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UNIVERSAL INSURANCE HOLDINGS INC
Form 10KSB
April 03, 2006

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 0-20848

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE HOLDINGS, INC.
(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

DELAWARE 65-0231984
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
incorporation or organization)

1110 WEST COMMERCIAL BOULEVARD, SUITE 100 33309
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA (Zip Code)
(Address of principal executive offices)

Company's telephone number, including area code: (954) 958-1200

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

COMMON STOCK, \$.01 PAR VALUE	OTC BULLETIN BOARD
REDEEMABLE COMMON STOCK PURCHASE	OTC BULLETIN BOARD
WARRANTS	(Name of exchange where registered)
(Title of each class)	

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act 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
--- ----

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB.

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) YES NO X
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State issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year: \$19,661,817

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold as of December 31, 2005: \$28,076,678.

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further grow its insurance operations, in 1998 UPCIC also began to solicit business actively in the open market through independent agents. Through renewal of the JUA business combined with business solicited in the market through independent agents, UPCIC is currently servicing approximately 89,000 homeowners' insurance policies covering homes and condominium units.

The Company's primary product is homeowners insurance. The Company's criteria for selecting insurance policies includes but is not limited to the use of specific policy forms, limitations on coverage amounts on buildings and contents and required compliance with local building codes. Also, to improve underwriting and manage risk, the Company utilizes standard industry modeling techniques for hurricane and windstorm exposure. UPCIC's portfolio as of December 31, 2005 includes approximately 85,000 policies with coverage for wind risks and 4,000 policies without wind risks. The average premium for a policy with wind coverage is approximately \$1,019 and the average premium for a policy without wind coverage is approximately \$562. Approximately 24% of the policies are located in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties.

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OPERATIONS

All underwriting, rating, policy issuance, reinsurance negotiations and certain administration functions for UPCIC are performed by UPCIC, Universal Risk Advisors, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and unaffiliated third parties.

Claims handling functions for UPCIC were initially administered by an independent claims adjustment firm licensed in Florida. In 1999, the Company formed Universal Adjusting Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary, which currently performs claims adjustment for UPCIC. This gives the Company greater command over its loss control and expenditures.

The earnings of UPCIC from policy premiums are supplemented to an extent by the generation of investment income from investment policies adopted by the Board of Directors of UPCIC. UPCIC's principal investment goals are to maintain safety and liquidity, enhance equity values and achieve an increased rate of return consistent with regulatory requirements.

MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

The Company has developed into a vertically integrated insurance holding company performing various aspects of insurance underwriting, distribution and claims. Universal Risk Advisors, Inc., the Company's wholly owned Managing General Agent ("MGA"), was incorporated in Florida on July 2, 1998 and became licensed by the OIR August 17, 1998 and contracted with UPCIC on September 28, 1998. Through the MGA, the Company has underwriting, reinsurance negotiation and claims authority for UPCIC as well as third party insurance companies. The MGA seeks to generate revenue through policy fee income and other administrative fees from the marketing of UPCIC as well as third party insurance products through the Company's distribution network. The Company markets and distributes UPCIC's products and services in Florida through a network of approximately 1,570 active independent agents.

AGENCY OPERATIONS

Universal Florida Insurance Agency was incorporated in Florida on July 2, 1998 and Coastal Homeowners Insurance Specialists, Inc. was incorporated in Florida on July 2, 2001, each as wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company to solicit voluntary business. These entities are a part of the Company's agency operations, which seek to generate income from commissions, premium financing

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referral fees and the marketing of ancillary services.

DIRECT SALES OPERATIONS

The Company has formed subsidiaries that specialize in selling insurance and generating insurance leads via the Internet. Tigerquote.com Insurance & Financial Services Group, Inc. ("Tigerquote.com") and Tigerquote.com Insurance Solutions, Inc. were incorporated in Delaware on June 6, 1999 and August 23, 1999, respectively. Tigerquote.com is an Internet insurance lead generating network while Tigerquote.com Insurance Solutions, Inc. is a network of Internet insurance agencies. These entities seek to generate income from the selling of leads and commissions on policies written. To date, insurance agencies have been established in 22 states. Separate legal entities have been formed for each state and are governed by the respective states' departments of insurance. None of the agencies are currently active as the Company changed its focus to sell leads to other companies and independent agents. During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company decided to stop generating new business on its direct sales operations and focus on its core operations.

OTHER OPERATIONS

Universal Inspection Corporation was incorporated in Florida on January 3, 2000 as a subsidiary of UIH. Universal Inspection Corporation performs property inspections for homeowners' policies underwritten by UPCIC. During 2001, the Company formed Tiger Home Services, Inc., which furnished pool services to homeowners until the operation was sold during the second quarter of 2005.

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FACTORS AFFECTING OPERATION RESULTS AND MARKET PRICE OF STOCK

The Company and its subsidiaries operate in a rapidly changing environment that involves a number of uncertainties, some of which are beyond the Company's control. This report contains in addition to historical information, forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The words "expect," "estimate," "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "plan" and similar expressions and variations thereof are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The Company's actual results could differ materially from those set forth in or implied by any forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those uncertainties discussed below as well as those discussed elsewhere in this report.

NATURE OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

Factors affecting the sectors of the insurance industry in which the Company operates may subject the Company to significant fluctuations in operating results. These factors include competition, catastrophe losses and general economic conditions including interest rate changes, as well as legislative initiatives, the regulatory environment, the frequency of litigation, the size of judgments, severe weather conditions and the availability and cost of reinsurance. Specifically the homeowners insurance market, which comprises the bulk of the Company's current operations, is influenced by many factors, including state and federal laws, market conditions for homeowners insurance and residential plans. Additionally, an economic downturn could result in fewer homeowner sales and less demand for new homeowners seeking insurance.

Historically, the financial performance of the property and casualty insurance industry has tended to fluctuate in cyclical patterns of soft markets followed by hard markets. Although an individual insurance company's financial

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performance is dependent on its own specific business characteristics, the profitability of most property and casualty insurance companies tends to follow this cyclical market pattern.

The Company believes that a substantial portion of its future growth will depend on its ability, among other things, to successfully implement its business strategy, including expanding the Company's product offering by underwriting and marketing additional insurance products and programs through its distribution network and further penetrating the Florida market by establishing relationships with additional independent agents in order to expand its distribution network. Any future growth is contingent on various factors, including the availability of adequate capital, the Company's ability to hire and train additional personnel, regulatory requirements and rating agency considerations. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in expanding its business, that the existing infrastructure will be able to support additional expansion or that any new business will be profitable. Moreover, as the Company expands its insurance products and programs and the Company's mix of business changes, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to improve its profit margins or other operating results. There can also be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the required regulatory approvals to offer additional insurance products. UPCIC also is required to maintain minimum surplus to support its underwriting program. The surplus requirement affects UPCIC's potential growth.

LIMITED INSURANCE COMPANY OPERATING HISTORY

UPCIC was incorporated in April 1997 and began operations in February 1998. Accordingly, UPCIC did not generate significant revenue until 1998 when it had completed the acquisition of, and received premiums for, policies from the JUA. UPCIC's growth to date may not be an indication of future results of operations in light of UPCIC's relatively short operating history and the competitive nature of the insurance industry.

Because of UPCIC's limited operating history, there can be no assurance that UPCIC will sustain profitability or significant revenues. There can be no assurance that management's efforts will successfully address these risks or that UPCIC and the Company will sustain profitability.

MANAGEMENT OF EXPOSURE TO CATASTROPHIC LOSSES

UPCIC is exposed to potentially numerous insured losses arising out of single or multiple occurrences, such as natural catastrophes. As with all property and casualty insurers, UPCIC expects to and will incur some losses related to catastrophes and will price its policies accordingly. UPCIC's exposure to catastrophic losses arises principally out of hurricanes and windstorms. Through the use of standard industry modeling techniques that are susceptible to change, UPCIC manages its exposure to such losses on an ongoing basis from an underwriting perspective. In addition, UPCIC protects itself against the risk of catastrophic loss by obtaining reinsurance coverage up to approximately the "100 year Probable Maximum Loss" ("PML"). UPCIC's reinsurance

program consists of excess of loss, quota share and catastrophe reinsurance for multiple hurricanes. However, UPCIC may not buy enough reinsurance to cover multiple storms going forward or be able to timely obtain reinsurance. During 2004, Florida experienced four windstorm catastrophes (Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan and Jeanne) which resulted in losses. As a result of these storms, the Company currently estimates it incurred \$164,344,684 in losses prior to reinsurance and \$4,175,976 net of reinsurance. During 2005, Florida experienced three windstorm catastrophes (Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina and Wilma) which

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resulted in losses. As a result of these storms, the Company currently estimates it incurred \$64,267,953 in losses prior to reinsurance and \$4,050,000 net of reinsurance.

RELIANCE ON THIRD PARTIES AND REINSURERS

UPCIC is dependent upon third parties to perform certain functions including, but not limited to the purchase of reinsurance and risk management analysis. UPCIC also relies on reinsurers to limit the amount of risk retained under its policies and to increase its ability to write additional risks. UPCIC's intention is to limit its exposure and therefore protect its capital, even in the event of catastrophic occurrences, through reinsurance agreements that currently transfer the risk of loss in excess of \$1,350,000 up to approximately the 100 year PML as of the beginning of hurricane season on June 1 of each year. This amount may change in the future.

REINSURANCE

The property and casualty reinsurance industry is subject to the same market conditions as the direct property and casualty insurance market, and there can be no assurance that reinsurance will be available to UPCIC to the same extent and at the same cost as currently in place for UPCIC. In light of the four windstorm catastrophes Florida experienced in 2004, and three windstorm catastrophes Florida experienced in 2005, an increase in catastrophe reinsurance costs for the current year renewal is possible and could adversely effect UPCIC's results. Reinsurance does not legally discharge an insurer from its primary liability for the full amount of the risks it insures, although it does make the reinsurer liable to the primary insurer. Therefore, UPCIC is subject to credit risk with respect to its reinsurers. Management evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities, or economic characteristics of the reinsurers to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies. A reinsurer's insolvency or inability to make payments under a reinsurance treaty could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition and profitability of UPCIC. In addition, while ceding premiums to reinsurers reduces the Company's risk of exposure in the event of catastrophic losses, it also reduces the Company's potential for greater profits should such catastrophic events fail to occur. The Company believes that the extent of its reinsurance is typical of a company of its size in the homeowners insurance industry.

ADEQUACY OF LIABILITIES FOR LOSSES

The liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses periodically established by UPCIC are estimates of amounts needed to pay reported and unreported claims and related loss adjustment expenses. The estimates necessarily will be based on certain assumptions related to the ultimate cost to settle such claims. There is an inherent degree of uncertainty involved in the establishment of liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and there may be substantial differences between actual losses and UPCIC's liabilities estimates. In the case of UPCIC, this uncertainty is compounded by UPCIC's limited historical claims experience. UPCIC relies on industry data, as well as the expertise and experience of independent actuaries in an effort to establish accurate estimates and adequate liabilities. Furthermore, factors such as storms and weather conditions, inflation, claim settlement patterns, legislative activity and litigation trends may have an impact on UPCIC's future loss experience. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that UPCIC's liabilities will be adequate to cover ultimate loss developments. UPCIC's profitability and financial condition could be adversely affected to the extent that its liabilities are inadequate.

UPCIC is directly liable for loss and loss adjustment expenses ("LAE")

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payments under the terms of the insurance policies that it writes. In many cases, several years may elapse between the occurrence of an insured loss and the Company's payment of that loss. As required by insurance regulations and accounting rules, the Company reflects its liability for the ultimate payment of all incurred losses and LAE by establishing a liability for those unpaid losses and LAE for both reported and unreported claims, which represent estimates of future amounts needed to pay claims and related expenses.

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When a claim involving a probable loss is reported, the Company establishes a liability for the estimated amount of the Company's ultimate loss and LAE payments. The estimate of the amount of the ultimate loss is based upon such factors as the type of loss, jurisdiction of the occurrence, knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the claim, severity of injury or damage, potential for ultimate exposure, estimate of liability on the part of the insured, past experience with similar claims and the applicable policy provisions.

All newly reported claims received are set up with an initial average liability. That claim is then evaluated and the liability is adjusted upward or downward according to the facts and damages of that particular claim.

In addition, management provides for a liability on an aggregate basis to provide for losses incurred but not reported ("IBNR"). The Company utilizes independent actuaries to help establish its liability for unpaid losses and LAE. The Company does not discount the liability for unpaid losses and LAE for financial statement purposes.

The estimates of the liability for unpaid losses and LAE are subject to the effect of trends in claims severity and frequency and are continually reviewed. As part of this process, the Company reviews historical data and considers various factors, including known and anticipated legal developments, changes in social attitudes, inflation and economic conditions. As experience develops and other data become available, these estimates are revised, as required, resulting in increases or decreases to the existing liability for unpaid losses and LAE. Adjustments are reflected in results of operations in the period in which they are made and the liabilities may deviate substantially from prior estimates.

Among the classes of insurance underwritten by the Company, the homeowner's liability claims historically tend to have longer time lapses between the occurrence of the event, the reporting of the claim to the Company and the final settlement than do homeowners property claims. Liability claims often involve third parties filing suit and the ensuing litigation. By comparison, property damage claims tend to be reported in a relatively shorter period of time with the vast majority of these claims resulting in an adjustment without litigation.

There can be no assurance that the Company's liability for unpaid losses and LAE will be adequate to cover actual losses. If the Company's liability for unpaid losses and LAE proves to be inadequate, the Company will be required to increase the liability with a corresponding reduction in the Company's net income in the period in which the deficiency is identified. Future loss experience substantially in excess of established liability for unpaid losses and LAE could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of beginning and ending liability for unpaid losses and LAE as shown in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the periods indicated.

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	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004
	-----	-----
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 57,872	\$ 7,681
Less reinsurance recoverable	(56,292)	(6,330)
	-----	-----
Net balance at beginning of year	1,580	1,351
	-----	-----
Incurred related to:		
Current year	7,049	2,218
Prior years	2,549	56
	-----	-----
Total incurred	9,598	2,274
	-----	-----
Paid related to:		
Current year	3,822	1,496
Prior years	1,215	549
	-----	-----
Total paid	5,037	2,045
	-----	-----
Net balance at end of year	6,141	1,580
Plus reinsurance recoverable	60,859	56,292
	-----	-----
Balance at end of year	\$ 67,000	\$ 57,872
	=====	=====

The Company's liabilities for unpaid losses and LAE, net of related reinsurance recoverables, as of December 31, 2005 were increased in the current year by \$2,549,050 for claims that had occurred on or before the prior year balance sheet date. This unfavorable loss emergence resulted principally from higher than expected hurricane losses in 2004. The Company's liabilities for unpaid losses and LAE, net of related reinsurance recoverables, as of December 31, 2004 were increased by \$55,480 for claims that had occurred on or before the previous year balance sheet date. This unfavorable loss emergence resulted principally from settling homeowners losses established in the prior year for amounts that were more than expected. There can be no assurance that the Company's unpaid losses and LAE will not develop redundancies or deficiencies and possibly differ materially from the Company's unpaid losses and LAE as of December 31, 2005. In the future, if the unpaid losses and LAE develop redundancies or deficiencies, such redundancy or deficiency would have a positive or adverse impact, respectively, on future results of operations.

Based upon consultations with the Company's independent actuarial consultants and their statement of opinion on losses and LAE, the Company believes that the liability for unpaid losses and LAE is currently adequate to cover all claims and related expenses which may arise from incidents reported and IBNR.

The following table presents total unpaid loss and LAE, net, and the corresponding total reinsurance recoverables shown in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the periods indicated.

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
2005	2004
----	----
(Dollars in Thousands)	

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Loss and LAE, net	\$ 2,130	\$ 769
IBNR, net	4,011	811
	-----	-----
Total unpaid loss and LAE, net	6,141	1,580
Reinsurance recoverable	\$ 47,302	\$ 27,137
IBNR recoverable	13,557	29,155
	-----	-----
Total reinsurance recoverable	\$ 60,859	\$ 56,292
	=====	=====

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The following table presents the liability for unpaid losses and LAE for the Company since inception. The top line of the table shows the estimated net liabilities for unpaid losses and LAE at the balance sheet date for each of the periods indicated. These figures represent the estimated amount of unpaid losses and LAE for claims arising in all prior years that were unpaid at the balance sheet date, including losses that had been incurred but not yet reported. The portion of the table labeled "Cumulative paid as of" shows the net cumulative payments for losses and LAE made in succeeding years for losses incurred prior to the balance sheet date. The lower portion of the table shows the re-estimated amount of the previously recorded liability based on experience as of the end of each succeeding year.

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,						
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	(Dollars in the Thousands)						
Balance Sheet liability	\$6,141	\$1,580	\$1,351	\$1,591	\$2,893	\$1,372	\$1,538
Cumulative paid as of:							
One year later	-	1,216	950	667	3,660	1,308	89
Two years later	-	-	1,153	992	3,667	1,635	1,08
Three years later	-	-	-	1,115	3,899	1,693	1,11
Four years later	-	-	-	-	3,998	1,811	1,19
Five years later	-	-	-	-	-	1,833	1,20
Six years later	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,21
Seven years later	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Re-estimated liability as of:							
End of year	\$6,141	\$1,580	\$1,351	\$1,591	\$2,893	\$1,372	\$1,538
One year later	-	4,129	1,481	1,251	4,237	1,795	1,34
Two years later	-	-	1,295	1,372	3,976	1,942	1,26
Three years later	-	-	-	1,231	4,160	1,925	1,28
Four years later	-	-	-	-	4,098	1,940	1,27
Five years later	-	-	-	-	-	1,904	1,23
Six years later	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,28
Seven years later	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative redundancy (deficiency)	-	(2,549)	56	360	(1,205)	(532)	25

The cumulative redundancy or deficiency represents the aggregate change in the estimates over all prior years. A deficiency indicates that the latest estimate of the liability for losses and LAE is higher than the liability that was originally estimated and a redundancy indicates that such estimate is lower.

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It should be emphasized that the table presents a run-off of balance sheet liability for the periods indicated rather than accident or policy loss development for those periods. Therefore, each amount in the table includes the cumulative effects of changes in liability for all prior periods. Conditions and trends that have affected liabilities in the past may not necessarily occur in the future.

Underwriting results of insurance companies are frequently measured by their combined ratios. However, investment income, federal income taxes and other non-underwriting income or expense are not reflected in the combined ratio. The profitability of property and casualty insurance companies depends on income from underwriting, investment and service operations. Underwriting results are considered profitable when the combined ratio is under 100% and unprofitable when the combined ratio is over 100%.

The following table sets forth loss ratios, expense ratios and combined ratios for the periods indicated for the insurance business of Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc. The ratios, net of reinsurance and inclusive of unallocated loss adjustment expenses, are shown in the table below, and are computed based upon Statutory Accounting Principles. The expense ratio includes management fees and commissions paid to the Company in the amount of \$5,536,002 in 2005 and \$2,904,805 in 2004.

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	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2005	2004
	----	----
Loss Ratio	73%	89%
Expense Ratio	13	43
	-----	-----
Combined Ratio	86%	132%
	=====	=====

In order to reduce losses and thereby reduce the loss ratio and the combined ratio, the Company has taken several steps. These include implementing rate increases for new and renewal business, restructuring the homeowners' coverage offered, restructuring the catastrophic reinsurance coverage to reduce cost and working to reduce general and administrative expenses.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

Florida insurance companies are subject to regulation and supervision by the OIR. The OIR has broad regulatory, supervisory and administrative powers. Such powers relate, among other things, to the granting and revocation of licenses to transact business; the licensing of agents (through the Department of Financial Services); the standards of solvency to be met and maintained; the nature of and limitations on investments; approval of policy forms and rates; periodic examination of the affairs of insurance companies; and the form and content of required financial statements. Such regulation and supervision are primarily for the benefit and protection of policyholders and not for the benefit of investors.

In addition, the Florida legislature and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners from time to time consider proposals that may affect, among other things, regulatory assessments and reserve requirements. UPCIC cannot predict the effect that any proposed or future legislation or regulatory or administrative initiatives may have on the financial condition or operations of UPCIC.

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DEPENDENCE ON KEY INDIVIDUALS

UPCIC's operations depend in large part on the efforts of Bradley I. Meier, who serves as President of UPCIC. Mr. Meier has also served as President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of the Company since its inception in November 1990. In addition, UPCIC's operations have become materially dependent on the efforts of Sean P. Downes, who serves as Chief Operating Officer of UPCIC. Mr. Downes has also served as Chief Operating Officer, Senior Vice President and Director of the Company since January 2005 and as a Director of UPCIC since May 2003. The loss of the services provided by Mr. Meier or Mr. Downes could have a material adverse effect on UPCIC's financial condition and results of operations.

COMPETITION

The insurance industry is highly competitive and many companies currently write homeowners property and casualty insurance. Additionally, the Company and its subsidiaries must compete with companies that have greater capital resources and longer operating histories. Increased competition from other insurance companies could adversely affect the Company's ability to do business profitably. Although the Company's pricing is inevitably influenced to some degree by that of its competitors, management of the Company believes that it is generally not in the Company's best interest to compete solely on price, choosing instead to compete on the basis of underwriting criteria, its distribution network and high quality service to its agents and insureds.

EMPLOYEES

As of March 1, 2006, the Company had 81 full-time employees. None of the Company's employees is represented by a labor union. The Company also utilized the services of several temporary employees during the year to assist with the increased workload related to the hurricanes Florida experienced. The Company has an employment agreement with Bradley I. Meier, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and Sean P. Downes, Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company. See "Executive Compensation--Employment Agreements."

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ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

On July 31, 2004, the Company purchased a modern building located in Fort Lauderdale, Florida that became its home office on July 1, 2005. The Company believes that the new building is suitable for its intended use and adequate to meet the Company's current needs. The building is 100% utilized by the Company. There is no mortgage or lease arrangement. The building is adequately covered by insurance.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is involved in certain lawsuits. In the opinion of management, except as described below, none of these lawsuits (1) involve claims for damages exceeding 10% of the current assets of the Company, (2) involve matters that are not routine litigation incidental to the claims aspect of its business, (3) involve bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceedings, (4) involve material Federal, state, or local environmental laws, (5) potentially involve more than \$100,000 in sanctions and a governmental authority is a party, or (6) are material proceedings to which any director, officer, affiliate of the Company, beneficial owner of more than 5% of any class of voting securities of the Company, or security holder is a party adverse to the Company or has a material interest adverse to the Company.

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On February 7, 2005, Marty Steinberg as a court appointed receiver for the entities consisting of Lancer Management Group LLC, Lancer Management Group II LLC, Lancer Offshore Inc., Omnifund Ltd., LSPV Inc., LSPV LLC, Alpha Omega Group Inc. and G.H. Associates LLC (collectively the "Lancer Entities") filed suit against Alfred Taubman, Anthony Cullen, British American Racing, Centrack International, Inc., Kuwait & Middle East Financial Investment Co., Liberty International Asset Management, Macroview Investments Limited, Opus Portfolio Ltd., Reva Stocker, Roger Dodger, LLC, Signet Management Limited, Thornhill Group Inc. Trust, World Class Boxing and the Company (collectively the "Defendants") in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida. The Company received the notice of suit by mail on September 8, 2005. The suit alleged that the Lancer Entities fraudulently transferred funds to the Defendants and that the transfers unduly enriched the Defendants. The receiver asked the Company to pay \$658,108. The Company had no record of the alleged transfers and vigorously defended the suit. The lawsuit has since been dismissed with prejudice by the receiver.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

The Company held its Annual Meeting of Shareholders on December 7, 2005, at which the Company's shareholders voted on the following items:

Proposal 1A: Election of two directors by holders of Series M Preferred Stock

Name ----	For ---	Withheld -----	Abstain -----	Broker Non-Vote -----
Bradley I. Meier	88,690	0	0	0
Norman M. Meier	88,690	0	0	0

Proposal 1B: Election of three directors by holders of common stock, par value \$.01 per share ("Common Stock"), Series A Preferred Stock and Series M Preferred Stock, voting together as a class

Name ----	For ---	Withheld -----	Abstain -----	Broker Non-Vote -----
Sean P. Downes	27,674,065	4,971,337	0	0
Reed J. Slogoff	30,574,065	2,071,337	0	0
Joel M. Wilentz	30,574,065	2,071,337	0	0

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Proposal 2: Amendment of the Company's certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of Common Stock from 40,000,000 shares to 50,000,000 shares

For ---	Against -----	Abstain -----	Broker Non-Vote -----
30,279,070	2,314,567	85,765	0

Proposal 3: Ratification of appointment of Blackman Kallick Bartelstein LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the year ending December 31, 2005

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For ---	Against -----	Abstain -----	Broker Non-Vote -----
30,412,785	2,281,567	0	0

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND SMALL BUSINESS ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Company's Common Stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol UVIH. The following table sets forth prices of the Common Stock, as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board. The following data reflects inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

Year ended December 31, 2004 -----	High ---	Low ---
First Quarter	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.045
Second Quarter	0.10	0.04
Third Quarter	0.06	0.04
Fourth Quarter	0.05	0.045
Year ended December 31, 2005 -----	High ---	Low ---
First Quarter	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.04
Second Quarter	0.09	0.05
Third Quarter	0.07	0.04
Fourth Quarter	0.95	0.051

At March 1, 2006, transfer agent records indicate 45 shareholders of record of the Company's Common Stock. There were approximately 425 beneficial owners of its Common Stock. In addition, there were 3 shareholders of the Company's Series A and Series M Preferred Stock ("Preferred Stock").

In October 1994, 49,950 shares of Series A Preferred Stock were issued in repayment of \$499,487 of related party debt and 88,690 shares of Series M Preferred Stock were issued during fiscal year ended April 30, 1997, for repayment of \$88,690 of related party debt. Each share of Preferred Stock is convertible into 2.5 shares of Common Stock and 5 shares of Common Stock, respectively, into an aggregate of 568,326 common shares. Beginning May 1, 1998, the Series A Preferred Stock paid a cumulative dividend of \$.25 per quarter. During 2004 and 2005, aggregate dividends on the Preferred Stock of \$49,950 were declared and paid.

Applicable provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law may affect the ability of the Company to declare and pay dividends on its Common Stock. In particular, pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law, a company may pay dividends out of its surplus, as defined, or out of its net profits, for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding year. Surplus is defined in the Delaware General Corporation Law to be the excess of net assets of the company over capital. Capital is defined to be the aggregate par value of shares issued. Moreover, the ability of the Company to pay dividends, if and when declared by its Board of Directors, may be restricted by regulatory

limits on the amount of dividends which UPCIC is permitted to pay the Company.

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Section 628.371 of the Florida statutes sets forth limitations, based on net income and statutory capital, on the amount of dividends that UPCIC may pay to the Company without approval from the Department.

During 2004 and 2005, the Company did not pay a dividend to common stockholders.

OTHER STOCK ISSUANCES

In May 2005, the Company issued 860,000 shares of Common Stock to Bradley I. Meier, the Company's President and CEO, in conjunction with an amendment approved by the Board of Directors to Mr. Meier's employment agreement whereby Mr. Meier elected to receive shares of Common Stock in lieu of \$21,500 in accrued salary. The shares were issued at a discount to current market value, which discount was intended to take into account the restricted and controlling person status of the shares and to reflect the lack of liquidity of the shares. Mr. Meier acquired the shares in a private transaction performed in accordance with the terms of the amendment and pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. In January and May of 2005, Sean P. Downes, COO and Senior Vice President of the Company, elected to receive an aggregate of 1,044,444 shares of Common Stock in lieu of \$25,000 in salary and bonus. The shares were issued at a discount to current market value, which discount was intended to take into account the restricted and controlling person status of the shares and to reflect the lack of liquidity of the shares. Mr. Downes acquired the shares in private transactions pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Also in 2005, pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, James M. Lynch, CFO of the Company, was granted 50,000 shares of Common Stock, valued at \$3,000, in recognition of service to the Company. In addition, in February 2005, the Company issued 100,000 shares of restricted Common Stock to a private investor in connection with a \$100,000 loan made to the Company in September 2004.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

See Item 11, "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management - Equity Compensation Plan Information," for a discussion of shares of Common Stock issued under the Company's equity compensation plans.

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

A NUMBER OF STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995 THAT INVOLVE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES THAT COULD CAUSE ACTUAL RESULTS TO DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED IN THE APPLICABLE STATEMENTS. THESE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO THE COSTS AND THE UNCERTAINTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE RISK FACTORS SET FORTH IN ITEM 1 ABOVE. INVESTORS ARE CAUTIONED THAT THESE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS ARE NOT GUARANTEES OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE OR RESULTS.

OVERVIEW

UPCIC's application to become a Florida licensed property and casualty insurance company was filed with the OIR on May 14, 1997 and approved on October 29, 1997. UPCIC's proposal to begin operations through the acquisition of homeowner insurance policies issued by the JUA was approved by the JUA on May 21, 1997, subject to certain minimum capitalization and other requirements. One of the requirements imposed by the OIR was to limit the number of policies UPCIC could assume from the JUA to 30,000.

The OIR requires applicants to have a minimum capitalization of \$5.0 million to be eligible to operate as an insurance company in the State of Florida. Upon being issued an insurance license, companies must maintain

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capitalization of at least \$4 million. If an insurance company's capitalization falls below \$4 million, then the company will be deemed out of compliance with OIR requirements, which could result in revocation of the participant's license to operate as an insurance company in the State of Florida.

The Company has continued to implement its plan to become a financial services company and, through its wholly-owned insurance subsidiaries, has sought to position itself to take advantage of what management believes to be profitable business and growth opportunities in the marketplace.

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The Company entered into an agreement with the JUA whereby during 1998, UPCIC assumed approximately 30,000 policies from the JUA. In addition, UPCIC received bonus incentive funds from the JUA for assuming the policies. The bonus funds were maintained in an escrow account for three years. These bonus payments were not included in the Company's assets until receipt at the end of the three-year period. UPCIC could not cancel the policies from the JUA for this three-year period at which point UPCIC received the bonus funds. The Company will not be receiving any additional bonus payments.

The Company expects that premiums from renewals and new business will be sufficient to meet the Company's working capital requirements beyond the next twelve months.

The policies obtained from the JUA provided the opportunity for UPCIC to solicit future renewal premiums. The majority of the policies obtained from the JUA renewed with UPCIC. In an effort to further grow its insurance operations, in 1998 the Company began to solicit business actively in the open market. Through renewal of JUA business combined with business solicited in the market through independent agents, UPCIC is currently servicing approximately 89,000 homeowners insurance policies. To improve underwriting and manage risk, the Company utilizes standard industry modeling techniques for hurricane and windstorm exposure. To diversify UPCIC's product lines, UPCIC underwrites inland marine policies. Management may consider underwriting other types of policies in the future. Any such program will require OIR approval. See Item 1, Competition under "Factors Affecting Operation Results and Market Price of Stock" for a discussion of the material conditions and uncertainties that may affect UPCIC's ability to obtain additional policies.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

USE OF ESTIMATES. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. The Company's primary areas of estimate are described below.

RECOGNITION OF PREMIUM REVENUES. Property and liability premiums are recognized as revenue on a pro rata basis over the policy term. The portion of premiums that will be earned in the future are deferred and reported as unearned premiums. The Company believes that its revenue recognition policies conform to Staff Accounting Bulletin 101, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements.

INSURANCE LIABILITIES. Claims and claim adjustment expenses are provided for as claims are incurred. The provision for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses includes: (1) the accumulation of individual case estimates for claims and claim adjustment expenses reported prior to the close of the accounting period; (2) estimates for unreported claims based on industry data; and (3)

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estimates of expenses for investigating and adjusting claims based on the experience of the Company and the industry.

Inherent in the estimates of ultimate claims are expected trends in claim severity, frequency and other factors that may vary as claims are settled. The amount of uncertainty in the estimates for casualty coverage is significantly affected by such factors as the amount of claims experience relative to the development period, knowledge of the actual facts and circumstances and the amount of insurance risk retained. In the case of UPCIC, this uncertainty is compounded by UPCIC's limited history of claims experience. In addition, UPCIC's policyholders are currently concentrated in South Florida, which is periodically subject to adverse weather conditions such as hurricanes and tropical storms. The methods for making such estimates and for establishing the resulting liability are continually reviewed, and any adjustments are reflected in earnings currently.

DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS/DEFERRED CEDING COMMISSIONS. Commissions and other costs of acquiring insurance that vary with and are primarily related to the production of new and renewal business are deferred and amortized over the terms of the policies or reinsurance treaties to which they are related. Determination of costs other than commissions that vary with and are primarily related to the production of new and renewal business requires estimates to allocate certain operating expenses. When determining the maximum amount of deferred policy acquisition costs, investment income to be earned over the remaining policy period is estimated and taken into consideration. Estimates of the costs of losses, catastrophic reinsurance and policy maintenance are also required in the determination of the maximum amount of deferred policy acquisition costs. Deferred reinsurance commissions have reduced net deferred policy acquisition costs to \$0 as of December 31, 2005; deferred ceding commission is \$1,043,544 as of December 31, 2005.

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PROVISION FOR PREMIUM DEFICIENCY. It is the Company's policy to evaluate and recognize losses on insurance contracts when estimated future claims and maintenance costs under a group of existing contracts will exceed anticipated future premiums and investment income. The determination of the provision for premium deficiency requires estimation of the costs of losses, catastrophic reinsurance and policy maintenance to be incurred and investment income to be earned over the remaining policy period.

REINSURANCE. In the normal course of business, the Company seeks to reduce the risk of loss that may arise from catastrophes or other events that cause unfavorable underwriting results by reinsuring certain levels of risk in various areas of exposure with other insurance enterprises or reinsurers. While ceding premiums to reinsurers reduces the Company's risk of exposure in the event of catastrophic losses, it also reduces the Company's potential for greater profits should such catastrophic events fail to occur. The Company believes that the extent of its reinsurance is typical of a company of its size in the homeowners insurance industry. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the provisions of the reinsurance agreement and consistent with the establishment of the liability of the Company. The Company's reinsurance policies do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders. Failure of reinsurers to honor their obligations could result in losses to the Company; consequently, allowances are established for amounts deemed uncollectible.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements during 2005.

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RELATED PARTIES

All underwriting, rating, policy issuance, reinsurance negotiations and certain administration functions for UPCIC are performed by UPCIC, Universal Risk Advisors and unaffiliated third parties. Claims adjusting functions are performed by Universal Adjusting Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and unaffiliated third parties.

Dennis Downes and Associates, a multi-line insurance adjustment corporation based in Deerfield Beach, Florida performs certain claims adjusting work for UPCIC. Dennis Downes and Associates is owned by Dennis Downes, who is the father of Sean P. Downes, COO and Senior Vice President of the Company. During 2005 and 2004, the Company expensed claims adjusting fees of \$1,075,188 and \$1,092,851, respectively, to Dennis Downes and Associates. As of December 31, 2005, the Company had accrued adjusting fees of \$95,221 to Dennis Downes and Associates.

During 2005, Sean P. Downes filed a claim on his homeowner's policy issued by UPCIC as a result of damage incurred during Hurricane Wilma. UPCIC handled the claim in the ordinary course of its business and has made a loss payment to Mr. Downes in the amount of \$214,409.

In July 2004, the Company borrowed monies from a private investor in the amount of \$175,000 for working capital. In August 2005, this individual's son, Michael P. Moran, became UPCIC's Vice President of Claims. The loan was paid off in January 2006.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004.

The fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 marked a significant improvement in the Company's operating results over recent past fiscal years. This improvement was primarily attributable to volume and rate increases, restructuring the homeowners' coverage offered, restructuring the Company's reinsurance coverage and working to control general and administrative expenses.

Gross premiums written increased 115.7% to \$88,701,123 for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$41,120,962 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in gross premiums written is primarily attributable to an approximate 107.9% increase in new business as well as an overall 7.8% premium rate increase. The increase in new business is partly attributable to the recent Florida windstorm catastrophes which has provided an opportunity in the otherwise competitive marketplace as certain companies are not accepting new business, as well as marketing initiatives the Company has undertaken.

Net premiums written increased 282.5% to \$21,606,878 for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$5,648,548 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in net premiums written reflects the impact of reinsurance, since

\$67,094,245 or 75.6% of premiums written were ceded to reinsurers for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to \$35,472,414 or 86.3% for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in net premiums written is attributable to an increase in new business, premium rate increases and changes to the Company's reinsurance program. Under the Company's quota share reinsurance treaty, the Company elected to cede 90% of gross written premiums, losses and loss adjustment expenses during the first five months of 2004 for all policies except for new and renewal without wind risk business with policy effective dates of June 1, 2003 and after versus 80% of policies with coverage for wind risk during the remaining seven months of 2004. The Company continued to cede 80% of policies with coverage for wind risk during the first five months of 2005 versus

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55% of policies with coverage for wind risk during the subsequent six months of 2005 and 80% of policies with coverage for wind risk during the remaining month of 2005. The Company believes that the extent of its reinsurance is typical of a company of its size in the homeowners' insurance industry.

Net premiums earned increased 283.6% to \$15,825,982 for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$4,125,757 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in net premiums earned is attributable to an increase in new business, premium rate increases and changes in the reinsurance program noted above.

Commission revenue increased 67.2% to \$2,525,168 for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$1,510,345 for the year ended December 31, 2004. Commission income is comprised mainly of the Managing General Agent's policy fee income on all new and renewal insurance policies and commissions generated from agency operations. The increase is primarily due to increased policy fee income attributable to an increase in new and renewal business.

Investment income consists of net investment income and net realized gains (losses). Investment income increased 285.5% to \$687,085 for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$178,246 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase is primarily due to higher investment balances and a higher interest rate environment during 2005.

Transaction fees consist of revenue from the selling of insurance leads. Transaction fee revenue decreased 82.1% to \$298,310 for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$1,662,743 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease is primarily due to the Company's decision to stop generating new business from Internet sales operations during the fourth quarter of 2005 and focus on core operations.

Other revenue decreased 37.6% to \$325,272 for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$521,682 for the year ended December 31, 2004. Other revenue is comprised of fee revenue from direct sales and service revenue from other operations. The decrease is primarily attributable to the fact that there was less activity in the direct sales and service operations in 2005.

Losses and loss adjustment expenses ("LAE") incurred increased 322.1% to \$9,597,984 for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$2,274,035 for the year ended December 31, 2004 as compared to net premiums earned which increased 283.6% to \$15,825,982 for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$4,125,757 for the year ended December 31, 2004. Losses and LAE, the Company's most significant expense, represent actual payments made and changes in estimated future payments to be made to or on behalf of its policyholders, including expenses required to settle claims and losses. Losses and LAE are influenced by loss severity and frequency. Losses and LAE increased due to an increase in insured exposures and changes to the Company's reinsurance program discussed above. The Company's direct loss ratio for the year ended December 31, 2005 was 148.4% compared to 464.1% for the year ended December 31, 2004. The Company's direct loss ratio decreased principally due to the lower frequency and severity of claims in 2005. During 2005, Florida experienced three windstorm catastrophes (Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina and Wilma) which resulted in losses. As a result of these storms, the Company currently estimates it incurred \$64,267,953 in losses prior to reinsurance and \$4,050,000 net of reinsurance. The losses from these storms resulted in 104.2% of direct loss ratio. During 2004, Florida experienced 4 windstorms catastrophes (Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan and Jeanne) which resulted in losses. As a result of these storms, the Company currently estimates it incurred \$164,344,684 in losses prior to reinsurance and \$4,175,976 net of reinsurance. Except for catastrophe claims, the Company believes that the severity and frequency of claims remained relatively stable for the periods under comparison. The Company's net loss ratio for the year ended December 31, 2005 was 60.6% compared to 55.1% for the year ended December 31, 2004. The net loss ratio increased due to the increase in net losses incurred in conjunction

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with changes to the Company's reinsurance program discussed above as well as higher than expected hurricane losses related to the 2004 catastrophes.

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Catastrophes are an inherent risk of the property-liability insurance business, particularly in the geographic area where the Company does business, which may contribute to material year-to-year fluctuations in UPCIC's results of operations and financial position. The level of catastrophe loss experienced in any year cannot be predicted and could be material to the results of operations and financial position. While management believes its catastrophe management strategies will reduce the severity of future losses, UPCIC continues to be exposed to similar or greater catastrophes.

The reserve for direct unpaid losses and LAE at December 31, 2005 is \$66,999,956. Based upon consultations with the Company's independent actuarial consultants and their statement of opinion on losses and LAE, the Company believes that the liability for unpaid losses and LAE is adequate to cover all claims and related expenses which may arise from incidents reported. The range of direct loss reserve estimates as determined by the Company's independent actuarial consultants is a low of \$55,978,393 and a high of \$76,285,129. The key assumption used to arrive at management's best estimate of loss reserves in relation to the actuary's range and the specific factors that led to management's best estimate is that the liability is based on management's estimate of the ultimate cost of settling each loss and an amount for losses incurred but not reported. However, if losses exceed direct loss reserve estimates there could be a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements. Also, if there are regulatory initiatives, legislative enactments or case law precedents which change the basis for policy coverage, in any of these events, there could be an effect on direct loss reserve estimates having a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements.

As a result of the Company's review of its liability for losses and loss adjustment expenses, which includes a re-evaluation of the adequacy of reserve levels for prior year claims, the Company's liabilities for unpaid losses and LAE, net of related reinsurance recoverables, as of December 31, 2005 were increased in the current year by \$2,549,050 for claims that had occurred on or before the prior year balance sheet date. This unfavorable loss emergence resulted principally from higher than expected hurricane losses in 2004. The Company's liabilities for unpaid losses and LAE, net of related reinsurance recoverables, as of December 31, 2004 were increased by \$55,480 for claims that had occurred on or before the previous year balance sheet date. This unfavorable loss emergence resulted principally from settling homeowners' losses established in the prior year for amounts that were more than expected. There can be no assurance concerning future adjustments of reserves, positive or negative, for claims through December 31, 2005.

General and administrative expenses decreased 33.0% to \$4,012,391 for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$5,984,871 for the year ended December 31, 2004. General and administrative expenses have decreased primarily due to higher ceding commissions on premiums ceded to reinsurers as well as ceding commissions recognized as a result of a change in the quota share ceding percentage from 55% to 80% at December 1, 2005. The Company's ceding commission for the incremental 25% ceding percentage at December 1 is 35%. The ceding commission on the previous 55% ceding percentage is 31%.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's primary sources of cash flow are premium revenues, commission income and investment income.

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For the year ended December 31, 2005, cash flows provided by operating activities were \$26,974,611. Cash flows from operating activities are expected to be positive in both the short-term and reasonably foreseeable future. In addition, the Company's investment portfolio is highly liquid as it consists almost entirely of readily marketable securities. Cash flows from investing activities are primarily comprised of purchases and sales of debt and equity securities. Cash flows from financing activities primarily relate to Company borrowings.

During 2003, the Company purchased software for \$520,000. Management believes the software will assist it in reducing overall management expenses versus the previous outside vendor agreement. The final installment payment on the software of \$150,000 was paid in March 2005. In addition, the Company has outstanding loans in the amount of \$119,186 to finance several vehicles and a boat, all acquired for business use and marketing of the Company's products and in the amount of \$1,032,901 for working capital needs. The amounts will become due during the years 2006 through 2011.

In July 2004 the Company borrowed monies from a vendor and two private investors in the amounts of \$175,000, \$150,000 and \$100,000 for working capital. The terms of the notes evidencing such loans require interest payments at a rate of 10% through January 2005 with equal monthly payments of principal plus interest thereafter until January 2006, the maturity date of the notes. The notes were

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paid off in January 2006. In connection with the loans, in July 2004, the Company granted to the vendor and two private investors warrants to purchase 175,000, 150,000 and 100,000, shares of restricted Common Stock each at an exercise price of \$.05 per share. The warrants vested over the payment terms and each expires in July 2009. These transactions were approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

In September 2004, the Company borrowed \$50,000 from each of Bradley I. Meier, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Sean P. Downes, Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company. The monies were used to make an additional capital contribution to UPCIC to ensure that UPCIC met regulatory surplus requirements and to allow for continued development of UPCIC's business. The principal amount of these loans was repaid in October 2004. Also in September 2004, the Company borrowed \$100,000 from a private investor, which loan, plus interest of \$10,000, was repaid in October 2004. The funds were used to make an additional capital contribution to UPCIC to ensure that UPCIC met regulatory surplus requirements and to allow for continued development of UPCIC's business. In connection with this loan, the Company granted in 2004 and subsequently issued in February 2005 100,000 shares of restricted Common Stock to the private investor. These transactions were approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

Also in September 2004, the Company's reinsurance intermediary advanced the Company \$250,000 which was used as an additional capital contribution to UPCIC.

In June 2005, the Company borrowed monies from two private investors and issued two promissory notes for the aggregate principal sum of \$1,000,000 payable in five monthly installments of \$200,000. Payment on one note commences on June 30, 2006 and commences on the other note on November 30, 2006. The loan amount subsequently was contributed to UPCIC as additional paid-in-capital. In conjunction with the notes, the Company granted a warrant to one of the investors to purchase 200,000 shares of restricted Common Stock at an exercise price of \$.05 per share, expiring in June 2010. These transactions were approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

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The following table represents the Company's total contractual obligations for which cash flows are fixed or determinable.

	Total	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010+
	(Millions in Dollars)						
Contractual obligations							
Long-term debt	\$ 1,152	\$ 767	\$ 324	\$ 16	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ 13
Operating leases	349	178	114	57	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total contractual obligations	\$ 1,501	\$ 945	\$ 438	\$ 73	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ 13
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The balance of cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2005 was \$48,038,736. Most of this amount, including the \$10,546,045 cash received from reinsurers in advance of catastrophe claims, is available to pay claims in the event of a catastrophic event pending reimbursement for any aggregate amount in excess of \$1,350,000 up to the 100 year PML which would be currently covered by reinsurers. Catastrophic reinsurance is recoverable upon presentation to the reinsurer of evidence of claim payment.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America differ in some respects from reporting practices prescribed or permitted by the Florida Office of Insurance Regulation. To retain its certificate of authority, the Florida insurance laws and regulations require that UPCIC maintain capital and surplus equal to the statutory minimum capital and surplus requirement defined in the Florida Insurance Code. The Company is also required to adhere to prescribed premium-to-capital surplus ratios. The Company is in compliance with these requirements.

The maximum amount of dividends which can be paid by Florida insurance companies without prior approval of the Florida Commissioner is subject to restrictions relating to statutory surplus. The maximum dividend that may be paid by UPCIC to the Company without prior approval is limited to the lesser of statutory net income from operations of the preceding calendar year or 10.0% of statutory unassigned capital surplus as of the preceding year end.

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IMPACT OF INFLATION AND CHANGING PRICES

The consolidated financial statements and related data presented herein have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles which require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. The primary assets of the Company are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on the Company's performance than the effects of the general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or with the same magnitude as the cost of paying losses and LAE.

Insurance premiums are established before the Company knows the amount of loss and LAE and the extent to which inflation may affect such expenses. Consequently, the Company attempts to anticipate the future impact of inflation when establishing rate levels. While the Company attempts to charge adequate

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rates, the Company may be limited in raising its premium levels for competitive and regulatory reasons. Inflation also affects the market value of the Company's investment portfolio and the investment rate of return. Any future economic changes which result in prolonged and increasing levels of inflation could cause increases in the dollar amount of incurred loss and LAE and thereby materially adversely affect future liability requirements.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company are annexed to this report and are referenced as pages F-1 to F-25.

ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 8A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commissions rules and forms. There was no change in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 8B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS; COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

The directors and executive officers of the Company as of December 31, 2005 are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
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Bradley I. Meier	38	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Norman M. Meier	67	Director, Secretary

Name	Age	Position
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Reed J. Slogoff	37	Director
Joel M. Wilentz, M.D.	72	Director
James M. Lynch	51	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Sean P. Downes	35	Senior Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and Director

BRADLEY I. MEIER has been President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of the Company since its inception in November 1990. He has served as President of UPCIC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, since its formation in April 1997. In 1990, Mr. Meier graduated from the Wharton School of Business with a B.S. in Economics.

NORMAN M. MEIER has been a Director of the Company since July 1992. From December 1986 until November 1999, Mr. Meier was President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of Columbia Laboratories, Inc., a publicly-traded corporation in the pharmaceuticals business. From 1971 to 1977, Mr. Meier was Vice President of Sales and Marketing for Key Pharmaceuticals. From 1977 until 1986, Mr. Meier served as a consultant to Key Pharmaceuticals.

REED J. SLOGOFF has been a Director of the Company since March 1997. Mr. Slogoff is currently a principal with Pearl Properties Commercial Management, LLC, a commercial real estate investment and management firm based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Slogoff was formerly with Entercom Communications Corp., a publicly traded radio broadcasting company and was previously a member of the corporate and real estate group of the law firm of Dilworth, Paxson, LLP. Mr. Slogoff received a B.A. with Honors from the University of Pennsylvania in 1990, and a J.D. from the University of Miami School of Law in 1993.

JOEL M. WILENTZ, M.D. has been a Director of the Company since March 1997. Dr. Wilentz is one of the founding members of Dermatology Associates in Florida, founded in 1970. He is a former member of the boards of the Neurological Injury Compensation Associate for Florida and the Broward County Florida Medical Association. He is a member of the board of directors of the American Arm of the Israeli Emergency Medical Service for the southeastern United States, of which he is also a past President. Dr. Wilentz is a past member of the Board of Overseers of the Nova Southeastern University School of Pharmacy.

JAMES M. LYNCH CPA, CPCU has been Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company since August 1998. Before joining the Company in August 1998, Mr. Lynch was Chief Financial Officer of Florida Administrators, Inc., an organization specializing in property and casualty insurance. Prior to working at Florida Administrators, Inc., Mr. Lynch held the position of Senior Vice President of Finance and Comptroller of Trust Group, Inc., which also specialized in property and casualty insurance. Before his position at Trust Group, Mr. Lynch was a Manager with the accounting and auditing firm of Coopers & Lybrand, which later became PricewaterhouseCoopers LLC.

SEAN P. DOWNES has been Senior Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and a Director of the Company since January 2005. He has served as Chief Operating Officer and a Director of UPCIC since July 2003. Mr. Downes was Chief Operating Officer of Universal Adjusting Corporation from July 1999 to July 2003. During that time Mr. Downes created the Company's claims operation. Before joining the Company in July 1999, Mr. Downes was Vice President of Dennis Downes and Associates, a multi-line insurance adjustment corporation.

Norman M. Meier and Bradley I. Meier are father and son, respectively. There are no other family relationships among the Company's executive officers and directors. Eric Meier who is the brother of Bradley I. Meier, also works for the Company.

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All directors hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders and the election and qualification of their successors. Currently, the Company does not have a procedure by which shareholders may recommend nominees to the Company's Board of Directors. Officers are elected annually by the Board of Directors and serve at the discretion of the Board.

The Company has entered into indemnification agreements with its executive officers and directors pursuant to which the Company has agreed to indemnify such individuals, to the fullest extent permitted by law, for claims made against them in connection with their positions as officers, directors or agents of the Company.

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AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has a separately designated audit committee, whose members are Bradley I. Meier and Reed J. Slogoff. The Company's Board of Directors has determined that the Company does not have an audit committee financial expert serving on its audit committee because the Company has not identified an individual with the required expertise and experience.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Company had not adopted a code of ethics for senior executive and financial officers because it has not expended the resources necessary for such adoption.

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

All required disclosures of Forms 3, 4 and 5 were timely filed by directors, officers and 10% beneficial owners.

ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The tables and descriptive information set forth below are intended to comply with the Securities and Exchange Commission compensation disclosure requirements applicable to, among other reports and filings, annual reports on Form 10-KSB. This information is furnished with respect to the Company's executive officers who earned in excess of \$100,000 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position -----	Year Ended December 31 -----	ANNUAL COMPENSATION -----			Restricted Stock Award -----
		Salary -----	Bonus -----		
Bradley I. Meier President & CEO	2005	\$548,865	(1)	\$191,556	0
	2004	419,052	(2)	0	0
	2003	381,150		0	0
James M. Lynch Executive Vice President & CFO	2005	\$279,525		\$3,846	50,000
	2004	172,375		15,000	0
	2003	155,000		0	0
Sean P. Downes	2005	\$401,923	(3)	\$181,167	0

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Senior Vice President	2004	225,000	129,933	2,000,000
& Chief Operating Officer	2003	109,167	0	0

(1) Includes \$21,500 in salary received in the form of 860,000 shares of restricted Co compensation at election of executive.

(2) Includes \$72,000 in salary received in the form of 2,823,529 shares of restricted Co compensation at election of executive.

(3) Includes \$25,000 in salary and bonus received in the form of an aggregate of 1,044,444 shares in lieu of cash compensation at election of executive.

OPTION GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

None.

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AGGREGATED OPTION EXERCISES AND OPTION VALUES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

None.

LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLANS - AWARDS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

None.

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

As of August 11, 1999, the Company entered into a four-year employment agreement with Bradley I. Meier, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, amending and restating the previous employment agreement of May 1, 1997 between the Company and Mr. Meier. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Meier will devote substantially all of his time to the Company and will be paid a base salary of \$250,000 per year which shall be increased by 5% each year beginning with the first anniversary of the effective date. Additionally, pursuant to the employment agreement, and during each year thereof, Mr. Meier will be entitled to a bonus equal to 3% of pretax profits up to \$5 million and 4% of pretax profits in excess of \$5 million. On May 4, 2001, Addendum No. 3 to the employment agreement was approved by the Board of Directors, whereby Mr. Meier was entitled to receive an additional fifteen percent (15%) increase in his base compensation in addition to the cumulative base compensation and increase calculated at the beginning of 2001, retroactive to January 1, 2001 and under Addendum No. 3, for each successive year of the term of the employment agreement, the base compensation as adjusted by previous increase(s) will be increased by ten (10%) percent. The employment agreement with Mr. Meier contains non-competition and non-disclosure covenants. In addition, the agreement shall be extended automatically for one year at each anniversary of the date of the agreement up to the fourth year of the agreement, at the option of Mr. Meier. Under the terms of Mr. Meier's employment agreement dated May 1, 1997, he was granted ten-year stock options to purchase 1,500,000 shares of Common Stock at \$1.06 per share, of which 500,000 options vested immediately, 500,000 options vested after one year and the remaining options vested after two years. On March 4, 2004, Mr. Meier was granted ten-year stock options to purchase 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock at \$0.056 per share, which vested immediately. The Company issued 860,000 and 2,823,529 shares of Common Stock during the respective years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 in conjunction with amendments approved by the Board of Directors to the employment agreement between the

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Company and Mr. Meier whereby Mr. Meier converted salary and accrued vacation into shares of Common Stock. The shares were issued to Mr. Meier in private transactions performed in accordance with the terms of the amendments and pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

As of January 1, 2005, the Company entered into a four-year employment agreement with Sean P. Downes, the Company's Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Downes will devote substantially all of his time to the Company and will be paid a base salary of \$350,000 per year which shall be increased by 20% each year beginning with the first anniversary of the effective date. Additionally, pursuant to the employment agreement, and during each year thereof, Mr. Downes will be entitled to a bonus equal to 3% of pretax profits. The employment agreement with Mr. Downes contains non-competition and non-disclosure covenants. The employment agreement for Mr. Downes also contains provisions regarding pay and benefits upon certain termination and Change in Control events (as such term is defined in the employment agreement) which are normally found in executive employment agreements. If Mr. Downes is terminated for "cause" (as such term is defined in the employment agreement), any accrued but not paid benefits shall no longer be an obligation of the Company. If a Change of Control occurs, Mr. Downes is entitled to salary and bonus for one year in a lump sum and all options or warrants granted to Mr. Downes shall immediately vest and become exercisable. In addition, there shall be no automatic extension of the term of the agreement, or the agreement itself, unless extended in accordance with the term of the agreement or by written instrument executed by the Company and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. Under the terms of Mr. Downes's employment agreement, the Company may grant him options or warrants to purchase the Company's Common Stock. During the year ended December 31, 2005, Mr. Downes converted salary and accrued vacation into 1,044,444 shares of Common Stock. The shares were issued to Mr. Downes in private transactions performed in accordance with the terms of the amendments and pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

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DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

In 2005, each non-employee director received annual compensation of \$30,000, paid quarterly, for their service on the Board of Directors and periodically receive stock options and reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred in attending Board meetings.

ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The following table provides certain information with respect to all of the Company's equity compensation plans in effect as of December 31, 2005:

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding amounts reflected in the table above)

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Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	10,282,006	\$0.86
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Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	-
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Total	10,282,006	\$0.86
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Descriptions of the plans are contained in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

SERIES M PREFERRED STOCK

As of March 1, 2006, directors and named executive officers, individually and as a group, beneficially owned Series M Preferred Stock as follows:

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner(1)	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class
Bradley I. Meier*(2)	48,890	48.0%
Norman M. Meier*(3)	53,000	52.0%
Officers and directors as a group (2 persons) (4)	86,890	98.0%

* Director

(1) Unless otherwise indicated, the Company believes that each person has sole voting and investment rights with respect to the shares of Series M Preferred Stock of the Company specified opposite his name. Unless otherwise indicated, the mailing address of each shareholder is c/o Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc., 1110 W. Commercial Blvd., Suite 100, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309.

(2) Consists of (i) 33,890 shares of Series M Preferred Stock and (ii) 15,000 shares of Series M Preferred Stock beneficially owned by Belmer Partners, a Florida General Partnership ("Belmer"), of which Mr. Meier is a general partner. Excludes all shares of Series M Preferred Stock owned by Norman M. Meier and Phylis R. Meier, Mr. Meier's father and mother, respectively, as to which Mr. Meier disclaims beneficial ownership.

(3) Consists of (i) 38,000 shares of Series M Preferred Stock and (ii) 15,000 shares of Series M Preferred Stock beneficially owned by Belmer, of which Mr. Meier is a general partner. Excludes all shares of Series M Preferred

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Stock owned by Bradley I. Meier and Phylis R. Meier, Mr. Meier's son and former spouse, respectively, as to which Mr. Meier disclaims beneficial ownership.

(4) See footnotes (1)-(3) above.

SERIES A PREFERRED STOCK

As of March 1, 2006, directors and named executive officers, individually and as a group, beneficially owned Series A Preferred Stock as follows:

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Name and Address of Beneficial Owner(1)	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class
Norman M. Meier*(2) Officers and directors as a group (1 person) (3)	9,975	20%

* Director

(1) Unless otherwise indicated, the Company believes that each person has sole voting and investment rights with respect to the shares of Series M Preferred Stock of the Company specified opposite his name. Unless otherwise indicated, the mailing address of each shareholder is c/o Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc., 1110 W. Commercial Blvd., Suite 100, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309.

(2) Consists of 9,975 shares of Series A Preferred Stock beneficially owned by Belmer, of which Mr. Meier is a general partner. Excludes all shares of Series A Preferred Stock owned by Phylis R. Meier, Mr. Meier's former spouse, as to which Mr. Meier disclaims beneficial ownership.

(3) See footnotes (1)-(2) above.

COMMON STOCK

As of March 1, 2006, directors and named executive officers, individually and as a group, beneficially owned Common Stock as follows:

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner(1)	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership(2)	Percent of Class
Bradley I. Meier(3)	21,405,278	58.2%
Sean P. Downes(4)	3,552,644	9.7%
Norman M. Meier(5)	2,370,945	6.4%
Reed J. Slogoff(6)	255,000	.7%
Joel M. Wilentz(7)	255,000	.7%
James M. Lynch(8)	225,000	.6%
Officers and directors as a group (6 people) (9)	28,063,867	76.3%

(1) Unless otherwise indicated, the Company believes that each person has sole voting and investment rights with respect to the shares of Common Stock of the Company specified opposite his name. Unless otherwise indicated, the mailing address of each shareholder is c/o Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc., 1110 West Commercial Boulevard, Suite 100, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309.

(2) A person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of Common Stock that can be acquired by such person within 60 days of the date hereof upon the exercise of warrants or stock options or conversion of Series A Preferred Stock, Series M Preferred Stock or convertible debt. Except as otherwise specified, each beneficial owner's percentage ownership is determined by assuming that warrants, stock options, Series A Preferred Stock, Series M Preferred Stock and convertible debt that is held by such person (but not those held by any other person) and that are exercisable or convertible within 60 days from the date hereof, have been exercised or converted.

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- (3) Consists of (i) (a) 16,190,170 shares of Common Stock, (b) options to purchase 90,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.13 per share and options to purchase 500,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.25 per share, (c) warrants to purchase 25,306 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share and warrants to purchase 131,700 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$.75 per share, (d) 169,450 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series M Preferred Stock, (e) options to purchase 250,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.06 per share which vested on November 2, 1997, (f) options to purchase 500,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.06 per share which vested on May 1, 1997 granted pursuant to Mr. Meier's employment agreement, options to purchase 500,000 shares of Common Stock at \$1.06 per share which vested on May 1, 1998 granted pursuant to Mr. Meier's employment agreement and options to purchase 500,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.06 per share which vested on May 1, 1999 granted pursuant to Mr. Meier's employment agreement, (g) options to purchase 250,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.63 per share, (h) options to purchase 150,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.10 per share which vested on December 23, 1999, (i) options to purchase 150,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share which vested on December 21, 2001, (j) options to purchase 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.056 per share which vested on March 4, 2005 and (ii) an aggregate of 331,761 shares of Common Stock (including shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of warrants and conversion of Series A and Series M Preferred Stock) beneficially owned by Belmer Partners, of which Mr. Meier is a general partner. Excludes options to purchase 625,000 shares of Common Stock of Tigerquote.com at an exercise price of \$.50 per share. Also excludes all securities owned by Norman M. Meier and Phyllis R. Meier, Mr. Meier's father and mother, respectively, as to which Mr. Meier disclaims beneficial ownership. Includes 416,666 and 250,225 shares of Common Stock owned by Lynda Meier and Eric Meier, respectively, who are the sister and brother, respectively, of Bradley I. Meier, which shares are subject to proxies granting voting rights for such shares to Bradley I. Meier.
- (4) Consists of (i) 3,238,044 shares of Common Stock (ii) options to purchase 15,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.10 per share, (iii) options to purchase 100,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share and (iv) options to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.04 per share.
- (5) Consists of (i) (a) 479,246 shares of Common Stock, (b) options to purchase 250,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.25 per share, (c) 214,938 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series A and Series M Preferred Stock, (d) options to purchase 500,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.06 per share which vested on November 2, 1997, (e) options to purchase 500,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.63 per share, (f) options to purchase 75,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.10 per share, (g) options to purchase 25,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share and (ii) an aggregate of 331,761 shares of Common Stock (including shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of warrants and conversion of Series A and Series M Preferred Stock) beneficially owned by Belmer, of which Mr. Meier is a general partner. Excludes options to purchase 100,000 shares of Common Stock of Tigerquote.com at an exercise price of \$.50 per share. Excludes all securities owned by Bradley I. Meier or Phyllis Meier, Mr. Meier's son and former spouse, respectively, as to which Mr. Meier disclaims beneficial ownership.
- (6) Consists of (i) 25,000 shares of Common Stock, (ii) options to purchase

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100,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.06 per share, (iii) options to purchase 100,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.63 per share, of which 50,000 are held in a custodial account for Mr. Slogoff's minor son, (iv) options to purchase 20,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.10 per share and (v) options to purchase 10,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.60 per share. Excludes options to purchase 20,000 shares of Common Stock of Tigerquote.com at an exercise price of \$.50 per share.

- (7) Consists of (i) 25,000 shares of Common Stock, (ii) options to purchase 100,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.06 per share, (iii) options to purchase 100,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.63 per share, (iv) options to purchase 20,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.10 per share and (v) options to purchase 10,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.60 per share.

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Excludes options to purchase 20,000 shares of Common Stock of Tigerquote.com at an exercise price of \$.50 per share.

- (8) Consists of (i) 50,000 shares of Common Stock, (ii) options to purchase 50,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.87 per share, (iii) options to purchase 25,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.10 per share, (iv) options to purchase 15,000 shares of Common Stock at exercise price of \$0.70 per share and (v) options to purchase 100,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share. Excludes options to purchase 20,000 shares of Common Stock of Tigerquote.com at an exercise price of \$.50 per share.

- (9) See footnotes (1)-(8) above.

SERIES M PREFERRED STOCK

As of March 1, 2006, the following table sets forth information regarding the number and percentage of Series M Preferred Stock held by all persons, other than those persons listed immediately above, who are known by the Company to beneficially own or exercise voting or dispositive control over 5% or more of the Company's outstanding Series M Preferred Stock:

Name and Address(1) -----	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership -----	Percent of Class -----
Phyllis R. Meier(2) Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc. 1110 West Commercial Boulevard Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309	16,800	18.9%
Belmer Partners(3) c/o Phyllis R. Meier Managing General Partner Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc. 1110 West Commercial Boulevard Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309	15,000	16.9%

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- (1) Unless otherwise indicated, the Company believes that each person has sole voting and investment rights with respect to the shares of Series M Preferred Stock specified opposite her or its name.
- (2) Consists of (i) 1,800 shares of Series M Preferred Stock and (ii) 15,000 shares of Series M Preferred Stock beneficially owned by Belmer, of which Ms. Meier is the managing general partner. Excludes all securities owned by Bradley I. Meier and Norman M. Meier, the son and former spouse, respectively, as to which Ms. Meier disclaims beneficial ownership.
- (3) Belmer Partners is a Florida general partnership in which Phyllis R. Meier is managing general partner and Bradley I. Meier and Norman M. Meier are general partners.

SERIES A PREFERRED STOCK

As of March 1, 2006, the following table sets forth information regarding the number and percentage of Series A Preferred Stock held by all persons, other than those persons listed immediately above, who are known by the Company to beneficially own or exercise voting or dispositive control over 5% or more of the Company's outstanding Series A Preferred Stock:

Name and Address(1) -----	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership -----	Percent of Class -----
Phyllis R. Meier(2) Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc. 1110 West Commercial Boulevard Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309	9,975	20.0%
Belmer Partners(3) c/o Phyllis R. Meier Managing General Partner Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc. 1110 West Commercial Boulevard Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309	30,000	60.0%

- (1) Unless otherwise indicated, the Company believes that each person has sole voting and investment rights with respect to the shares of Series A Preferred Stock specified opposite her or its name.
- (2) Consists of 9,975 shares of Series A Preferred Stock beneficially owned. Excludes all shares of Series A Preferred Stock owned by Norman M. Meier, Ms. Meier's former spouse, as to which Ms. Meier disclaims beneficial ownership.
- (3) Belmer Partners is a Florida general partnership in which Phyllis R. Meier is managing general partner and Bradley I. Meier and Norman M. Meier are general partners.

COMMON STOCK

As of March 1, 2006, the following table sets forth information regarding the number and percentage of Common Stock held by all persons, other than those persons listed immediately above, who are known by the Company to beneficially own or exercise voting or dispositive control over 5% or more of the Company's outstanding Common Stock:

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Name and Address(1) -----	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership(2) -----	Percent of Class -----
Martin Steinberg, Esq., as the receiver for Lancer Offshore Inc.(3) c/o David E. Wells, Esq. Hunton & Williams LLP 1111 Brickell Avenue, Suite 2500 Miami, FL 33131	6,518,004	17.7 %

- (1) Unless otherwise indicated, the Company believes that each person has sole voting and investment rights with respect to the shares of Common Stock of the Company specified opposite its name.
- (2) A person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of Common Stock that can be acquired by such person within 60 days of the date hereof upon the exercise of warrants or stock options or conversion of Series A and Series M Preferred Stock or convertible debt. Except as otherwise specified, each beneficial owner's percentage ownership is determined by assuming that warrants, stock options, Series A and Series M Preferred Stock and convertible debt that are held by such a person (but not those held by any other person) and that are exercisable within 60 days from the date hereof, have been exercised or converted.
- (3) Consists of 6,518,004 shares of Common Stock as indicated on Schedule 13D dated July 10, 2003 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 5, 2004.

ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Dennis Downes and Associates, a multi-line insurance adjustment corporation based in Deerfield Beach, Florida performs certain claims adjusting work for UPCIC. Dennis Downes and Associates is owned by Dennis Downes, who is the father of Sean P. Downes, COO and Senior Vice President of the Company. During 2005 and 2004, the Company expensed claims adjusting fees of \$1,075,188 and \$1,092,851, respectively, to Dennis Downes and Associates. As of December 31, 2005, the Company had accrued adjusting fees of \$95,221 to Dennis Downes and Associates.

During 2005, Sean P. Downes filed a claim on his homeowner's policy issued by UPCIC as a result of damage incurred during Hurricane Wilma. UPCIC handled the claim in the ordinary course of its business and has made a loss payment to Mr. Downes in the amount of \$214,409.

In July 2004, the Company borrowed monies from a private investor in the amount of \$175,000 for working capital. In August 2005, this individual's son, Michael P. Moran, became UPCIC's Vice President of Claims. The loan was paid off in January 2006.

Transactions between the Company and its affiliates are on terms no less favorable to the Company than can be obtained from third parties on an arms' length basis. Transactions between the Company and any of its executive officers or directors require the approval of a majority of disinterested directors.

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS

EXHIBITS

- 3.1 Registrant's Restated Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation(1)

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- 3.2 Registrant's Bylaws(1)
- 3.3 Certificate of Designation for Series A Convertible Preferred Stock dated October 11, 1994(4)
- 3.4 Certificate of Designations, Preferences, and Rights of Series M Convertible Preferred Stock dated August 13, 1997(2)
- 3.5 Certificate of Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation dated October 19, 1998(4)

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- 3.6 Certificate of Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation dated December 18, 2000(4)
- 3.7 Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Designations of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock dated October 29, 2001(4)
- 4.1 Form of Common Stock Certificate(1)
- 4.2 Form of Warrant Certificate(1)
- 4.3 Form of Warrant Agency Agreement(1)
- 4.4 Form of Underwriter Warrant(1)
- 4.5 Affiliate Warrant(1)
- 4.6 Form of Warrant to purchase 100,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$2.00 per share issued to Steven Guarino dated as of April 24, 1997. (Substantially similar in form to two additional warrants to purchase 100,000 shares of Common Stock issued to Mr. Guarino dated as of April 24, 1997, with exercise prices of \$2.75 and \$3.50 per share, respectively)(2)
- 10.1 Registrant's 1992 Stock Option Plan(1)
- 10.2 Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and each of its directors and executive officers(1)
- 10.5 Management Agreements by and between Universal Property & Casualty Insurance Company and Universal P&C Management, Inc. dated as of June 2, 1997(2)
- 10.6 Employment Agreement dated as of May 1, 1997 between Universal Heights, Inc. and Bradley I. Meier(2)
- 11.1 Statement Regarding Computation of Per Share Income
- 16.1 Letter on change in certifying accountants from Millward & Co. CPA's dated February 12, 1999, and as amended February 26, 1999(3)
- 16.2 Letter on change in certifying accountants from Deloitte & Touche LLP dated October 7, 2002(5)
- 16.3 Letter on change in certifying accountants from Deloitte & Touche LLP dated March 27, 2003(6)
- 21 List of Subsidiaries

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- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32 Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- (1) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 33-51546) declared effective on December 14, 1992
- (2) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended April 30, 1997 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 13, 1997, as amended
- (3) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K and Current Report on Form 8-K/A, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 12, 1999 and February 26, 1999, respectively

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- (4) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2002 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 9, 2003
- (5) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 7, 2002
- (6) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2003

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

AUDIT FEES

Audit fees for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 were \$176,000 and \$132,000, respectively.

AUDIT RELATED FEES

Audit related fees for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 were \$0.

TAX FEES

Tax fees for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 were \$31,500 and \$31,500, respectively.

ALL OTHER FEES

All other fees for products and services provided by the Company's principal accountant for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 were \$0.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, hereunto duly authorized.

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE HOLDINGS, INC.

Dated: March 31, 2006

By: /s/ Bradley I. Meier

Bradley I. Meier, President and Chief
Executive Officer

By: /s/ James M. Lynch

James M. Lynch, Chief Financial Officer

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Bradley I. Meier ----- Bradley I. Meier	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	March 31, 2006
/s/ Sean P. Downes ----- Sean P. Downes	Senior Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and Director	March 31, 2006
/s/ James M. Lynch ----- James M. Lynch	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	March 31, 2006
/s/ Norman M. Meier ----- Norman M. Meier	Director	March 31, 2006
/s/ Reed J. Slogoff ----- Reed J. Slogoff	Director	March 31, 2006
/s/ Joel M. Wilentz ----- Joel M. Wilentz	Director	March 31, 2006

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.....F-5

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors
Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of UNIVERSAL INSURANCE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES (the "Company") as of December 31, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2005. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of UNIVERSAL INSURANCE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES as of December 31, 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2005, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Blackman Kallick Bartelstein LLP

Chicago, Illinois
March 30, 2006

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UNIVERSAL INSURANCE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
DECEMBER 31, 2005

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48,038,736
Real estate	3,141,059
Reinsurance recoverables	121,937,868
Premiums and other receivables	5,473,894
Property and equipment, net	888,332
Deferred income taxes	607,299
Other assets	946,246

Total Assets	\$ 181,033,434
	=====

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

LIABILITIES:	
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	66,999,956
Unearned premiums	50,890,005
Deferred ceding commission	1,043,544
Accounts payable	1,943,363
Reinsurance payable	44,452,353
Other accrued expenses	4,635,998
Loans payable	1,152,087

Total Liabilities	171,117,306

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 13 and 14)

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:	
Cumulative convertible preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, 138,640 shares issued and outstanding, minimum liquidation preference of \$1,419,700	1,387
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, 36,463,219 shares issued and 33,354,574 shares outstanding	286,037
Common stock in treasury, at cost - 208,645 shares	(101,820)
Minority interest	35,000
Additional paid-in capital	15,184,331
Accumulated deficit	(5,488,807)

Total stockholders' equity	9,916,128

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 181,033,434
	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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UNIVERSAL INSURANCE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31, 2005 -----	Year Ended December 31, -----
PREMIUMS EARNED AND OTHER REVENUES:		
Premium earned, net	\$ 15,825,982	\$ 4,125,
Net investment income	687,085	178,
Commission revenue	2,525,168	1,510,
Transaction fees	298,310	1,662,
Other revenue	325,272	521,
	-----	-----
Total premiums earned and other revenues	19,661,817	7,998,
	-----	-----
OPERATING COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	9,597,984	2,274,
General and administrative expenses	4,012,391	5,984,
	-----	-----
Total operating costs and expenses	13,610,375	8,258,
	-----	-----
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE FEDERAL INCOME TAXES	6,051,442	(260,
	-----	-----
Federal income taxes current	152,144	-
Federal income taxes deferred	(607,299)	-
	-----	-----
Federal income taxes, net	(455,155)	-
	-----	-----
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 6,506,597	\$ (260,
	=====	=====
INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE:		
Basic	\$ 0.20	\$ (0
	=====	=====
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES		
OUTSTANDING - BASIC	32,807,521	30,214,
	=====	=====
INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE		
Diluted	\$ 0.19	\$ (0
	=====	=====
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES		
OUTSTANDING - DILUTED	33,945,639	30,214,
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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UNIVERSAL INSURANCE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

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YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Minority Interest
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		
BALANCE, January 1, 2004	138,640	\$1,387	26,460,246	\$215,008	208,645	\$(101,820)	\$15,024,142	\$ -
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in unrealized gains on available for sale securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preferred stock dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of common stock	-	-	5,048,529	50,485	-	-	90,265	-
BALANCE, December 31, 2004	138,640	1,387	31,508,775	265,493	208,645	(101,820)	15,114,407	-
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,421)
Net change in unrealized gains on available for sale securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minority interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,421
Preferred stock dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of common stock	-	-	2,054,444	20,544	-	-	69,924	-
BALANCE, December 31, 2005	138,640	\$1,387	33,563,219	\$286,037	208,645	\$(101,820)	\$15,184,331	\$35,000

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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UNIVERSAL INSURANCE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income:		
Net income	6,511,018	(260,133)
Minority interest	(4,421)	-
	-----	-----
Net income (loss)	\$ 6,506,597	\$ (260,133)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to cash provided by operations:		
Amortization and depreciation	377,748	390,247
Loss on disposal of assets	-	(19,280)
Issuance of common stock	90,468	140,750
Net change in assets and liabilities relating to operating activities:		
Prepaid reinsurance premiums and reinsurance recoverable	(34,464,485)	(62,635,844)
Premiums and other receivables	(4,956,387)	19,078
Deferred taxes	(607,299)	-
Other assets	31,246	(793,831)
Reinsurance payable	21,379,423	17,937,096
Deferred ceding commission	1,043,544	-
Accounts payable	(1,579,148)	2,345,857
Other accrued expenses	3,024,756	789,224
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	9,128,004	50,191,080
Unearned premiums	27,000,144	7,784,285
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	26,974,611	15,888,529
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital expenditures	(302,907)	(23,888)
Proceeds from sale of equity securities available for sale	-	194,976
Proceeds from maturities of debt securities held to maturity	-	100,000
Purchase of real estate	-	(1,680,001)
Building improvements	(1,514,226)	-
Sale of real estate	-	140,022
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,817,133)	(1,268,891)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Preferred stock dividend	(49,950)	(49,948)
Payments on loans payable	(591,730)	(797,412)
Proceeds from loans payable	1,039,938	660,023

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Minority interest	39,421	-
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	437,679	(187,337)
	-----	-----
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	25,595,157	14,432,301
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Beginning of year	22,443,579	8,011,278
	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, End of year	\$ 48,038,736	\$ 22,443,579
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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UNIVERSAL INSURANCE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") was originally incorporated as Universal Heights, Inc. in Delaware in November 1990. The Company changed its name to Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc. on January 12, 2001. The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Universal Insurance Holding Company of Florida, formed Universal Property & Casualty Insurance Company ("UPCIC") in 1997.

INSURANCE OPERATIONS

UPCIC's application to become a Florida licensed property and casualty insurance company was filed in May 1997 with the Florida Office of Insurance Regulation ("OIR") and was approved on October 29, 1997. In 1998, UPCIC began operations through the acquisition of homeowner insurance policies issued by the Florida Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association ("JUA"). The JUA was established in 1992 as a temporary measure to provide insurance coverage for individuals who could not obtain coverage from private carriers because of the impact on the private insurance market of Hurricane Andrew in 1992. Rather than serving as a temporary source of emergency insurance coverage as was originally intended, the JUA became a major provider of original and renewal insurance coverage for Florida residents. In an attempt to reduce the number of policies in the JUA, and thus the exposure of the program to liability, the Florida legislature approved a number of initiatives to depopulate the JUA, which resulted in policies being acquired by private insurers and provided additional incentives to private insurance companies to acquire policies from the JUA.

On December 4, 1997, the Company raised approximately \$6,700,000 in a private offering with various institutional and/or otherwise accredited investors pursuant to which the Company issued, in the aggregate, 11,208,996 shares of its common stock at a price of \$.60 per share. The proceeds of this transaction were used partially for working capital purposes and to meet the minimum regulatory capitalization requirements (\$5,000,000) required by the Florida Department of Insurance to engage in this type of homeowners insurance company business.

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In February 1998, the Company commenced its insurance business. Since then the Company has developed into a vertically integrated insurance holding company performing all aspects of insurance underwriting, distribution and claims. Universal Risk Advisors, Inc. was incorporated in Florida on July 2, 1998, and became licensed by the Florida Department of Insurance on August 17, 1998 and contracted with UPCIC on September 28, 1998 as the Company's wholly owned managing general agent ("MGA"). Through the MGA, the Company has underwriting and claims authority for UPCIC as well as third-party insurance companies. The MGA seeks to generate revenue through policy fee income and other administrative fees from the marketing of UPCIC and third-party insurance products through the Company's distribution network and UPCIC.

Universal Florida Insurance Agency was incorporated in Florida on July 2, 1998, and Coastal Homeowners Insurance Specialists, Inc. was incorporated in Florida on July 2, 2001, each as wholly owned subsidiaries of Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc. to solicit voluntary business and to generate commission revenue. These entities are a part of the Company's agency operations, which seek to generate income from commissions, premium financing referral fees and the marketing of ancillary services. In addition, Capital Resources Group, LTD. was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands on June 2, 2000 as a subsidiary of the Company to participate in contingent capital products. The Company has also formed a claims adjusting company, Universal Adjusting Corporation, which was incorporated in Delaware on August 9, 1999. Universal Adjusting Corporation currently has claims authority for UPCIC.

ONLINE COMMERCE OPERATIONS

The Company has also formed subsidiaries that specialize in selling insurance and generating insurance leads via the Internet. Tigerquote.com Insurance & Financial Services Group, Inc. ("Tigerquote.com") and Tigerquote.com Insurance Solutions, Inc. were incorporated in Delaware on June 6, 1999 and August 23, 1999, respectively. Tigerquote.com is an Internet insurance lead generating network while Tigerquote.com Insurance Solutions, Inc. is a network of Internet

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insurance agencies. As of December 31, 2005, insurance agencies have been established in 22 states. None of these agencies are currently active as the Company changed its focus to selling leads to other companies and independent agents. During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company decided to stop generating new business for its online commerce operations and focus on its core operations.

CORPORATE AND OTHER OPERATIONS

During 2001, the Company formed Tiger Home Services, Inc., which furnished pool services to homeowners until the operation was sold during the second quarter of 2005.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc., its wholly owned subsidiary, Universal Property & Casualty Insurance Co. and other wholly owned entities, Sterling Premium Finance Company, which is wholly owned by certain officers of the Company and the Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc. Stock Grantor Trust. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") that differ from statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted for insurance companies by regulatory authorities. The Company and its

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subsidiaries operated principally in two business segments consisting of insurance and online commerce during each period reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, based upon management reporting.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies followed by the Company are summarized as follows:

USE OF ESTIMATES. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. The Company's primary areas of estimate are the recognition of premium revenues, insurance liabilities, deferred policy acquisition costs and reinsurance. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts, after intercompany eliminations, of the Company and its subsidiaries and, beginning in 2005, Sterling Premium Finance Company, which is consolidated in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), CONSOLIDATED OF VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES ("FIN 46R"). FIN 46R requires the consolidation of certain entities considered to be variable interest entities ("VIEs"). An entity is considered to be a VIE when it has equity investors who lack the characteristics of having a controlling financial interest, or its capital is insufficient to permit it to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. Consolidation of a VIE by an investor is required when it is determined that the investor will absorb a majority of the VIE's expected losses if they occur, received a majority of the entity's expected residual returns if they occur, or both.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS. The Company includes all short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and have an original maturity of three months or less in cash equivalents.

SECURITIES HELD TO MATURITY. Debt securities which the Company has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are reported at amortized cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums or accretion of discounts and other-than-temporary declines in fair value.

INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE. Investments in real estate are reported at the lower of cost or appraised value. Real estate represents a building purchased by UPCIC that the Company uses as its home office. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over twenty-seven-and-one-half years. Real estate activity also includes residential properties rented for the production of income until they were sold during 2004. These properties were purchased in prior years in connection with the settlement of certain claims. The properties were depreciated on the straight-line basis over twenty-seven-and-one-half years until the date of sale.

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SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE. Equity securities are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reported net of applicable deferred tax as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Realized gains and losses are determined on the specific identification method.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT. Property and equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. Estimated useful life of all property and equipment ranges from three to

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five years. Routine repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Website development costs are capitalized and amortized over their estimated useful life.

RECOGNITION OF PREMIUM REVENUES. Property and liability premiums are recognized as revenue on a pro rata basis over the policy term. The portion of premiums that will be earned in the future are deferred and reported as unearned premiums. The Company believes that its revenue recognition policies conform to Staff Accounting Bulletin 101, REVENUE RECOGNITION IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

RECOGNITION OF COMMISSION REVENUE. Commission revenue, which is comprised of the MGA's policy fee income on all new and renewal insurance policies and commissions generated from agency operations is recognized as income upon policy inception. The Company believes that its revenue recognition policies conform to Staff Accounting Bulletin 101, REVENUE RECOGNITION IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

RECOGNITION OF TRANSACTION FEE REVENUE. Transaction fee revenue, which is comprised of revenue from the selling of insurance leads is recognized as income upon sale of the lead. Effective November 2004, for most customers payment was required in advance of distribution of the leads. The Company believes that its revenue recognition policies conform to Staff Accounting Bulletin 101, REVENUE RECOGNITION IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS. Commissions and other costs of acquiring insurance that vary with and are primarily related to the production of new and renewal business, net of reinsurance commissions, are deferred and amortized over the terms of the policies or reinsurance treaties to which they are related. Investment income is taken into consideration when calculating the maximum amount of deferred acquisition cost.

INSURANCE LIABILITIES. Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses ("LAE") are provided for as claims are incurred. The provision for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses includes: (1) the accumulation of individual case estimates for claims and claim adjustment expenses reported prior to the close of the accounting period; (2) estimates for unreported claims based on industry data; and (3) estimates of expenses for investigating and adjusting claims based on the experience of the Company and the industry.

Inherent in the estimates of ultimate claims are expected trends in claim severity, frequency and other factors that may vary as claims are settled. The amount of uncertainty in the estimates for casualty coverage is significantly affected by such factors as the amount of claims experience relative to the development period, knowledge of the actual facts and circumstances and the amount of insurance risk retained. In the case of UPCIC, this uncertainty is compounded by UPCIC's limited history of claims experience. In addition, UPCIC's policyholders are currently concentrated in South Florida, which is periodically subject to adverse weather conditions, such as hurricanes and tropical storms. The methods for making such estimates and for establishing the resulting liability are continually reviewed, and any adjustments are reflected in current earnings.

PROVISION FOR PREMIUM DEFICIENCY. It is the Company's policy to evaluate and recognize losses on insurance contracts when estimated future claims and maintenance costs under a group of existing contracts will exceed anticipated future premiums. No accrual for premium deficiency was considered necessary as of December 31, 2005.

REINSURANCE. In the normal course of business, the Company seeks to reduce the risk of loss that may arise from catastrophes or other events that cause unfavorable underwriting results by reinsuring certain levels of risk in various areas of exposure with other insurance enterprises or reinsurers. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the

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provisions of the reinsurance agreement and consistent with the establishment of the liability of the Company.

INCOME TAXES. Income tax provisions are based on the asset and liability method. Deferred federal income taxes have been provided for temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements, net of valuation allowance.

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INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the Company's net income (loss) less cumulative Preferred Stock dividends by the weighted-average number of shares of Common Stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the Company's net income (loss) minus Preferred Stock dividends by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock outstanding during the period and the impact of all dilutive potential common shares, primarily Preferred Stock, options and warrants. The dilutive impact of stock options and warrants is determined by applying the treasury stock method and the dilutive impact of the Preferred Stock is determined by applying the "if converted" method.

FAIR MARKET VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 107, DISCLOSURE ABOUT FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, requires disclosure of the estimated fair value of all financial instruments, including both assets and liabilities unless specifically exempted. The Company uses the following methods and assumptions in estimating the fair value of financial instruments.

Cash and cash equivalents: the carrying amount reported in the consolidated balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of those items.

Premiums and other receivables, reinsurance recoverables and accounts payable: the carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheet for premiums and other receivables, reinsurance recoverables and accounts payable approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

Equity securities available-for-sale and debt securities held-to-maturity: fair values for equity and debt securities are based on quoted market prices.

Notes payable are principally equal to the unpaid balance of the respective notes.

CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK. Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash, investments, premiums receivable and reinsurance recoverables. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to premiums receivable are limited due to the large number of individuals comprising the Company's customer base. However, the majority of the Company's revenues are currently derived from products and services offered to customers in Florida, which could be adversely affected by economic downturns, an increase in competition or other environmental changes. In order to reduce credit risk for amounts due from reinsurers, the Company seeks to do business with financially sound reinsurance companies and regularly evaluates the financial strength of all reinsurers used.

STOCK OPTIONS. The Company grants options for a fixed number of shares to employees and outside directors with an exercise price equal to the fair value of the shares as of the grant date. The Company has elected to apply Accounting Principles Board ("APB") No. 25, ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK ISSUED TO EMPLOYEES, and

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related interpretations in accounting for its stock options granted to employees and directors, and SFAS No. 123 ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION, for its stock options granted to non-employees. Under APB No. 25, because the exercise price of the Company's employee and director stock options equals the market price of underlying stock on the date of the grant, no compensation expense is recognized. The Company expenses the fair value (determined as of the grant date) of options and warrants granted to non-employees in accordance with SFAS No. 123. The Company has adopted the disclosure only provisions of SFAS No. 123. (See Note 12).

	Year Ended December 31, 2005 -----	Year Ended December 31, 2004 -----
Net income (loss):		
As reported	\$ 6,506,597	\$ (260,133)
Compensation expense (fair value)	(32,775)	(97,233)
	-----	-----
Pro forma	\$ 6,473,822	\$ (357,366)
Net income (loss) per share:		
Basic		
As reported	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.01)
Compensation expense	0.00	0.00
	-----	-----
Pro forma	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.01)
Diluted		
As reported	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.01)
Compensation expense	0.00	0.00
	-----	-----
Pro forma	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.01)

STATUTORY ACCOUNTING. UPCIC prepares its statutory financial statements in conformity with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Office of Insurance Regulation of the State of Florida. Effective January 1, 2001, the Office of Insurance Regulation of the State of Florida required that insurance companies domiciled in the State of Florida prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' ("NAIC") Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual (the "Manual"), as modified by the Office of Insurance Regulation of the state of Florida. Accordingly, the admitted assets, liabilities and capital and surplus of UPCIC as of December 31, 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flow, for the year then ended have been determined in accordance with statutory accounting principles. These principles are designed primarily to demonstrate the ability to meet obligations to policyholders and claimants and, consequently, differ in some respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAPUSA). Accordingly, this report contains certain non GAAPUSA financial disclosures.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS. In December 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 148, ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION - TRANSITION AND DISCLOSURE. This statement, which is effective for

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years ending after December 15, 2002, amends Statement No. 123, ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION, and provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value-based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, Statement No. 148 amends the disclosure requirements of Statement No. 123 regardless of the accounting method used to account for stock-based compensation. The Company has chosen to continue to

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account for stock-based compensation of employees using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK ISSUED TO EMPLOYEES and related interpretations. However, the enhanced disclosure provisions as defined by SFAS No. 148 which became effective in the first quarter of 2005 have been implemented. In December 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2005) ("SFAS No. 123R") SHARE-BASED PAYMENT, which replaces SFAS. No. 123 and supersedes APB No. 25. As a result of SFAS No. 123R, the Company will be required to recognize the cost of its stock options as an expense in the consolidated statement of operations beginning in the first quarter of 2006. The Company has determined that the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 123R will have on the consolidated results of operations is immaterial.

RECLASSIFICATIONS. Certain prior year amounts in the consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

NOTE 3 - INSURANCE OPERATIONS

UPCIC commenced its insurance activity in February 1998 by assuming policies from the JUA. UPCIC received the unearned premiums and began servicing the policies. Subsequently, UPCIC renewed a large number of these policies while commencing solicitation of business in the voluntary market through independent agents. Unearned premiums represent amounts that UPCIC would refund policyholders if their policies were canceled. Accordingly, UPCIC determines unearned premiums by calculating the pro rata amount that would be due to the policyholder at a given point in time based upon the premiums owed over the life of each policy. As of December 31, 2005, the Company has direct unearned premiums of \$50,890,005.

NOTE 4 - REINSURANCE

UPCIC's in-force policyholder coverage for windstorm exposures as of December 31, 2005 was approximately \$14.6 billion. In the normal course of business, UPCIC also seeks to reduce the risk of loss that may arise from catastrophes or other events that cause unfavorable underwriting results by reinsuring certain levels of risk in various areas of exposure with other insurance enterprises or reinsurers.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the reinsurance policy. Reinsurance premiums, losses and loss adjustment expenses are accounted for on bases consistent with those used in accounting for the original policies issued and the terms of the reinsurance contracts. Reinsurance ceding commissions received are deferred and amortized over the effective period of the related insurance policies.

UPCIC limits the maximum net loss that can arise from large risks or risks in concentrated areas of exposure by reinsuring (ceding) certain levels of risks with other insurers or reinsurers, either on an automatic basis under general reinsurance contracts known as "treaties" or by negotiation on substantial individual risks. The reinsurance arrangements are intended to provide UPCIC with the ability to maintain its exposure to loss within its capital resources. Such reinsurance includes quota share, excess of loss and catastrophe forms of reinsurance.

QUOTA SHARE

Effective June 1, 2005, UPCIC entered into a quota share reinsurance treaty and excess per risk agreements with various reinsurers. Under the quota share treaty, through May 31, 2005, UPCIC cedes 55% of its gross written premiums, losses and loss adjustment expenses for policies with coverage for wind risk with a ceding commission equal to 31% of ceded gross written premiums. Effective December 1, 2005, UPCIC entered into a second quota share reinsurance treaty with one of the reinsurers on the earlier treaty. Under the second quota share

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treaty, UPCIC cedes an additional 25% of its gross written premiums, losses and loss adjustment expenses for policies with coverage for wind risk with a ceding commission equal to 35% of ceded gross written premiums through May 31, 2006. For the year ended December 31, 2004, UPCIC ceded 90% of gross written premiums, losses and loss adjustment expenses during the first five months of 2004 for all policies except for new and renewal without wind risk business with policy effective dates of June 1, 2003 and after with a ceding commission equal to 28% of ceded gross premiums written versus 80% of policies with coverage for wind risk during the remaining seven months of 2004 and the first five months of 2005. In addition, the quota share treaties effective June 1, 2005 and December 1, 2005 have a limitation for any one occurrence of \$3,000,000. During the prior

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contract year, the limitation for any one occurrence was \$2,000,000.

EXCESS PER RISK

Effective June 1, 2005 and 2004, UPCIC entered into a multiple line excess per risk agreement with various reinsurers. Under the multiple line excess per risk agreement, UPCIC obtained coverage of \$1,300,000 in excess of \$500,000 ultimate net loss for each risk and each property loss, and \$1,000,000 in excess of \$300,000 for each casualty loss. A \$5,200,000 aggregate limit applies to the term of the contract. Effective June 1, 2005 and 2004, UPCIC entered into a property per risk excess agreement covering ex-wind only policies. Under the property per risk excess agreement, UPCIC obtained coverage of \$300,000 in excess of \$200,000 for each property loss. A \$2,100,000 aggregate limit applies to the term of the contract.

EXCESS CATASTROPHE

The excess catastrophe reinsurance agreement provides four layers of excess catastrophe coverage of \$22,200,000 in excess of \$2,000,000 as of June 1, 2004 as follows:

	First Layer -----	Second Layer -----	Third Layer -----	Fourth Layer -----
Coverage	\$3,000,000 in excess of \$2,000,000 each loss occurrence	\$5,000,000 in excess of \$5,000,000 each loss occurrence	\$7,500,000 in excess of \$10,000,000 each loss occurrence	\$6,700,000 in excess of \$17,500,000 each loss occurrence
Deposit premium	\$1,020,000	\$1,337,500	\$1,425,000	\$770,500
Minimum premium	\$816,000	\$1,070,000	\$1,140,000	\$616,400
Premium rate -% of total insurance value	0.0213%	0.028%	0.0307%	0.016%

The catastrophe contract contained one reinstatement. Effective June 1, 2004, under separate excess catastrophe contracts, UPCIC obtained catastrophe coverage of \$22,200,000 in excess of \$2,000,000 covering third and fourth events and catastrophe coverage of \$15,500,000 in excess of \$2,000,000 covering fifth and six events as follows:

Third and Fourth Event

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	First Layer -----	Second Layer -----	Third Layer -----	Fourth Layer -----
Coverage	\$3,000,000 in excess of \$2,000,000 each loss occurrence	\$5,000,000 in excess of \$5,000,000 each loss occurrence	\$7,500,000 in excess of \$10,000,000 each loss occurrence	\$6,700,000 in excess of \$17,500,000 each loss occurrence
Minimum premium	\$255,000	\$325,000	\$356,250	\$300,000
Maximum premium	\$1,050,000	\$1,375,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000

Fifth and Sixth Event

	First Layer -----	Second Layer -----	Third Layer -----
Coverage	\$3,000,000 in excess of \$2,000,000 each loss occurrence	\$5,000,000 in excess of \$5,000,000 each loss occurrence	\$7,500,000 in excess of \$10,000,000 each loss occurrence
Minimum premium	\$300,000	\$375,000	\$375,000
Maximum premium	\$825,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,200,000

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Effective June 1, 2005, UPCIC revised and enhanced its excess catastrophe reinsurance program. The excess catastrophe reinsurance agreement provides four layers of excess catastrophe coverage of \$46,000,000 in excess of \$3,000,000 as of December 31, 2005 as follows:

	First Layer -----	Second Layer -----	Third Layer -----	Fourth Layer -----
Coverage	\$13,000,000 in excess of \$3,000,000 each loss occurrence	\$9,500,000 in excess of \$16,000,000 each loss occurrence	\$10,000,000 in excess of \$25,500,000 each loss occurrence	\$13,500,000 in excess of \$35,500,000 each loss occurrence
Deposit premium	\$4,290,000	\$2,090,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,012,500
Minimum premium	\$3,432,000	\$1,672,000	\$1,120,000	\$810,000
Premium rate -% of total insurance value	0.050%	0.024%	0.016%	0.012%

Loss occurrence is defined as all individual losses directly occasioned by any one disaster, accident or loss or series of disasters, accidents or losses arising out of one event, which occurs within the area of one state of the

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United States or province of Canada and states or provinces contiguous thereto and to one another.

Effective June 1, 2004, UPCIC entered a reimbursement agreement with the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (the "Fund"), which is administered by the Florida State Board of Administration. Under the reimbursement agreement, the Fund would reimburse the Company, with respect to each loss occurrence during the contract year (June 1, 2004 to May 31, 2005) for 90% of the ultimate loss paid by the Company in excess of the Company's retention plus 5% of the reimbursed losses to cover loss adjustment expenses. A covered event means any one storm declared to be a hurricane by the National Hurricane Center for losses incurred in Florida, both while it is a hurricane and through subsequent downgrades. The Fund provided UPCIC with coverage of \$59,469,000 in excess of \$17,812,000. The premium for this coverage was \$2,453,238. Effective June 1, 2005, UPCIC entered a subsequent reimbursement agreement with the Fund under the same terms through May 31, 2006. The Fund has provided UPCIC with coverage of \$85,333,000 in excess of \$26,827,000 as of December 31, 2005. The premium for this coverage was \$4,266,662. If needed to meet reimbursement obligations to reinsurers, the Fund would assess homeowners' insurers and certain other types of insurers writing business in the state of Florida. Florida law allows insurers to make rate filings to pass these assessments to policyholders.

For the 2004 hurricane season, Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc. purchased financial protection with a limit of \$5.5 million against any diminution in value of its subsidiary insurance operations attributable to catastrophe losses exceeding specified reinsurance limits. Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc. assigned its right to proceeds under this contract to UPCIC. For the 2005 hurricane season, the Company purchased the same financial protection, the proceeds of which are also being used as a guarantee for promissory notes issued to two private investors for the aggregate principal sum of \$1,000,000.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in accordance with the reinsurance contract. Reinsurance premiums, losses and loss adjustment expenses ("LAE") are accounted for on bases consistent with those used in accounting for the original policies issued and the terms of the reinsurance contracts.

The preceding reinsurance arrangements had the following effect on certain items in the accompanying consolidated financial statements:

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	Year Ended December 31, 2005 -----			Year Ended December 31, 2004 -----		
	Premiums Written -----	Premiums Earned -----	Loss and Loss Adjustment Expenses -----	Premiums Written -----	Premiums Earned -----	Loss and Adjustment Expense -----
Direct	\$ 88,701,123	\$ 61,700,978	\$91,540,103	\$41,120,962	\$ 33,219,781	\$154,16
Ceded	(67,094,245)	(45,874,996)	(81,942,119)	(35,472,414)	(29,094,024)	(151,89
Net	\$ 21,606,878 =====	\$ 15,825,982 =====	\$ 9,597,984 =====	\$ 5,648,548 =====	\$ 4,125,757 =====	\$ 2,27 =====

Other amounts:

December 31, 2005

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Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	\$60,859,231
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	5,721,455
Other reinsurance receivables	13,710,422
Unearned premiums ceded	41,646,760

Prepaid reinsurance premiums and reinsurance recoverable	\$121,937,868

Reinsurance premium and funds held payable	\$44,452,353
=====	

UPCIC's reinsurance contracts do not relieve UPCIC from its obligations to policyholders. Failure of reinsurers to honor their obligations could result in losses to UPCIC. UPCIC evaluates the similar geographic regions, activities, or economic characteristics of the reinsurers to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies. Two reinsurers have unsecured balances greater than 10% of the total amount of prepaid reinsurance premiums and reinsurance recoverables as of December 31, 2005. The balances for these reinsurers are \$25,386,154 which is with the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, and \$31,146,891 with a domestic reinsurer rated by A.M. Best A+ (superior). As of December 31, 2005, UPCIC has reinsurance contracts with various reinsurers, all rated A- or better by A. M. Best at the time of placement, located throughout the United States and internationally. UPCIC believes that this distribution of reinsurance contracts adequately minimizes UPCIC's risk from any potential operating difficulties of its reinsurers.

NOTE 5 - INVESTMENTS

Major categories of net investment income are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
	-----	-----
Debt securities held-to-maturity	\$ -	\$ 3,957
Common stocks	-	45,180
Cash and cash equivalents	930,387	274,184
Real estate	-	(87,982)
	-----	-----
	930,387	235,339
Investment expenses	243,302	57,093
	-----	-----
	\$ 687,085	\$ 178,246
	=====	=====

Proceeds from the sale of equity securities during 2005 and 2004 were \$0 and \$194,976 respectively. Gross gains on the sale of securities during 2005 and 2004 were \$0 and \$45,180, respectively. Gross losses on the sale of securities during 2005 and 2004 were \$0 and \$0, respectively.

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The aggregate amortized cost, gross unrealized holding gains, gross unrealized holding losses and fair value as of December 31, 2005 for available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities by major security type are as follows:

Cost or	Gross	Gross	Fair
---------	-------	-------	------

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	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Value
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Available-for-sale securities:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48,038,736	\$ -	\$ -	\$48,038,736
Equity securities	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 48,038,736	\$ -	\$ -	\$48,038,736
	=====	=====	=====	=====

As of December 31, 2005, the Company had no held-to-maturity securities with maturities due after one year.

As of December 31, 2005, short-term investments with a carrying value of \$1,500,000 were on deposit with regulatory authorities.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment as of December 31, 2005 consisted of the following:

Computers	\$ 114,680
Furniture	254,136
Automobiles and equipment	518,220
Software	1,061,287

Total cost	1,948,323
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,059,991)

Net carrying value	\$ 888,332
	=====
Land	\$ 270,000
Building	1,410,000
Capital Improvements	1,514,227

Total Cost	3,194,227
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(53,168)

Net carrying value	\$ 3,141,059
	=====

Depreciation of real estate was \$53,168 in 2005. Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment was \$377,748 and 390,247 during 2005 and 2004, respectively.

NOTE 7 - LIABILITY FOR UNPAID LOSSES AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES

As described in Note 2, UPCIC establishes liabilities for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses on reported and unreported claims of insured losses. These liability estimates are based on known facts and interpretation of factors such as claim payment patterns, loss payments, pending levels of unpaid claims, product mix and industry experience. The establishment of appropriate liabilities, including liabilities for catastrophes, is an inherently uncertain process. This uncertainty is compounded by UPCIC's limited history of claims experience. UPCIC regularly updates its estimates as new facts become known and further events occur which may impact the resolution of unsettled claims.

The level of catastrophe loss experienced in any year cannot be predicted and

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could be material to results of operations and financial position. UPCIC's policyholders are concentrated in South Florida, which is periodically subject to adverse weather conditions, such as hurricanes and tropical storms. During 2005, Florida experienced three windstorm catastrophes (Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina and Wilma) which resulted in losses. During 2004, Florida experienced four windstorm catastrophes (Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne) which resulted in losses. UPCIC's in-force policyholder coverage for windstorm exposures as of December 31, 2005 was approximately \$14.6 billion. UPCIC continuously evaluates alternative business strategies to more effectively

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manage its exposure to catastrophe losses, including the maintenance of catastrophic reinsurance coverage as discussed in Note 4.

Management believes that the liabilities for claims and claims expense as of December 31, 2005 is appropriately established in the aggregate and adequate to cover the ultimate cost of reported and unreported claims arising from losses which had occurred by that date. However, if losses exceeded direct loss reserve estimates there could be a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements. Also, if there are regulatory initiatives, legislative enactments or case law precedents which change the basis for policy coverage, in any of these events, there could be an effect on direct loss reserve estimates having a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements.

Activity in the liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses is summarized as follows:

Balance at beginning of year	\$57,871,952	\$ 7,680,872
Less reinsurance recoverable	(56,292,041)	(6,329,872)
	-----	-----
Net balance at beginning of year	1,579,911	1,351,000
	-----	-----
Incurred related to:		
Current year	7,048,934	2,218,555
Prior years	2,549,050	55,480
	-----	-----
Total incurred	9,597,984	2,274,035
	-----	-----
Paid related to:		
Current year	3,821,743	1,496,024
Prior years	1,215,427	549,100
	-----	-----
Total paid	5,037,170	2,045,124
	-----	-----
Net balance at end of year	6,140,725	1,579,911
Plus reinsurance recoverable	60,859,231	56,292,041
	-----	-----
Balance at end of year	\$66,999,956	\$57,871,952
	=====	=====

The Company's liabilities for unpaid losses and LAE, net of related reinsurance recoverables, as of December 31, 2005 were increased in the current year by \$2,549,050 for claims that had occurred on or before the prior year balance

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sheet date. This unfavorable loss emergence resulted principally from higher than expected hurricane losses in 2004. The Company's liabilities for unpaid losses and LAE, net of related reinsurance recoverables, as of December 31, 2004 were increased by \$55,480 for claims that had occurred on or before the previous year balance sheet date. This unfavorable loss emergence resulted principally from settling homeowners losses established in the prior year for amounts that were more than expected. There can be no assurance that the Company's unpaid losses and LAE will not develop redundancies or deficiencies and possibly differ materially from the Company's unpaid losses and LAE as of December 31, 2005. In the future, if the unpaid losses and LAE develop redundancies or deficiencies, such redundancy or deficiency would have a positive or adverse impact, respectively, on future results of operations.

NOTE 8 - LOANS PAYABLE

During 2003, the Company purchased software for \$520,000. Management believes the software will assist it in reducing overall management expenses versus the previous outside vendor agreement. The final installment payment on the software of \$150,000 was paid in March 2005.

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Loans payable as of December 31, 2005 also consists of the following bank loans secured by the respective assets: a boat loan for \$80,697 principal due in May 2011, with interest paid monthly at 8.8%, and several vehicle loans totaling \$38,489 principal due from January 2005 to March 2008, with interest paid monthly ranging from 5.6% to 10%. Other loans with vendors and private investors amounted to \$1,032,901 as of December 31, 2005. Loans with vendors and private investors are primarily short-term loans utilized for working capital. As noted in Note 4, two promissory notes from two private investors with an aggregate principal sum of \$1,000,000 are guaranteed under a financial protection contract. In addition, the Company granted certain vendors and private investors warrants in connection with the short-term loans (see Note 12).

Loan repayments are due as follows as of December 31, 2005:

2006	\$ 766,885
2007	324,108
2008	16,465
2009	15,017
2010	16,747
Thereafter	12,865

	\$ 1,152,087
	=====

NOTE 9 - REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS

UPCIC is subject to comprehensive regulation by the OIR. The Florida Insurance Code (the "Code") requires that UPCIC maintain minimum statutory surplus of \$4,000,000. UPCIC is also required to adhere to prescribed premium-to-surplus ratios under the Code and to maintain approved securities on deposit with the state of Florida.

UPCIC's statutory surplus as of December 31, 2005 is \$11,111,458 and its statutory net income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 was \$2,257,622 and \$(1,802,644), respectively.

NOTE 10 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All underwriting, rating, policy issuance, reinsurance negotiations and

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administration functions for UPCIC are performed by UPCIC, Universal Risk Advisors, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and unaffiliated third parties. Claims adjusting functions are performed by Universal Adjusting Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and unaffiliated third parties.

Dennis Downes and Associates, a multi-line insurance adjustment corporation based in Deerfield Beach, Florida performs certain claims adjusting work for UPCIC. Dennis Downes and Associates is owned by Dennis Downes, who is the father of Sean P. Downes, COO and Senior Vice President of UPCIC. During 2005 and 2004, the Company expensed claims adjusting fees of \$1,075,188 and \$1,092,851, respectively, to Dennis Downes and Associates. As of December 31, 2005, the Company had accrued adjusting fees of \$95,221 to Dennis Downes and Associates.

During 2005, Sean P. Downes filed a claim on his homeowner's policy issued by UPCIC as a result of damage incurred during Hurricane Wilma. UPCIC handled the claim in the ordinary course of its business and has made a loss payment to Mr. Downes in the amount of \$214,409.

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In July 2004, the Company borrowed monies from a private investor in the amount of \$175,000 for working capital. In August 2005, this individual's son, Michael P. Moran, became UPCIC's Vice President of Claims. The loan was paid off in January 2006.

NOTE 11- INCOME TAX PROVISION

Since its inception, the Company has incurred cumulative tax operating losses. Therefore, the Company has not incurred any significant income tax liabilities during that time. As of December 31, 2005, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards totaling approximately \$1,590,000 which are available to offset future taxable income, if any, through 2023.

The following table reconciles the statutory federal income tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	2005	2004
	----	----
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	(34.0%)
Increases (decreases) resulting from:		
Utilization of net operating loss carry forward	(28.5%)	0.0%
Change in valuation allowance	(15.6%)	34.0%
Deferred taxes	(10.1%)	0.0%
Insurance reserve discount	9.1%	0.0%
Alternative minimum tax	2.5%	0.0%
	-----	-----
Effective tax rate	(7.6)%	-
	=====	=====

Deferred income taxes as of December 31, 2005 are provided for the temporary differences between financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities under SFAS 109. The tax effects of temporary differences are as follows:

Deferred income tax assets:	
Net operating loss carryforward	\$ 556,328
Unearned premiums	647,027
Unpaid losses	199,213

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	----- 1,402,568 -----
Deferred income tax liabilities:	
Property and equipment	(187,970) -----
Net deferred income tax asset	1,214,598
Less: valuation allowance	(607,299) -----
Net deferred income tax asset	\$ 607,299 =====

A valuation allowance is deemed appropriate because management believes that there is the possibility that the Company will not generate substantial taxable income sufficient to realize the tax benefits associated with the net deferred income tax asset shown above in the near future.

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The remaining net operating loss carryforwards will expire as follows:

Expiration	
2021	911,000
2022	502,000
2023	177,000 -----
	\$ 1,590,000

NOTE 12 - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

Each share of Series A and M Preferred Stock is convertible by the Company into 2.5 shares of Common Stock and 5 shares of Common Stock, respectively, into an aggregate of 568,326 common shares. The Series A Preferred Stock pays a cumulative dividend of \$.25 per share per quarter.

STOCK OPTIONS

The Company adopted a 1992 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") under which shares of Common Stock are reserved for issuance upon the exercise of the options. The Plan is designed to serve as an incentive for attracting and retaining qualified and competent employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company. All employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company or any subsidiary are eligible to participate in the Plan. The Plan does not specify the number of shares for which options are available for grant. The stock options may be granted over a period not to exceed 10 years and generally vest as of the date of grant or upon certain goals attained. The Plan has no provisions for the exercising of options other than paying the cash exercise price.

A summary of the option activity for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 is presented below:

	Options Exercisable -----		
Number	Option Price per Share	Number	Wei Ave Exe

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	of Shares -----	Low ---	High ----	Weighted -----	of Shares -----	Pr ---
Outstanding January 1, 2004	7,032,999	\$ 0.04	\$ 3.88	\$ 1.14	7,032,299	\$
Issued	1,000,000	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06		

Outstanding December 31, 2004	8,032,999	\$ 0.04	\$ 3.88	\$ 1.00	8,032,999	\$
Cancelled	(517,999)	\$ 0.50	\$ 3.88	\$ 1.66		

Outstanding December 31, 2005	7,515,000	\$ 0.04	\$ 1.87	\$ 0.95	7,515,000	\$
	=====					

The weighted average remaining contractual life on the 7,515,000 options outstanding and exercisable as of December 31, 2005 was 2.8 years.

The Company adopted a 2000 Stock Option Plan (the "Tigerquote.com Plan") under which shares of common stock of Tigerquote.com are reserved for issuance upon the exercise of the options. The Tigerquote.com Plan is designed to serve as an incentive for attracting and retaining qualified and competent employees, officers, directors and consultants. All employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company or any subsidiary are eligible to participate in the Tigerquote.com Plan. The Tigerquote.com Plan does not specify the number of shares for which options are available for grant. The stock options may be granted over a period not to exceed 10 years and generally vest as of the date of grant or upon certain goals attained. The Tigerquote.com Plan has no provisions for the exercising of options other than paying the cash exercise price.

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A summary of the option activity of the Tigerquote.com Plan for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 is presented below:

	Number of Shares -----	Options Exercisable -----			Number of Shares -----	Weig Ave Exer Pr ---
		Option Price Low ---	per Share High ----	Weighted -----		
Outstanding January 1, 2004	835,000	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	835,000	\$ 0
Granted	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		

Outstanding December 31, 2004	835,000	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	835,000	\$ 0
Granted	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		

Outstanding December 31, 2005	835,000	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	835,000	\$ 0
	=====					

The weighted average remaining contractual life on the 850,000 options outstanding and exercisable as of December 31, 2005 was 4.25 years.

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

Year Ended

Year Ended

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	December 31, 2005 -----	December 31, 2004 -----
Dividend yield	N/A	0%
Expected life of option	N/A	5
Risk free interest rate	N/A	6.5%
Expected volatility	N/A	154.5%

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Using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, the estimated weighted average fair value per option granted during the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$0.056. There were no options granted in 2005.

The Black-Scholes option pricing model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, such models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management's opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of its stock options.

The pro forma amounts may not be representative of the future effects on reported net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share that will result from the future granting of stock options since the pro forma compensation expense is allocated over the periods in which options become exercisable and new option awards are granted periodically.

WARRANTS

A summary of the warrant activity for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 is presented below:

	Warrants Exercisable -----			Weighted Average Number of Shares	Weig Ave Exe Pr	
	Number of Shares -----	Warrant Low ---	Price per High ---	Share Weighted -----		
Outstanding January 1, 2004	2,643,652	\$ 0.03	\$ 4.25	\$ 1.47	2,643,652	\$ 1
Granted	425,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		

Outstanding December 31, 2004	3,068,652	\$ 0.03	\$ 4.25	\$ 1.27	3,068,652	\$ 1
Granted	200,000	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05		
Cancelled	(1,336,646)	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.25	\$ 2.29		

Outstanding December 31, 2005	1,932,006	\$ 0.03	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.11	1,932,006	\$ 1
	=====					

The following table summarizes the information about warrants outstanding as of December 31, 2005:

Warrants Outstanding and Exercisable

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Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.03 - \$1.25	1,906,700	2.2	\$0.59
\$3.00	25,306	0.02	\$3.00
	----- 1,932,006 =====		

OTHER STOCK ISSUANCES

In May 2005, the Company issued 860,000 shares of Common Stock to Bradley I. Meier, the Company's President and CEO, in conjunction with an amendment approved by the Board of Directors to Mr. Meier's employment agreement whereby Mr. Meier elected to receive shares of Common Stock in lieu of \$21,500 in accrued salary. The shares were issued at a discount to current market value, which discount was intended to take into account the restricted and controlling person status of the shares and to reflect the lack of liquidity of the shares. Mr. Meier acquired the shares in a private transaction performed in accordance with the terms of the amendment and pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. In January and May of 2005, Sean P. Downes, COO and Senior Vice President of the Company, elected to receive an aggregate of 1,044,444 shares of Common Stock in lieu of \$25,000 in salary and bonus. The shares were issued at a discount to current market value, which discount was intended to take into account the restricted and controlling person status of the shares and to reflect the lack of liquidity of the shares. Mr. Downes

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acquired the shares in private transactions pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Also in 2005, pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, James M. Lynch, CFO of the Company, was granted 50,000 shares of Common Stock, valued at \$3,000, in recognition of service to the Company. In addition, in February 2005, the Company issued 100,000 shares of restricted Common Stock to a private investor in connection with a \$100,000 loan made to the Company in September 2004.

During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company issued 2,823,529 shares of Common Stock in conjunction with an amendment approved by the Board of Directors to the employment agreement between the Company and Bradley I. Meier whereby Mr. Meier elected to receive shares of Common Stock in lieu of \$72,000 in accrued salary. The shares were issued at a discount to current market value, which discount was intended to take into account the restricted and controlling person status of the shares and to reflect the lack of liquidity of the shares. The shares were issued to Mr. Meier in a private transaction performed in accordance with the terms of the amendment and pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Also in April 2004, Sean P. Downes elected to receive 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock in lieu of a \$50,000 bonus. The shares were issued at a discount to current market value, which discount was intended to take into account the restricted and controlling person status of the shares and to reflect the lack of liquidity of the shares. The shares were issued to Mr. Downes in a private transaction pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Also in 2004, pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Patric Allan, former CEO of Tigerquote.com, was granted 100,000 shares of Common Stock, valued at \$10,000, consistent with the terms of his employment with the Company, and Janet Conde, Human Resources Director of the Company, was granted 125,000 shares of Common Stock, valued at \$8,750 in recognition of service to the Company. Patric Allan subsequently forfeited his

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right to receive the 100,000 shares in connection with the settlement of a dispute with the Company and the shares were never issued.

At the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on December 7, 2005, the shareholders voted to amend the Company's certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of Common Stock from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 shares.

STOCK GRANTOR TRUST

On April 3, 2000, the Company established the Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc. Stock Grantor Trust ("SGT") to fund its obligations arising from its various stock option agreements. The Company funded the SGT with 2,900,000 shares of Company Common Stock. In exchange, the SGT has delivered \$29,000 and a promissory note to the Company for approximately \$2,320,000 which together represents the purchase price of the shares. Amounts owed by the SGT to the Company will be repaid by cash received by the SGT, which will result in the SGT releasing shares to satisfy Company obligations for stock options. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the SGT.

NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

As of August 11, 1999, the Company entered into a four-year employment agreement with Bradley I. Meier, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, amending and restating the previous employment agreement of May 1, 1997 between the Company and Mr. Meier. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Meier will devote substantially all of his time to the Company and will be paid a base salary of \$250,000 per year with a 5% annual increase. Additionally, pursuant to the employment agreement, and during each year thereof, Mr. Meier is entitled to a bonus equal to 3% of pretax profits up to \$5,000,000 and 4% of pretax profits in excess of \$5,000,000. On May 4, 2001, Addendum No. 3 to the employment agreement was approved by the Board of Directors, whereby Mr. Meier was entitled to receive an additional fifteen percent (15%) increase in his base compensation in addition to the cumulative base compensation and increase calculated at the beginning of 2001, retroactive to January 1, 2001; and for each successive year of the term of the employment agreement the base compensation as adjusted by previous increase(s) shall be increased by ten percent (10%). The employment agreement contains non-competition and non-disclosure covenants. In addition, the agreement shall be extended automatically for one year at each anniversary of the date of the agreement up to the fourth year of the agreement, at the option of Mr. Meier. Under the terms of the agreement in 1997, Mr. Meier was granted ten-year stock options to purchase 1,500,000 shares of Common Stock at \$1.00 per share, of which 500,000 options vested immediately, 500,000 options vested after one year and the remaining options vested after two years. On March 4, 2004, Mr. Meier was granted ten-year stock options to purchase 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock at

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\$0.056 per share, which vested immediately. The exercise price of the options equaled the market price of the Company's Common Stock as of the date of grant. See Note 12 for disclosure regarding stock issuance under this agreement.

As of January 1, 2005, the Company entered into a four-year employment agreement with Sean P. Downes, the Company's Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Downes will devote substantially all of his time to the Company and will be paid a base salary of \$350,000 per year which shall be increased by 20% each year beginning with the first anniversary of the effective date. Additionally, pursuant to the

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employment agreement, and during each year thereof, Mr. Downes will be entitled to a bonus equal to 3% of pretax profits. The employment agreement with Mr. Downes contains non-competition and non-disclosure covenants. The employment agreement for Mr. Downes also contains provisions regarding pay and benefits upon certain termination and Change in Control events (as such term is defined in the employment agreement) which are normally found in executive employment agreements. If Mr. Downes is terminated for "cause" (as such term is defined in the employment agreement), any accrued but not paid benefits shall no longer be an obligation of the Company. If a Change of Control occurs, Mr. Downes is entitled to salary and bonus for one year in a lump sum and all options or warrants granted to Mr. Downes shall immediately vest and become exercisable. In addition, there shall be no automatic extension of the term of the agreement, or the agreement itself, unless extended in accordance with the term of the agreement or by written instrument executed by the Company and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. Under the terms of Mr. Downes's employment agreement, the Company may grant him options or warrants to purchase the Company's Common Stock. During the year ended December 31, 2005, Mr. Downes converted salary and accrued vacation into 1,044,444 shares of Common Stock. The shares were issued to Mr. Downes in private transactions performed in accordance with the terms of the amendments and pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

OPERATING LEASE

The Company has leased certain computer equipment and software under a master equipment lease agreement with Relational Funding, Inc. with an original equipment cost of \$529,730. The following is a schedule of future minimum rental payments required under the non-cancelable operating lease as of December 31, 2005:

2006	\$ 177,575
2007	114,200
2008	56,948

	\$ 348,723
	=====

NOTE 14 - LITIGATION

Certain lawsuits have been filed against the Company. In the opinion of management, none of these lawsuits are material and they are all adequately reserved for or covered by insurance or, if not so covered, are without merit or involve such amounts that if disposed of unfavorably would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

On July 2, 2004, the Company and its subsidiary Tigerquote.com Insurance and Financial Services Group, Inc. settled a dispute with former employee Patric Allan. The subsidiary filed suit against Mr. Allan on June 12, 2004 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida. The suit alleged that Mr. Allan breached his employment agreement with the subsidiary by failing to perform his duties for an extended period and by establishing a competing business while employed by the subsidiary. The former employee filed a separate action in the Superior Court in and for Maricopa County, Arizona, alleging that the subsidiary and the Company breached the employment agreement and caused emotional distress to the former employee. Both actions were dismissed pursuant to the settlement agreement entered into as of July 2, 2004. Among its provisions, the settlement agreement specified that the Company and the subsidiary pay Mr. Allan \$92,292 in relation to a non-compete agreement and transfer ownership of an Arizona-based insurance agency affiliate to Mr. Allan.

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On February 7, 2005, Marty Steinberg as a court appointed receiver for the entities consisting of Lancer Management Group LLC, Lancer Management Group II LLC, Lancer Offshore Inc., Omnifund Ltd., LSPV Inc., LSPV LLC, Alpha Omega Group Inc. and G.H. Associates LLC (collectively the "Lancer Entities") filed suit against Alfred Taubman, Anthony Cullen, British American Racing, Centrack International, Inc., Kuwait & Middle East Financial Investment Co., Liberty International Asset Management, Macroview Investments Limited, Opus Portfolio Ltd., Reva Stocker, Roger Dodger, LLC, Signet Management Limited, Thornhill Group Inc. Trust, World Class Boxing and the Company (collectively the "Defendants") in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida. The Company received the notice of suit by mail on September 8, 2005. The suit alleged that the Lancer Entities fraudulently transferred funds to the Defendants and that the transfers unduly enriched the Defendants. The receiver asked the Company to pay \$658,108. The Company had no record of the alleged transfers and vigorously defended the suit. The lawsuit has since been dismissed with prejudice by the receiver.

NOTE 15 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table reconciles the numerator (earnings) and denominator (shares) of the basic and diluted earnings per share computations for net income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

Options and warrants totaling 7,208,483 and 1,668,729 respectively were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share as their effect was anti-dilutive for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Options and warrants totaling 7,923,469 and 3,068,652, respectively, were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share as their effect was anti-dilutive for the year ended December 31, 2004.

	Year Ended December 31, 2005			Year End December 31,		
	Income Available to Common Stockholders Amount -----	Shares -----	Per Share Amount -----	Loss Available to Common Stockholders Amount -----	Shares -----	
Net income (loss)	\$6,506,597			\$ (260,133)		
Less: Preferred stock dividends	(49,950)			(49,948)		
	-----			-----		
Income (loss) available to common stockholders	6,456,647	32,807,521	\$ 0.20 =====	(310,081)	30,214,	
Effect of dilutive securities:						
Stock options and warrants	-	569,793	(0.01)	-	-	
Preferred stock	49,950	568,325	-	-	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Income (loss) available to common stockholders and assumed conversion	\$6,506,597	33,945,639	\$ 0.19 =====	\$ (310,081)	30,214, =====	

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NOTE 16 - SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company and its subsidiaries operate principally in two business segments consisting of insurance and online commerce. The insurance segment consists primarily of underwriting through UPCIC, managing general agent operations through Universal Risk Advisors, Inc., claims processing through Universal Adjusting Corporation, property inspections through Universal Inspection Corporation and marketing and distribution through Coastal Homeowners Insurance Specialists, Inc. and Universal Florida Insurance Agency, Inc. The insurance segment sells homeowners insurance and includes substantially all aspects of the insurance, distribution and claims process. The online commerce segment consists of Internet insurance leads generation through Tigerquote.com and commissions on

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policies placed by Tigerquote.com Insurance Solutions, Inc. During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company closed its online commerce operations.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies and practices. The Company evaluates its business segments based on GAAP pretax operating earnings. Corporate overhead expenses are allocated to business segments. Transactions between reportable segments are accounted for at fair value.

Operating segments that are not individually reportable, based on the extent of the current operations in such segments, are included in the "All Other" category. The "All Other" category currently includes the operations of Universal Insurance Holdings, Inc., Tiger Home Services, Inc. and other entities.

Information regarding components of operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
	----	----
Total revenue		
Insurance segment	\$20,093,856	\$ 6,626,669
Online commerce segment	294,616	1,732,480
Corporate and other	27,935	240,142
	-----	-----
Total operating segments	20,416,407	8,599,291
Intercompany eliminations	(754,590)	(600,518)
	-----	-----
Total revenues	\$19,661,817	\$7,998,773
	=====	=====
Earnings (loss) before income taxes		
Insurance segment	\$8,915,457	\$1,445,165
Online commerce segment	(156,658)	(397,603)
Corporate and other	(2,707,357)	(1,307,695)
	-----	-----
Total income (loss) before taxes	\$6,051,442	(\$260,133)
	=====	=====

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Information regarding total assets as of December 31, 2005

	December 31, 2005 -----
Total assets	
Insurance segment	\$177,695,897
Online commerce segment	83,832
Corporate and other	3,290,362

Total operating segments	\$181,070,091
Intercompany eliminations	(36,657)

Total assets	\$181,033,434
	=====

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