 a	185,853 c	0
Total financial liabilities	$ 1,945,974	$ 1,737,008	$ 185,921	$ 23,045

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	December 31, 2013			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Fixed maturity securities:				
United States Government and government agencies and authorities	$ 410,656	$ 0	$ 410,656	$ 0
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	835,152	0	812,495	22,657
Foreign governments	675,421	789	657,775	16,857
Asset-backed	6,174	0	6,174	0
Commercial mortgage-backed	60,362	0	59,764	598
Residential mortgage-backed	947,904	0	943,737	4,167
Corporate	8,356,206	0	8,240,862	115,344
Equity securities:				
Common stocks	29,232	28,548	684	0
Non-redeemable preferred stocks	429,126	0	421,616	7,510
Short-term investments	470,458	273,518 b	196,940 c	0
Collateral held/pledged under securities agreements	74,212	67,202 b	7,010 c	0
Other investments	246,748	66,659 a	175,918 c	4,171 d
Cash equivalents	1,233,701	967,372 b	266,329 c	0
Other assets	3,726	0	1,235 f	2,491 e
Assets held in separate accounts	1,887,988	1,696,811 a	191,177 c	0
Total financial assets	$ 15,667,066	$ 3,100,899	$ 12,392,372	$ 173,795
Financial Liabilities				
Other liabilities	$ 106,992	$ 54,794 a	$ 31,868 g	$ 20,330 f
Liabilities related to separate accounts	1,887,988	1,696,811 a	191,177 c	0
Total financial liabilities	$ 1,994,980	$ 1,751,605	$ 223,045	$ 20,330

a. Mainly includes mutual funds.
b. Mainly includes money market funds.
c. Mainly includes fixed maturity securities.
d. Mainly includes fixed maturity securities and other derivatives.
e. Mainly includes the Consumer Price Index Cap Derivaties (CPI Caps).
f. Mainly includes other derivatives.
g. Mainly includes contingent consideration liability related to a business combination.

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There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 financial assets during either period. However, there were transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 financial assets during the periods, which are reflected in the Transfers in and Transfers out columns below. Transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 most commonly occur from changes in the availability of observable market information and re-evaluation of the observability of pricing inputs. Any remaining unpriced securities are submitted to independent brokers who provide non-binding broker quotes or are priced by other qualified sources.

The following tables summarize the change in balance sheet carrying value associated with Level 3 financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014							
	Balance, beginning of period	Total gains (losses) (realized/ unrealized) included in earnings (1)	Net unrealized (losses) gains included in other comprehensive income (2)	Purchases	Sales	Transfers in (3)	Transfers out (3)	Balance, end of period
Financial Assets								
Fixed Maturity Securities								
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	$ 22,657	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (22,657)	$ 0
Foreign governments	16,857	(2)	18	0	0	0	0	16,873
Commercial mortgage-backed	598	0	(5)	0	(43)	0	0	550
Residential mortgage-backed	4,167	0	0	0	0	0	(4,167)	0
Corporate	115,344	98	3,206	0	(3,079)	0	(7,356)	108,213
Equity Securities								
Non-redeemable preferred stocks	7,510	328	(294)	0	(1,830)	0	0	5,714
Other investments	4,171	(1,095)	4	0	(20)	0	0	3,060
Other assets	2,491	(191)	0	0	0	0	0	2,300
Financial Liabilities								
Other liabilities	(20,330)	1,285	0	(4,000)	0	0	0	(23,045)
Total level 3 assets and liabilities	$ 153,465	$ 423	$ 2,929	$ (4,000)	$ (4,972)	$ 0	$ (34,180)	$ 113,665

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013							
	Balance, beginning of period	Total (losses) gains (realized/ unrealized) included in earnings (1)	Net unrealized (losses) gains included in other comprehensive income (2)	Purchases	Sales	Transfers in (3)	Transfers out (3)	Balance, end of period
Financial Assets								
Fixed Maturity Securities								
United States Government and government agencies and authorities	$ 4,175	$ 0	$ (1)	$ 0	$ (108)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 4,066
Foreign governments	23,097	(1)	(554)	0	0	0	0	22,542
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,774	19	(19)	0	(972)	0	0	802
Residential mortgage-backed	8,211	(10)	(120)	17,750	(491)	0	0	25,340
Corporate	158,003	(39)	444	0	(7,467)	0	(8,771)	142,170
Equity Securities								
Non-redeemable preferred stocks	14	0	7	2,028	0	0	(13)	2,036
Other investments	11,327	(591)	332	8	(42)	0	0	11,034
Other assets	5,886	(1,215)	0	0	0	0	0	4,671
Financial Liabilities								
Other liabilities	(2,560)	635	0	0	0	0	0	(1,925)
Total level 3 assets and liabilities	$ 209,927	$ (1,202)	$ 89	$ 19,786	$ (9,080)	$ 0	$ (8,784)	$ 210,736

(1) Included as part of net realized gains on investments in the consolidated statement of operations.
(2) Included as part of change in unrealized gains on securities in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.
(3) Transfers are primarily attributable to changes in the availability of observable market information and re-evaluation of the observability of pricing inputs.

Three different valuation techniques can be used in determining fair value for financial assets and liabilities: the market, income or cost approaches. The three valuation techniques described in the fair value measurements and disclosures guidance are consistent with generally accepted valuation methodologies. The market approach valuation techniques use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. When possible, quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets are used as of the period-end date (such as for mutual funds and money market funds). Otherwise, valuation techniques consistent with the market approach including matrix pricing and comparables are used. Matrix pricing is a mathematical technique employed principally to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for those securities but rather by relying on the securities relationship to other benchmark quoted securities. Market approach valuation techniques often use market multiples derived from a set of comparables. Multiples might lie in ranges with a different multiple for each comparable. The selection of where within the range the appropriate multiple falls requires judgment, considering both qualitative and quantitative factors specific to the measurement.

Income approach valuation techniques convert future amounts, such as cash flows or earnings, to a single present amount, or a discounted amount. These techniques rely on current market expectations of future amounts as of the period-end date. Examples of income approach valuation techniques include present value techniques, option-pricing models, binomial or lattice models that incorporate present value techniques and the multi-period excess earnings method.

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Cost approach valuation techniques are based upon the amount that would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset at the period-end date, or the current replacement cost. That is, from the perspective of a market participant (seller), the price that would be received for the asset is determined based on the cost to a market participant (buyer) to acquire or construct a substitute asset of comparable utility, adjusted for obsolescence.

While not all three approaches are applicable to all financial assets or liabilities, where appropriate, one or more valuation techniques may be used. For all the classes of financial assets and liabilities included in the above hierarchy, excluding the CPI Caps and certain privately placed corporate bonds, the market valuation technique is generally used. For certain privately placed corporate bonds, the CPI Caps, and certain derivatives, the income valuation technique is generally used. For the periods ended March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the application of the valuation technique applied to the Company s classes of financial assets and liabilities has been consistent.

Level 1 Securities

The Company s investments and liabilities classified as Level 1 as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, consisted of mutual funds and money market funds, foreign government fixed maturities and common stocks that are publicly listed and/or actively traded in an established market.

Level 2 Securities

The Company s Level 2 securities are valued using various observable market inputs obtained from a pricing service. The pricing service prepares estimates of fair value measurements for our Level 2 securities using proprietary valuation models based on techniques such as matrix pricing which include observable market inputs. The fair value measurements and disclosures guidance defines observable market inputs as the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. The extent of the use of each observable market input for a security depends on the type of security and the market conditions at the balance sheet date. Depending on the security, the priority of the use of observable market inputs may change as some observable market inputs may not be relevant or additional inputs may be necessary. The following observable market inputs (standard inputs), listed in the approximate order of priority, are utilized in the pricing evaluation of Level 2 securities: benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data including market research data. Further details for Level 2 investment types follow:

United States Government and government agencies and authorities: U.S. government and government agencies and authorities securities are priced by our pricing service utilizing standard inputs. Included in this category are U.S. Treasury securities which are priced using vendor trading platform data in addition to the standard inputs.

State, municipalities and political subdivisions: State, municipalities and political subdivisions securities are priced by our pricing service utilizing material event notices and new issue data inputs in addition to the standard inputs.

Foreign governments: Foreign government securities are primarily fixed maturity securities denominated in Canadian dollars which are priced by our pricing service utilizing standard inputs. The pricing service also evaluates each security based on relevant market information including relevant credit information, perceived market movements and sector news.

Commercial mortgage-backed, residential mortgage-backed and asset-backed: Commercial mortgage-backed, residential mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are priced by our pricing service utilizing monthly payment information and collateral performance information in addition to the standard inputs. Additionally, commercial mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities utilize new issue data while residential mortgage-backed securities utilize vendor trading platform data.

Corporate: Corporate securities are priced by our pricing service utilizing standard inputs. Non-investment grade securities within this category are priced by our pricing service utilizing observations of equity and credit default swap curves related to the issuer in addition to the standard inputs. Certain privately placed corporate bonds are priced by a non-pricing service source using a model with observable inputs including, but not limited to, the credit rating, credit spreads, sector add-ons, and issuer specific add-ons.

Non-redeemable preferred stocks: Non-redeemable preferred stocks are priced by our pricing service utilizing observations of equity and credit default swap curves related to the issuer in addition to the standard inputs.

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Short-term investments, collateral held/pledged under securities agreements, other investments, cash equivalents, and assets/liabilities held in separate accounts: To price the fixed maturity securities in these categories, the pricing service utilizes the standard inputs.

Other liabilities: The contingent consideration liability related to a business combination is valued at the contractual amount stated in the purchase agreement plus accrued interest. The contractual amount plus interest represents the fair value and is a market observable input due to the fact the amount is specifically stated in the agreement and there is a short time frame (less than three months) for determining whether the payment will be made or not.

Valuation models used by the pricing service can change period to period, depending on the appropriate observable inputs that are available at the balance sheet date to price a security. When market observable inputs are unavailable to the pricing service, the remaining unpriced securities are submitted to independent brokers who provide non-binding broker quotes or are priced by other qualified sources. If the Company cannot corroborate the non-binding broker quotes with Level 2 inputs, these securities are categorized as Level 3 securities.

Level 3 Securities

The Company s investments classified as Level 3 as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 consisted of fixed maturity and equity securities and derivatives. All of the Level 3 fixed maturity and equity securities are priced using non-binding broker quotes which cannot be corroborated with Level 2 inputs. Of our total Level 3 fixed maturity and equity securities, $65,122 and $70,244 were priced by a pricing service using single broker quotes due to insufficient information to provide an evaluated price as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The single broker quotes are provided by market makers or broker-dealers who are recognized as market participants in the markets in which they are providing the quotes. The remaining $66,543 and $97,219 were priced internally using independent and non-binding broker quotes as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The inputs factoring into the broker quotes include trades in the actual bond being priced, trades of comparable bonds, quality of the issuer, optionality, structure and liquidity. Significant changes in interest rates, issuer credit, liquidity, and overall market conditions would result in a significantly lower or higher broker quote. The prices received from both the pricing service and internally are reviewed for reasonableness by management and if necessary, management works with the pricing service or broker to further understand how they developed their price. Further details on Level 3 derivative investment types follow:

Other investments and other liabilities: Swaptions are priced using a Black-Scholes pricing model incorporating third-party market data, including swap volatility data. Credit default swaps are priced using non-binding quotes provided by market makers or broker-dealers who are recognized as market participants. Inputs factored into the non-binding quotes include trades in the actual credit default swap which is being priced, trades in comparable credit default swaps, quality of the issuer, structure and liquidity. The net option related to the investment in Iké is valued using an income approach; specifically, a Monte Carlo simulation option pricing model. The inputs to the model include, but are not limited to, the projected normalized earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) and free cash flow for the underlying asset, the discount rate, and the volatility of and the correlation between the normalized EBITDA and the value of the underlying asset. Significant increases (decreases) in the projected normalized EBITDA relative to the value of the underlying asset in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value.

Other assets: A non-pricing service source prices the CPI Cap derivatives using a model with inputs including, but not limited to, the time to expiration, the notional amount, the strike price, the forward rate, implied volatility and the discount rate.

Management evaluates the following factors in order to determine whether the market for a financial asset is inactive. The factors include, but are not limited to:

There are few recent transactions,

Little information is released publicly,

The available prices vary significantly over time or among market participants,

The prices are stale (i.e., not current), and

The magnitude of the bid-ask spread.

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Illiquidity did not have a material impact in the fair value determination of the Company s financial assets.

The Company generally obtains one price for each financial asset. The Company performs a monthly analysis to assess if the evaluated prices represent a reasonable estimate of their fair value. This process involves quantitative and qualitative analysis and is overseen by investment and accounting professionals. Examples of procedures performed include, but are not limited to, initial and on-going review of pricing service methodologies, review of the prices received from the pricing service, review of pricing statistics and trends, and comparison of prices for certain securities with two different appropriate price sources for reasonableness. Following this analysis, the Company generally uses the best estimate of fair value based upon all available inputs. On infrequent occasions, a non-pricing service source may be more familiar with the market activity for a particular security than the pricing service. In these cases the price used is taken from the non-pricing service source. The pricing service provides information to indicate which securities were priced using market observable inputs so that the Company can properly categorize our financial assets in the fair value hierarchy.

For the net option, the Company will perform a periodic analysis to assess if the evaluated price represents a reasonable estimate of the fair value for the financial liability. This process will involve quantitative and qualitative analysis overseen by finance and accounting professionals. Examples of procedures to be performed include, but are not limited to, initial and on-going review of the pricing methodology and review of the projection for the underlying asset including the probability distribution of possible scenarios.

Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

The Company also measures the fair value of certain assets on a non-recurring basis, generally on an annual basis, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. These assets include commercial mortgage loans, goodwill and finite-lived intangible assets.

The Company utilizes both the income and market valuation approaches to measure the fair value of its reporting units when required. Under the income approach, the Company determined the fair value of the reporting units considering distributable earnings, which were estimated from operating plans. The resulting cash flows were then discounted using a market participant weighted average cost of capital estimated for the reporting units. After discounting the future discrete earnings to their present value, the Company estimated the terminal value attributable to the years beyond the discrete operating plan period. The discounted terminal value was then added to the aggregate discounted distributable earnings from the discrete operating plan period to estimate the fair value of the reporting units. Under the market approach, the Company derived the fair value of the reporting units based on various financial multiples, including but not limited to: price to tangible book value of equity, price to estimated 2014 earnings and price to estimated 2014 earnings, which were estimated based on publicly available data related to comparable guideline companies. In addition, financial multiples were also estimated from publicly available purchase price data for acquisitions of companies operating in the insurance industry. The estimated fair value of the reporting units was more heavily weighted towards the income approach because in the current economic environment the earnings capacity of a business is generally considered the most important factor in the valuation of a business enterprise. This fair value determination was categorized as Level 3 (unobservable) in the fair value hierarchy.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Disclosures

The financial instruments guidance requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, as defined therein, for which it is practicable to estimate such fair value. Therefore, it requires fair value disclosure for financial instruments that are not recognized or are not carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets. However, this guidance excludes certain financial instruments, including those related to insurance contracts and those accounted for under the equity method and joint ventures guidance (such as real estate joint ventures).

For the financial instruments included within the following financial assets and financial liabilities, the carrying value in the consolidated balance sheets equals or approximates fair value. Please refer to the *Fair Value Inputs and Valuation Techniques for Financial Assets and Liabilities Disclosures* section above for more information on the financial instruments included within the following financial assets and financial liabilities and the methods and assumptions used to estimate fair value:

Cash and cash equivalents

Fixed maturity securities

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Equity securities

Short-term investments

Collateral held/pledged under securities agreements

Other investments

Other assets

Assets held in separate accounts

Other liabilities

Liabilities related to separate accounts

In estimating the fair value of the financial instruments that are not recognized or are not carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets, the Company used the following methods and assumptions:

Commercial mortgage loans: the fair values of mortgage loans are estimated using discounted cash flow models. The model inputs include mortgage amortization schedules and loan provisions, an internally developed credit spread based on the credit risk associated with the borrower and the U.S. Treasury spot curve. Mortgage loans with similar characteristics are aggregated for purposes of the calculations.

Policy loans: the carrying value of policy loans reported in the consolidated balance sheets approximates fair value.

Policy reserves under investment products: the fair values for the Company s policy reserves under investment products are determined using discounted cash flow analysis. Key inputs to the valuation include projections of policy cash flows, reserve run-off, market yields and risk margins.

Funds held under reinsurance: the carrying value reported approximates fair value due to the short maturity of the instruments.

Debt: the fair value of debt is based upon matrix pricing performed by the pricing service utilizing the standard inputs.

Obligation under securities agreements: obligation under securities agreements is reported at the amount of cash received from the selected broker/dealers.

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The following table discloses the carrying value, fair value amount and hierarchy level of the financial instruments that are not recognized or are not carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets:

	March 31, 2014				
		Fair Value			
	Carrying Value	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets					
Commercial mortgage loans on real estate	$ 1,257,162	$ 1,414,513	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,414,513
Policy loans	50,475	50,475	50,475	0	0
Total financial assets	$ 1,307,637	$ 1,464,988	$ 50,475	$ 0	$ 1,414,513
Financial Liabilities					
Policy reserves under investment products (Individual and group annuities, subject to discretionary withdrawal) (1)	$ 790,665	$ 795,108	$ 0	$ 0	$ 795,108
Funds withheld under reinsurance	79,366	79,366	79,366	0	0
Debt	1,170,859	1,232,287	0	1,232,287	0
Obligations under securities agreements	95,997	95,997	95,997	0	0
Total financial liabilities	$ 2,136,887	$ 2,202,758	$ 175,363	$ 1,232,287	$ 795,108

	December 31, 2013				
		Fair Value			
	Carrying Value	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets					
Commercial mortgage loans on real estate	$ 1,287,032	$ 1,444,974	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,444,974
Policy loans	51,678	51,678	51,678	0	0
Total financial assets	$ 1,338,710	$ 1,496,652	$ 51,678	$ 0	$ 1,444,974
Financial Liabilities					
Policy reserves under investment products (Individual and group annuities, subject to discretionary withdrawal) (1)	$ 809,628	$ 808,734	$ 0	$ 0	$ 808,734
Funds withheld under reinsurance	76,778	76,778	76,778	0	0
Debt	1,638,118	1,656,588	0	1,656,588	0
Obligations under securities agreements	95,206	95,206	95,206	0	0

Total financial liabilities	$ 2,619,730	$ 2,637,306	$ 171,984	$ 1,656,588	$ 808,734

(1) Only the fair value of the Company s policy reserves for investment-type contracts (those without significant mortality or morbidity risk) are reflected in the table above.

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Reinsurance Recoverables Credit Disclosures

A key credit quality indicator for reinsurance is the A.M. Best financial strength ratings of the reinsurer. The A.M. Best ratings are an independent opinion of a reinsurer s ability to meet ongoing obligations to policyholders. The A.M. Best ratings for new reinsurance agreements where there is material credit exposure are reviewed at the time of execution. The A.M. Best ratings for existing reinsurance agreements are reviewed on a periodic basis, at least annually. The A.M. Best ratings have not changed significantly since December 31, 2013.

An allowance for doubtful accounts for reinsurance recoverables is recorded on the basis of periodic evaluations of balances due from reinsurers (net of collateral), reinsurer solvency, management s experience and current economic conditions. Information about the allowance for doubtful accounts for reinsurance recoverable as of March 31, 2014 is as follows:

Balance as of beginning-of-year	$ 10,820
Provision	0
Other additions	0
Direct write-downs charged against the allowance	0
Balance as of the end-of-period	$ 10,820

7. Debt

On March 28, 2013, the Company issued two series of senior notes with an aggregate principal amount of $700,000 (the 2013 Senior Notes). The Company received net proceeds of $698,093 from this transaction, which represents the principal amount less the discount before offering expenses. The discount of $1,907 is being amortized over the life of the 2013 Senior Notes and is included as part of interest expense on the consolidated statements of operations. The first series is $350,000 in principal amount, bears interest at 2.50% per year and is payable in a single installment due March 15, 2018 and was issued at a 0.18% discount. The second series is $350,000 in principal amount, bears interest at 4.00% per year and is payable in a single installment due March 15, 2023 and was issued at a 0.37% discount. Interest on the 2013 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year. The 2013 Senior Notes are unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of the Company s other senior unsecured indebtedness. The Company may redeem each series of the 2013 Senior Notes in whole or in part at any time and from time to time before their maturity at the redemption price set forth in the Indenture. The 2013 Senior Notes are registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

The interest expense incurred related to the 2013 Senior Notes was $5,744 for the three months ended March 31, 2014. There was $948 of accrued interest at March 31, 2014. The Company made an interest payment on the 2013 Senior Notes of $11,375 on March 15, 2014.

In February 2004, the Company issued two series of senior notes with an aggregate principal amount of $975,000 (the 2004 Senior Notes). The Company received proceeds of $971,537 from this transaction, which represents the principal amount less the discount before offering expenses. The discount of $3,463 is being amortized over the life of the 2004 Senior Notes and is included as part of interest expense on the statements of operations. The first series was $500,000 in principal amount, issued at a 0.11% discount, bore interest at 5.63% per year and was repaid on February 18, 2014. The second series is $475,000 in principal amount, bears interest at 6.75% per year and is payable in a single installment due February 15, 2034 and was issued at a 0.61% discount. Interest on the 2004 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year. The 2004 Senior Notes are unsecured obligations and rank equally with all of the Company s other senior unsecured indebtedness. The senior notes are not redeemable prior to maturity. All of the holders of the 2004 Senior Notes exchanged their notes in May 2004 for new notes registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

The interest expense incurred related to the 2004 Senior Notes was $11,321 and $15,078 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. There was $4,008 and $7,523 of accrued interest at March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company made interest payments of $30,094 on February 15, 2014 and 2013.

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Credit Facility

The Company s commercial paper program requires the Company to maintain liquidity facilities either in an available amount equal to any outstanding notes from the commercial paper program or in an amount sufficient to maintain the ratings assigned to the notes issued from the commercial paper program. The Company s subsidiaries do not maintain commercial paper or other borrowing facilities at their level. This program is currently backed up by a $350,000 senior revolving credit facility, of which $345,740 was available at March 31, 2014, due to $4,260 of outstanding letters of credit related to this program.

On September 21, 2011, the Company entered into a four-year unsecured $350,000 revolving credit agreement (2011 Credit Facility) with a syndicate of banks arranged by JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Bank of America, N.A. The 2011 Credit Facility provides for revolving loans and the issuance of multi-bank, syndicated letters of credit and/or letters of credit from a sole issuing bank in an aggregate amount of $350,000 and is available until September 2015, provided the Company is in compliance with all covenants. The 2011 Credit Facility has a sublimit for letters of credit issued thereunder of $50,000. The proceeds of these loans may be used for the Company s commercial paper program or for general corporate purposes. The Company may increase the total amount available under the 2011 Credit Facility to $525,000 subject to certain conditions. No bank is obligated to provide commitments above their share of the $350,000 facility.

The Company did not use the commercial paper program during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 and there were no amounts outstanding relating to the commercial paper program at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The Company made no borrowings using the 2011 Credit Facility and no loans are outstanding at March 31, 2014.

The 2011 Credit Facility contains restrictive covenants and requires that the Company maintain certain specified minimum ratios and thresholds. Among others, these covenants include maintaining a maximum debt to capitalization ratio and a minimum consolidated adjusted net worth. At March 31, 2014, the Company was in compliance with all covenants, minimum ratios and thresholds.

8. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Certain amounts included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income are net of reclassification adjustments. The following tables summarize those reclassification adjustments (net of taxes):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014				
	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Unrealized gains on securities	OTTI	Pension under-funding	Accumulated other comprehensive income
Balance at December 31, 2013	$ (38,767)	$ 526,071	$ 26,427	$ (86,901)	$ 426,830
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	(18,053)	160,022	1,640	0	143,609
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	0	11,011	0	2,031	13,042
Net current-period other comprehensive (loss) income	(18,053)	171,033	1,640	2,031	156,651

Balance at March 31, 2014	$ (56,820)	$ 697,104	$ 28,067	$ (84,870)	$ 583,481

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013				
	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Unrealized gains on securities	OTTI	Pension under-funding	Accumulated other comprehensive income
Balance at December 31, 2012	$ 6,882	$ 981,879	$ 23,861	$ (182,219)	$ 830,403
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	(10,317)	(57,722)	2,605	6	(65,428)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	0	7,610	0	5,444	13,054
Net current-period other comprehensive (loss) income	(10,317)	(50,112)	2,605	5,450	(52,374)
Balance at March 31, 2013	$ (3,435)	$ 931,767	$ 26,466	$ (176,769)	$ 778,029

The following table summarizes the reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income for the period ending March 31, 2014 and 2013:

Details about accumulated other comprehensive income components	Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	2013	Affected line item in the statement where net income is presented
Unrealized gains on securities	$ 16,940	$ 11,707	Net realized gains on investments, excluding other-than-temporary impairment losses
	(5,929)	(4,097)	Provision for income taxes
	$ 11,011	$ 7,610	Net of tax
Amortization of pension and postretirement unrecognized net periodic benefit cost:			
Amortization of prior service cost	$ (25)	$ (50)	(1)
Amortization of net loss	3,150	8,425	(1)
	$ 3,125	$ 8,375	Total before tax
	(1,094)	(2,931)	Provision for income taxes
	$ 2,031	$ 5,444	Net of tax
Total reclassifications for the period	$ 13,042	$ 13,054	Net of tax

(1) These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. See Note 12 - Retirement and Other Employee Benefits for additional information.

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9. Stock Based Compensation

Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan

In May 2008, the Company s shareholders approved the Assurant, Inc. Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan (ALTEIP), which authorized the granting of up to 3,400,000 new shares of the Company s common stock to employees, officers and non-employee directors. In May 2010, the Company s shareholders approved an amended and restated ALTEIP, increasing the number of shares of the Company s common stock authorized for issuance to 5,300,000 new shares. Under the ALTEIP, the Company may grant awards based on shares of its common stock, including stock options, stock appreciation rights (SARs), restricted stock (including performance shares), unrestricted stock, restricted stock units (RSUs), performance share units (PSUs) and dividend equivalents. All share-based grants are awarded under the ALTEIP.

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (the Compensation Committee) awards PSUs and RSUs annually. RSUs and PSUs are promises to issue actual shares of common stock at the end of a vesting period or performance period. The RSUs granted to employees under the ALTEIP were based on salary grade and performance and vest one-third each year over a three-year period. RSUs granted to non-employee directors also vest one-third each year over a three-year period, however, issuance of vested shares is deferred until separation from Board service. RSUs receive dividend equivalents in cash during the restricted period and do not have voting rights during the restricted period. PSUs accrue dividend equivalents during the performance period based on a target payout, and will be paid in cash at the end of the performance period based on the actual number of shares issued. The fair value of RSUs is estimated using the fair market value of a share of the Company s common stock at the date of grant. The fair value of PSUs is estimated using the Monte Carlo simulation model and is described in further detail below.

For the PSU portion of an award, the number of shares a participant will receive upon vesting is contingent upon the Company s performance with respect to selected metrics, identified below, compared against a broad index of insurance companies and assigned a percentile ranking. These rankings are then averaged to determine the composite percentile ranking for the performance period. The payout levels can vary between 0% and 150% (maximum) of the target (100%) ALTEIP award amount based on the Company s level of performance against the selected metrics.

PSU Performance Goals. The Compensation Committee established book value per share (BVPS) growth excluding AOCI, revenue growth and total stockholder return as the three performance measures for PSU awards. BVPS growth is defined as the year-over-year growth of the Company s stockholders equity excluding AOCI divided by the number of fully diluted total shares outstanding at the end of the period. Revenue growth is defined as the year-over-year change in total revenues as disclosed in the Company s annual statement of operations. Total stockholder return is defined as appreciation in Company stock plus dividend yield to stockholders. Payouts will be determined by measuring performance against the average performance of companies included in an insurance industry market index.

Since 2009, the Company has used the A.M. Best U.S. Insurance Index to measure its relative performance ranking. In 2014, A.M. Best stopped publishing this index. As of January 1, 2014, the Company is using the S&P Total Market Index to measure the Company s performance for all new and outstanding PSU awards. Consistent with adjustments made to the A.M. Best U.S. Insurance Index, adjustments will be made to the S&P Total Market Index to exclude companies with revenues of less than $1,000,000 or that are not in the insurance or managed healthcare Global Industry Classification Standard codes. In addition, companies within the Company s compensation peer group, but not otherwise in the S&P Total Market Index, will be included. The adjusted S&P Total Market Index is substantially similar in composition to the previous A.M. Best U.S. Insurance Index.

Under the ALTEIP, the Company s Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is authorized by the Board of Directors to grant common stock, restricted stock and RSUs to employees other than the executive officers of the Company (as defined in Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)). The Board of Directors reviews and ratifies these grants quarterly. Restricted stock and RSUs granted under this program may have different vesting periods.

Restricted Stock Units

RSUs granted to employees and to non-employee directors were 288,806 and 431,908 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The compensation expense recorded related to RSUs was $4,829 and $5,552 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The related total income tax benefit was $1,685 and $1,932 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The weighted average grant date fair value for RSUs granted during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was $65.05 and $43.74, respectively.

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As of March 31, 2014, there was $28,054 of unrecognized compensation cost related to outstanding RSUs. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.49 years. The total fair value of RSUs vested during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was $28,208 and $17,672, respectively.

Performance Share Units

PSUs granted to employees were 381,111 and 408,808 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The compensation expense recorded related to PSUs was $3,453 and $1,942 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The related total income tax benefit was $1,202 and $668 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The weighted average grant date fair value for PSUs granted during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was $64.93 and $44.22, respectively.

As of March 31, 2014, there was $36,122 of unrecognized compensation cost related to outstanding PSUs. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.24 years.

The fair value of PSUs with market conditions was estimated on the date of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation model, which utilizes multiple variables that determine the probability of satisfying the market condition stipulated in the award. Expected volatilities for awards issued during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 were based on the historical stock prices of the Company s stock and peer insurance group. The expected term for grants issued during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was assumed to equal the average of the vesting period of the PSUs. The risk-free rate was based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP), the Company is authorized to issue up to 5,000,000 new shares to employees who are participants in the ESPP. Eligible employees can purchase shares at a 10% discount applied to the lower of the closing price of the common stock on the first or last day of the offering period.

In January 2014, the Company issued 75,709 shares at a discounted price of $46.36 for the offering period of July 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013. In January 2013, the Company issued 107,535 shares at a discounted price of $31.23 for the offering period of July 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012.

The compensation expense recorded related to the ESPP was $292 and $249 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The fair value of each award under the ESPP was estimated at the beginning of each offering period using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Expected volatilities are based on implied volatilities from traded options on the Company s stock and the historical volatility of the Company s stock. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. The dividend yield is based on the current annualized dividend and share price as of the grant date.

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10. Stock Repurchase

The following table shows the shares repurchased during the periods indicated:

Period in 2014	Number of Shares Repurchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Repurchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs
January	314,600	$ 66.56	314,600
February	0	0.00	0
March	0	0.00	0
Total	314,600	$ 66.56	314,600

On November 18, 2013, the Company s Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to an additional $600,000 of its outstanding common stock, making the total remaining under the total repurchase authorization $752,436 as of that date.

As of December 31, 2013, there was $704,874 remaining under the total repurchase authorization. During the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company repurchased 314,600 shares of the Company s outstanding common stock at a cost of $20,933, exclusive of commissions, leaving $683,941 remaining under the total repurchase authorization at March 31, 2014.

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11. Earnings Per Common Share

The following table presents net income, the weighted average common shares used in calculating basic earnings per common share (EPS) and those used in calculating diluted EPS for each period presented below.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013
Numerator		
Net income	$ 137,245	$ 117,780
Deduct dividends paid	(18,180)	(16,789)
Undistributed earnings	$ 119,065	$ 100,991
Denominator		
Weighted average shares outstanding used in basic earnings per share calculations	72,848,756	79,984,576
Incremental common shares from:		
SARs	851	73,515
PSUs	1,024,345	876,082
ESPPs	0	12,476
Weighted average shares used in diluted earnings per share calculations	73,873,952	80,946,649
Earnings per common share - Basic		
Distributed earnings	$ 0.25	$ 0.21
Undistributed earnings	1.63	1.26
Net income	$ 1.88	$ 1.47
Earnings per common share - Diluted		
Distributed earnings	$ 0.25	$ 0.21
Undistributed earnings	1.61	1.25
Net income	$ 1.86	$ 1.46

There were no anti-dilutive SARs outstanding that were not included in the computation of diluted EPS under the treasury stock method during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

Average PSUs totaling 81,762 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 were outstanding but were anti-dilutive and thus not included in the computation of diluted EPS under the treasury stock method. There were no anti-dilutive PSUs outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

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12. Retirement and Other Employee Benefits

The components of net periodic benefit cost for the Company s qualified pension benefits plan, nonqualified pension benefits plan and retirement health benefits plan for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Qualified Pension Benefits For the Three Months Ended March 31,		Nonqualified Pension Benefits (1) For the Three Months Ended March 31,		Retirement Health Benefits For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Service cost	$ 8,200					