

PICO HOLDINGS INC /NEW  
Form DEF 14A  
May 27, 2015

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549  
SCHEDULE 14A  
(Rule 14a-101)

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PROXY STATEMENT  
SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of  
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Amendment No. )

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material Pursuant to §240.14a-12

PICO HOLDINGS, INC.  
(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- No fee required.
- Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.
  - (1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:
  - (2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:
  - (3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):
  - (4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:
  - (5) Total fee paid:
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  - (1) Amount Previously Paid:
  - (2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:
  - (3) Filing Party:
  - (4) Date Filed:



PICO HOLDINGS, INC.  
7979 Ivanhoe Avenue, Suite 300  
La Jolla, California 92037

May 27, 2015

Dear Shareholder:

You are cordially invited to attend our Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on Thursday, July 9, 2015 at 10:00 am (PDT) at the Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego, Coast Room, 700 Prospect Street, La Jolla, California 92037.

Under the United States Securities and Exchange Commission rules that allow companies to furnish proxy materials to shareholders over the Internet, we have elected to deliver our proxy materials to our shareholders via this medium. The new delivery process will allow us to provide shareholders with the information they need, while at the same time conserving natural resources and lowering the cost of delivery. On May 29, 2015, we intend to mail to our shareholders a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials which contains instructions on how to access our proxy statement and our Annual Report to Shareholders. The Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials also provides instructions on how to vote online or by telephone and includes instructions on how to receive a paper copy of the proxy materials by mail.

The matters to be acted upon are described in the Notice of Annual Meeting and proxy statement.

Only shareholders of record, as of the close of business on May 15, 2015, are entitled to receive notice of, to attend in person, and to vote on matters to be presented at, the Annual Meeting.

**YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT.** Whether or not you plan to attend the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, we urge you to vote and submit your proxy by the Internet, telephone or mail (if you have requested and received a paper copy of the proxy materials by mail) in order to ensure the presence of a quorum. If you attend the meeting in person, you will, of course, have the right to revoke the proxy and vote your shares at that time. If you hold your shares through an account with a brokerage firm, bank or other nominee, please follow the instructions you receive from them to vote your shares.

We look forward to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders and thank you for your support.

/s/ Kristina M. Leslie  
Kristina M. Leslie  
Chair

/s/ John R. Hart

John R. Hart

President and Chief Executive Officer

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PICO HOLDINGS, INC.  
7979 Ivanhoe Avenue, Suite 300  
La Jolla, California 92037

## NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

PICO Holdings, Inc.'s 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego, Coast Room, 700 Prospect Street, La Jolla, California 92037 on Thursday, July 9, 2015 at 10:00 am (PDT) for the following purposes:

1. **ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.** To elect as directors the two nominees named in the proxy statement, Robert G. Deuster and Julie H. Sullivan, PhD, to serve for three years until the Annual Meeting of Shareholders in 2018 and until their respective successors have been duly elected and qualified.
2. **ADVISORY VOTE TO APPROVE EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.** To vote, on an advisory basis, to approve the compensation of the Company's named executive officers, as disclosed in this proxy statement.
3. **RATIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM.** To ratify the appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2015.
4. **DELAWARE REINCORPORATION.** To vote on reincorporating the Company from California to Delaware.
5. **SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL.** To vote on a shareholder proposal relating to the classification of the Board of Directors.
6. **ADJOURNMENT AUTHORIZATION.** To vote on authorization to adjourn the Annual Meeting.
7. To transact such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting and any adjournment of the meeting.

Our Board of Directors (the "Board") recommends a vote for Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, and does not support or oppose Item 5. Any action may be taken on the foregoing matters at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders on the date specified above, or on any date or dates to which the Annual Meeting may be adjourned or postponed.

The Board of Directors fixed the close of business on May 15, 2015 as the record date for this Annual Meeting. Only shareholders of record of our common stock at the close of business on that date are entitled to notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting and at any adjournment or postponement thereof.

**YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT.** Whether or not you plan to attend the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, we urge you to vote and submit your proxy by the Internet, telephone or mail in order to ensure the presence of a quorum.

Registered holders may vote:

1. By Internet: go to [www.proxyvote.com](http://www.proxyvote.com);
2. By toll-free telephone: call 1-800-690-6903; or
3. By mail (if you received a paper copy of the proxy materials by mail): mark, sign, date and promptly mail the proxy card in the postage-paid envelope.

**Beneficial Shareholders.** If your shares are held in the name of a broker, bank or other holder of record, follow the voting instructions you receive from the holder of record to vote your shares.

Any proxy may be revoked by the submission of a later dated proxy or a written notice of revocation before close of voting at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
/s/ John R. Hart

Dated: May 27, 2015

John R. Hart  
President and Chief Executive Officer

IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING THE AVAILABILITY OF PROXY MATERIALS FOR THE  
SHAREHOLDER MEETING TO BE HELD ON JULY 9, 2015

This proxy statement and the 2014 Annual Report are available at [www.proxyvote.com](http://www.proxyvote.com)

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PICO HOLDINGS, INC.  
7979 Ivanhoe Avenue, Suite 300  
La Jolla, California 92037

PROXY STATEMENT FOR  
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS  
TO BE HELD ON JULY 9, 2015

PICO Holdings, Inc.'s Board of Directors is soliciting proxies for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. This proxy statement contains information about the items you will vote on at the Annual Meeting. This proxy statement and the form of proxy will be made available to shareholders on the Internet on or about May 27, 2015. The meeting will be held at 10:00 am (PDT) on Thursday, July 9, 2015, at the Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego, Coast Room, 700 Prospect Street, La Jolla, California 92037.

The following matters will be considered at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders:

1. To elect as directors the two nominees named herein, Robert G. Deuster and Julie H. Sullivan, PhD, to serve for three years until the Annual Meeting of Shareholders in 2018 and until their respective successors have been duly elected and qualified.
2. To vote, on an advisory basis, to approve the compensation of the Company's named executive officers, as disclosed in this proxy statement.
3. To ratify Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2015.
4. To vote on reincorporating the Company from California to Delaware (the "Reincorporation").
5. To vote on a shareholder proposal relating to the classification of the Board of Directors.
6. To vote on authorization to adjourn the Annual Meeting.
7. To transact such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting and any adjournment of the meeting.

Our principal executive office is located at 7979 Ivanhoe Avenue, Suite 300, La Jolla, California 92037, and our telephone number is (888) 389-3222.

#### HOW TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING

This meeting will be held at 10:00 am (PDT) on Thursday, July 9, 2015, at the Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego, Coast Room, 700 Prospect Street, La Jolla, California 92037. Directions to the Annual Meeting are posted on our website under "Events & Presentations" at <http://investors.picoholdings.com> (the information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement).

#### SOLICITATION AND VOTING

##### Internet Availability of Annual Meeting Materials and Annual Report

We are making this proxy statement and our 2014 Annual Report to Shareholders, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2014 (which is not a part of our proxy soliciting materials), available to our shareholders electronically via the Internet. On May 29, 2015, we intend to mail to our shareholders entitled to vote a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials directing shareholders to a web site where they can access our proxy statement and annual report and view instructions on how to vote via the Internet or by phone.

If you only received a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials and would like to receive an email copy or a paper copy of our proxy materials along with a proxy card, one can be requested by following the directions in your Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Material and requesting a copy by calling 1-800-579-1639, by Internet at [www.proxyvote.com](http://www.proxyvote.com), or by sending us a written request at:

7979 Ivanhoe Avenue  
Suite 300  
La Jolla, California 92037  
Attention: Corporate Secretary

The Annual Report to Shareholders, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 (which is not a part of our proxy solicitation materials), will be mailed with this proxy statement to those shareholders that request a copy of the proxy materials. For those shareholders that received the Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials, this proxy statement and our annual report (including our Annual Report on Form 10-K, and the exhibits filed with it) are available at our website at [www.proxyvote.com](http://www.proxyvote.com). Upon request by any shareholder using the instructions described above, we will promptly furnish a proxy card along with a copy of our proxy statement and Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. We encourage shareholders to take advantage of the availability of the proxy materials on the Internet to help reduce the environmental impact of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

#### Shareholders Sharing the Same Address

We have adopted a procedure called “householding,” which has been approved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Under this procedure, we will deliver only one copy of our Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials, and for those shareholders that request a paper copy of proxy materials by mail, one copy of our Annual Report to Shareholders and this proxy statement, to multiple shareholders who share the same address (if they appear to be members of the same family), unless we have received contrary instructions from an affected shareholder. Shareholders who participate in householding will continue to receive separate proxy cards if they received a paper copy of proxy materials in the mail. This procedure reduces our printing costs, mailing costs and fees. If you are a registered stockholder and would like to have separate copies of the Notice of Internet Availability or proxy materials mailed to you in the future, you must submit a request to opt out of householding in writing to Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc., Household Department, 51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, New York 11717 or call at 1-800-542-1061, and we will cease householding all such documents within 30 days. If you are a beneficial stockholder, information regarding householding of proxy materials should have been forwarded to you by your bank or broker. Registered stockholders are those stockholders who maintain shares under their own names. Beneficial stockholders are those stockholders who have their shares deposited with a bank or brokerage firm.

#### Voting Information

**Record Date.** The record date for our Annual Meeting of Shareholders is May 15, 2015. On the record date, there were 23,004,618 shares of our common stock outstanding.

**Voting Your Proxy.** Only shareholders of record as of the close of business on the record date, May 15, 2015, are entitled to vote. Each share of common stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters brought before the Annual Meeting. Shares held by our subsidiaries will not be voted at the Annual Meeting. Shareholders whose shares are registered in their own names may vote (1) in person at the Annual Meeting, (2) via the Internet at [www.proxyvote.com](http://www.proxyvote.com), (3) by telephone at 1-800-690-6903 or (4) if you have requested and received a paper copy of the proxy materials by mail, by returning a proxy card before the Annual Meeting. If you would like to vote via the Internet or by Telephone, your vote must be received by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on July 8, 2015 to be counted.

Proxies will be voted as instructed by the shareholder or shareholders granting the proxy. Unless contrary instructions are specified, if you complete and submit (and do not revoke) your proxy or voting instructions prior to the Annual Meeting, the shares of our common stock represented by the proxy will be voted (1) FOR the election of each of the two director candidates nominated by our Board of Directors; (2) FOR the approval of the advisory resolution approving the compensation of the Company’s named executive officers, as disclosed in this proxy statement; (3) FOR the ratification of the appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015; (4) FOR the approval of reincorporating the Company from California to Delaware, as discussed in this proxy statement; (5) ABSTAIN with respect to the shareholder proposal related to the

classification of the Board of Directors; (6) FOR the approval of authorization to adjourn the Annual Meeting; and (7) in accordance with the best judgment of the named proxies on any other matters properly brought before the Annual Meeting.

Cumulative Voting. In voting for the election of directors, all shareholders have cumulative voting rights if at least one shareholder gives notice, whether at the Annual Meeting or prior to the voting, of the shareholder's intention to cumulate votes. If cumulative voting is permitted in the election of directors, the proxy holders will have discretion as to the manner in which votes represented by the proxy are to be cumulated, unless the proxy indicates the manner in which such votes are to be cumulated. Accordingly, each shareholder may cumulate such voting power and give one candidate a number of votes equal to the number of directors to be elected multiplied by the number of shares held by the shareholder, or distribute such shareholder's votes on the same principle among two or more candidates, as such shareholder sees fit. If you are a shareholder of record and choose to cumulate your votes, you will need to submit a proxy card and make an explicit statement of your intent to cumulate your votes by so indicating in writing on the proxy card.

We will not accept any notice to cumulate by the Internet or telephone. If you hold shares beneficially through a broker, trustee or other nominee and wish to cumulate votes, you should contact your broker, trustee or nominee.

Cumulative voting applies only to the election of directors. For all other matters, each share of common stock outstanding as of the close of business on May 15, 2015, the record date for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, is entitled to one vote. If you vote by proxy card and sign your card with no further instructions, Maxim C.W. Webb and John T. Perri, as proxy holders, may cumulate and cast your votes in favor of the election of some or all of the applicable nominees in their sole discretion, except that none of your votes will be cast for any nominee as to whom you vote against or abstain from voting.

**Revoking Your Proxy.** Shareholders may revoke their proxy for each matter to be voted on at the Annual Meeting by attending the Annual Meeting in person and voting (simply attending the meeting will not, by itself, revoke your proxy), or by granting a subsequent proxy via the Internet, by telephone, by mail, or by delivering instructions to our Corporate Secretary before the Annual Meeting of Shareholders. If you hold shares through a bank or brokerage firm, you may revoke any prior voting instructions by contacting that firm in advance of the close of polling for each matter to be voted on at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

**Vote Required, Abstentions and Broker Non-Votes.** The presence, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting, which shall include all shares voted electronically via the Internet, or by telephone, is required to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the Annual Meeting. Abstentions and “broker non-votes” are counted for purposes of determining the presence or absence of a quorum for the transaction of business at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders. A broker non-vote occurs when a broker, bank or other shareholder of record, in nominee name or otherwise, exercising fiduciary powers (typically referred to as being held in “street name”) submits a proxy for the Annual Meeting, but does not vote on a particular proposal because that holder does not have discretionary voting power with respect to that proposal and has not received voting instructions from the beneficial owner. Under the rules that govern brokers who are voting with respect to shares held in street name, brokers have the discretion to vote those shares on routine matters, but not on non-routine matters. All matters, except the proposal to ratify Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for 2015, are considered non-routine matters under the rules that govern brokers, and therefore brokers will have discretion to vote the shares without the beneficial owner’s instructions on that proposal only.

If a quorum is present, the two nominees for election as directors in proposal number one receiving the highest number of votes will be elected. Approval of the advisory resolution approving the Company’s executive compensation in proposal number two, the ratification of the appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP in proposal number three, the approval of the shareholder proposal relating to the classification of the Board in proposal number five, and the approval of authorization to adjourn the Annual Meeting in proposal number six requires the affirmative vote of the majority of the shares represented at the Annual Meeting and entitled to vote on such matter. Approval of the reincorporation of the Company from California to Delaware in proposal number four requires the affirmative vote of a majority of our outstanding shares.

Abstentions will be treated as votes “against” proposals two, three, four, five, and six. Broker non-votes are not counted as votes for or against any of the proposals and are not considered votes cast, and will therefore have no effect on the outcome of the vote on any of the proposals, except for proposal four, which requires the affirmative vote of a majority of our outstanding shares, and therefore broker non-votes will have the same effect as “against” votes.

Proxies and ballots will be received and tabulated by Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc., which is also the inspector of elections for the Annual Meeting. Except for contested proxy solicitations or as required by law, proxy cards and voting tabulations that identify shareholders are kept confidential.

Expenses of Solicitation. We will bear the expense of assembling, preparing, printing, mailing and distributing the notices and these proxy materials, any additional soliciting materials furnished to shareholders, and soliciting votes. Proxies will be solicited by mail, telephone, personal contact, and electronic means and may also be solicited by directors, officers or employees (who will receive no additional compensation for their services in such solicitation) in person, by the Internet, by telephone or by facsimile transmission, without additional remuneration. We will compensate only independent third-party agents that are not affiliated with us but who solicit proxies. We have retained Morrow & Co., LLC, 470 West Avenue, Stamford, CT 06902, to act as a proxy solicitor in conjunction with the Annual Meeting, and we have agreed to pay them \$12,000 plus reasonable out of pocket expenses, for proxy solicitation services. We may request banks, brokers and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries to forward copies of the proxy materials to their principals and to request authority for the execution of proxies and we may reimburse those persons for their expenses incurred in connection with these activities. Your cooperation in promptly voting your shares and submitting your proxy by the Internet or telephone, or by completing and returning the proxy card (if you received your proxy materials in the mail), will help to avoid additional expense.

Voting Results. We will announce preliminary results at the Annual Meeting and final results on a Form 8-K to be filed with the SEC within four business days after the meeting. If final results are not available to us in time to file a Form 8-K within four business days after the meeting, we intend to file a Form 8-K to publish preliminary results and, within four business days after the final results are known to us, file an amended 8-K to publish the final results.

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

### Director Independence

Our Board of Directors has determined that Carlos C. Campbell, Robert G. Deuster, Kristina M. Leslie, Michael J. Machado, and Julie H. Sullivan, PhD, are “independent directors” within the meaning set forth under applicable rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market. John R. Hart and Kenneth J. Slepicka are not “independent directors” under those standards. John R. Hart and Kenneth J. Slepicka were not independent Directors in 2014 as the term “independent” is defined by Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605 (a) (2). John R. Hart is an employee of the Company. Kenneth J. Slepicka has a relationship with the Company that is described under “Related Party Transactions” below. The independent directors have regularly scheduled executive session meetings at which only the independent directors are present. In 2014, executive sessions were led by Ms. Leslie, who is an independent director and served as Chair of the Board. An executive session is held in conjunction with each regularly scheduled quarterly meeting and other sessions may be called by the Chair in her own discretion or at the request of our Board of Directors.

### Board Leadership Structure

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations to our Board of Directors regarding the board’s leadership structure. The role of the Chair is to manage the affairs of our Board of Directors, including ensuring that the Board of Directors is organized properly, functions effectively and meets its obligations and responsibilities. The Chair also develops and approves agendas and presides at all meetings of our Board of Directors and shareholders. In 2008 our Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and the Board of Directors decided that the Chair should be an independent director. In the course of their evaluation, the Committee and the Board of Directors considered factors that included:

- 1 the challenges and opportunities of our Company, including the need for clear accountability;
- 1 the policies and practices in place to provide effective and independent oversight of management;
- 1 applicable regulatory requirements; and
- 1 corporate governance trends and practices of other public corporations.

Our Board of Directors believes that the current board leadership structure is best for our Company and our shareholders because it:

- 1 Separates the offices of Chair and Chief Executive Officer. As opposed to having a Chair who is also the Chief Executive Officer, a non-executive Chair enhances our Board of Directors’ ability to provide oversight of management.
- 1 Provides for Continuity. We appointed Kristina M. Leslie as non-executive Chair in May 2012. Ms. Leslie is an independent director and her serving in a prominent role as the Chair, and after having served as Vice Chair, increases her visibility to our shareholders.
- 1 Allocates required time commitments. The Chair’s role has evolved to include significant duties and responsibilities, such as more interaction with executive management on strategic opportunities, capital formation, and other important matters, which may be difficult to reconcile with the full-time demands of the Chief Executive Officer in managing the day-to-day affairs of the Company.
- 1 Enhances the independent oversight of management and reduces any conflicts of interest. Because the Board of Directors serves to oversee and monitor the actions of management, our Board of Directors believes its leaders

should be in a position to provide independent oversight of such actions.

#### Role of the Board of Directors in Risk Oversight

Our Board of Directors as a group is responsible for all risk oversight of our Company and, as such, has full access to management so that it can maintain open and continuous communication that ensures that the risks associated with the various aspects of our Company are appropriately identified and addressed. In addition, each of our committees oversees a portion of the Company's risk framework and controls. Our Compensation Committee reviews the risks associated with compensation incentives.



Our Audit Committee oversees the risks associated with (a) our financial statements, financial and liquidity risk exposures, including any material and pending legal proceedings, significant transactions, and investment guidelines and performance, (b) fraud, (c) security of and risks related to information technology systems and procedures, and (d) related party transactions and actual and potential conflicts of interests. Our Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee oversees the policies and procedures related to director and management succession and transition.

In carrying out each of their responsibilities in overseeing the Company's policies with respect to risk, the committees discuss the issues with internal personnel and third parties that they deem appropriate. After such review and discussions, the committees evaluate and report to the full Board of Directors each of their respective findings and recommendations. The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the adoption of any such recommendations.

The Company's leadership structure compliments our Board of Directors' risk oversight function. The separation of the offices of the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chair promotes effective consideration of matters presenting significant risks by management and directors. Our Board of Directors' role of risk oversight has not specifically affected its leadership structure. Our Board of Directors regularly reviews its leadership structure and evaluates whether it is functioning effectively.

#### Committees of the Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors has three standing committees: an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee, and a Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, all of which are composed solely of independent directors. The Committees operate pursuant to written charters that have been approved by the Board of Directors, which are available on our website under "Corporate Governance" at <http://investors.picoholdings.com> (the information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement). The following table sets forth the three standing committees, the current members of each committee, and the number of meetings held by each committee in 2014.

Name of Director	Audit	Compensation	Corporate Governance and Nominating
Carlos C. Campbell*	Member	Chair	Member
Robert G. Deuster*	Member	Member	
John R. Hart			
Kristina M. Leslie*	Member**	Member	Chair
Michael J. Machado*	Member	Member	
Kenneth J. Slepicka			
Julie H. Sullivan, PhD*	Chair**		Member
Number of Committee Meetings in 2014	6	4	3

\* Independent Director

\*\* Financial Expert

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee consists of Dr. Sullivan (Chair), Mr. Campbell, Mr. Deuster, Ms. Leslie, and Mr. Machado, none of whom has been or is an officer or employee of our Company. Each member of the Audit Committee, in the judgment of our Board of Directors, is independent within the meaning set forth under applicable rules of the NASDAQ stock market and Rule 10A-3(b)(1)(ii) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act").

The functions of the Audit Committee include: (a) overseeing our accounting and financial reporting processes; (b) meeting with the independent registered public accounting firm to review their reports on their audits of our financial statements, their comments on our internal control over financial reporting and the action taken by management with

regard to such comments; (c) reviewing and approving all related persons transactions; (d) reviewing auditor independence; (e) issuing an Audit Committee report to the shareholders; and (f) the appointment of our independent registered public accounting firm and pre-approving all auditing and non-auditing services to be performed by such firm.

The Audit Committee has the authority, in its discretion, to order interim and unscheduled audits to investigate any matter brought to its attention and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by our Board of Directors. In fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, the Audit Committee reviewed and discussed with management the audited consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, its accounting principles, the reasonableness of significant judgments and the clarity of disclosures in the financial statements. A copy of the Audit Committee's Charter is posted on our website under "Corporate Governance" at <http://investors.picoholdings.com> (the information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement).

**Audit Committee Financial Experts.** Our Board of Directors has determined that Ms. Leslie and Dr. Sullivan are each qualified as an audit committee financial expert as defined in SEC rules.

**Compensation Committee.** The Compensation Committee consists of Mr. Campbell (Chair), Mr. Deuster, Ms. Leslie, and Mr. Machado. None of its members is or has been an officer or employee of our Company, and our Board of Directors has determined that each member of the Compensation Committee is independent within the meaning set forth under applicable rules of the NASDAQ stock market and an outside director within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

The functions of the Compensation Committee include: (a) evaluating the performance of, and set compensation for, our Chief Executive Officer and other senior management; (b) reviewing and approving the overall executive compensation program for our executives and the executives of our subsidiaries; (c) considering and reviewing compensation levels for service as a member of our Board of Directors and its committees; (d) making recommendations to our Board of Directors with respect to new cash-based incentive compensation plans and equity-based compensation plans; and (e) administering and granting awards under the PICO Holdings, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan. The Compensation Committee's goals are to attract and retain qualified directors and key executives critical to our long-term success, to reward executives for our long-term success and the enhancement of shareholder value, and to integrate executive compensation with both annual and long-term financial results. Additional information on the Compensation Committee's processes and procedures for consideration of executive compensation are addressed in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis below. A copy of the Compensation Committee's Charter is posted on our website under "Corporate Governance" at <http://investors.picoholdings.com> (the information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement).

**Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee.** The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee members consist of Ms. Leslie (Chair), Dr. Sullivan, and Mr. Campbell. None of its members is or have been an officer or employee of our Company. In the judgment of our Board of Directors, each committee member is independent within the meaning set forth under applicable rules of the NASDAQ stock market. The functions of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee include: (a) identifying, reviewing, evaluating and selecting candidates to be nominated for election to our Board of Directors; (b) identifying and recommending members of the Board of Directors to committees; (c) overseeing and implementing the system of the corporate governance of the Company; and (d) overseeing the plans and process to monitor, control and minimize our risks and exposures.

A copy of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee's Charter is posted on our website under "Corporate Governance" at <http://investors.picoholdings.com> (the information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement).

**Director nominees.** The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee works with the Board of Directors to determine the appropriate characteristics, skills, and experience for the board as a whole and its individual members. This evaluation includes issues of diversity, age, skills and experience - all in the context of an assessment of the

perceived needs of the Board of Directors at that time. In evaluating the suitability of individual board members for continued service, as well as potential new candidates for the Board of Directors, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and the board take into account many factors, including:

- business experience;
- academic credentials;
- inter-personal skills;
- the ability to understand our business;
- leadership skills;
- the understanding of the responsibilities of being a director of a publicly held company;
- corporate experience;
- prior experience on other boards of directors; and
- the potential for contributing to our success.

Although we do not currently have a policy with regard to the formal consideration of diversity in identifying candidates for election to the Board of Directors, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee recognizes the benefits associated with a diverse board, and takes diversity considerations into account when identifying candidates. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee utilizes a broad conception of diversity, including diversity of professional experience, employment history, prior experience on other boards of directors, and more familiar diversity concepts such as race, gender and national origin. We endeavor to have a Board of Directors representing diverse experience at policy-making levels in business, government, and education, and in areas that are relevant to our activities. Directors should have experience in positions with a high degree of responsibility and be leaders in the companies or institutions with which they are affiliated. These factors, and others considered useful by the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, will be reviewed in the context of an assessment of the perceived needs of our Board of Directors at a particular time.

Directors are expected to possess the highest personal and professional ethics, integrity and values, and be committed to representing the long-term interests of our stockholders. They must also have an inquisitive and objective perspective and mature judgment. Board members are expected to rigorously prepare for, attend, and participate in all Board and applicable Committee meetings.

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders; however, such recommendations must be submitted in writing to our Corporate Secretary along with the candidate's resume and any other relevant information. See "Shareholder Nomination of Directors" below.

#### Directors' Attendance

In 2014, there were four meetings of the Board of Directors. All of the directors attended 100% of their respective board and committee meetings.

It is the policy of the board that each director, in the absence of extenuating circumstances, should attend our Annual Meeting of Shareholders in person. All of our directors attended our 2014 Annual Meeting.

#### Corporate Governance Guidelines (including Majority Voting Policy and Stock Ownership Guidelines)

We have adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines which are posted on our website under "Corporate Governance" at <http://investors.picoholdings.com> (the information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement). These Corporate Governance Guidelines are a set of policies intended to guide the Board of Directors in its governance practices in the future. In addition to addressing many of the items discussed in this Corporate Governance section, our Corporate Governance Guidelines include stock ownership guidelines (which are discussed in greater detail in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis section of this proxy statement), and a majority voting policy.

Under the majority voting policy, even though directors are elected by plurality vote, if a director receives in an uncontested election a greater number of "Withhold" votes than votes cast "For" his or her election, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will undertake an evaluation of the appropriateness of the director's continued service on the Board of Directors. In performing this evaluation, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will review all factors deemed relevant, including the stated reasons why shareholders withheld votes for election from such director, the director's length of service, his or her past contributions to the Company and the Board of Directors, including committee service, and the availability of other qualified candidates. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will then make its recommendation to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors will review this recommendation and consider such further factors and written information as it deems

relevant.

Under this policy, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will make its recommendation, and the Board of Directors will act on the committee's recommendation, no later than 90 days following the date of the shareholders meeting. If the Board of Directors determines remedial action is appropriate, the director shall promptly take what action is requested by the Board of Directors. If the director does not promptly take the recommended remedial action, or if the Board of Directors determines that immediate resignation is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders, the director shall promptly tender his or her resignation upon request from the Board of Directors.

We will publicly disclose the Board of Directors' decision within four business days in a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC, providing an explanation of the process by which the decision was reached and, if applicable, the reason for not requesting the director's resignation. The director in question will not participate in the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee or the Board of Directors' analysis.

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## Shareholder Nomination of Directors

Any shareholder of the Company may nominate one or more persons for election as a director at an Annual Meeting of Shareholders if the shareholder complies with the notice, information and consent provisions contained in our bylaws, or if the Reincorporation is approved and consummated, the notice, information and consent provisions contained in the bylaws of our successor Delaware entity. We have an advance notice bylaw provision, and if the Reincorporation is approved and consummated, our successor Delaware entity will also have an advance notice bylaw provision. Whether or not the Reincorporation is approved or consummated, in order for the director nomination to be timely for the 2016 Annual Meeting, a shareholder's notice to our secretary must be delivered to our principal executive offices not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days before the anniversary of the date of the 2015 Annual Meeting. As a result, any notice for a director nomination given by a shareholder pursuant to the provisions of our bylaws must be received no earlier than March 11, 2016 and no later than the close of business on April 10, 2016.

If the date of our 2016 Annual Meeting is a date that is not within 30 days before or 60 days after July 9, 2016, the anniversary date of our 2015 Annual Meeting, shareholder director nominations must be delivered to our principal executive offices no earlier than the close of business on the 120<sup>th</sup> day before the 2016 Annual Meeting and not later than the close of business of (i) the 90<sup>th</sup> day prior to the 2016 Annual Meeting or (ii) the 10<sup>th</sup> day following the day on which public announcement of the date of the 2016 Annual Meeting is first made by us.

If the Reincorporation is approved and consummated and the date of our 2016 Annual Meeting is a date that is not within 30 days before or 60 days after July 9, 2016, the anniversary date of our 2015 Annual Meeting, shareholder director nominations must be delivered to our principal executive offices not later than the close of business on the 90<sup>th</sup> day prior to the 2016 Annual Meeting or, if later, the 10<sup>th</sup> day following the day on which public announcement of the date of the 2016 Annual Meeting is first made by us.

Shareholder nominations must include the information regarding each nominee required by our bylaws. A copy of our bylaws is posted on our website under "Corporate Governance" at <http://investors.picoholdings.com> (the information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement). If the Reincorporation is approved and consummated, our bylaws would be in the form attached hereto as Appendix C. Nominations not made according to the procedures set forth in the applicable bylaws will be disregarded. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will consider candidates recommended by shareholders, when submitted in writing along with the candidate's resume and any other relevant information. All candidates (whether identified internally or by a qualified shareholder) who, after evaluation, are then recommended by the Governance and Nominating Committee and approved by the Board of Directors, will be included in our recommended slate of director nominees in our proxy statement. For information about shareholder proposals (other than nominations of directors), please see "Shareholder Proposals to be Presented at Next Annual Meeting" in this proxy statement.

## CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to all directors, officers, and employees. A copy may be obtained without charge by writing to our Corporate Secretary at 7979 Ivanhoe Avenue, Suite 300, La Jolla, California 92037. It is also posted on our web site under “Corporate Governance” at <http://investors.picoholdings.com> (the information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement).

Amendments to or waivers of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics granted to any of our directors or executive officers will be published promptly on our web site.

## PROCESS FOR SHAREHOLDERS TO COMMUNICATE WITH BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Individuals may contact our entire Board of Directors or an individual director by sending a written communication to the Board of Directors or such director in care of:

Corporate Secretary  
PICO Holdings, Inc.  
7979 Ivanhoe Avenue, Suite 300  
La Jolla, California 92037

Each communication must set forth the name and address of the shareholder on whose behalf the communication is sent. Our Corporate Secretary may review the letter or communication to determine whether it is appropriate for presentation to the Board of Directors or to the directors or director specified. Advertisements, solicitations or hostile communications will not be presented. Communications determined by the corporate secretary to be appropriate for presentation will be submitted to our Board of Directors or to the directors or director specified immediately thereafter. If no director is specified, our Corporate Secretary will immediately forward appropriate letters or communications to our Chair of the Board of Directors.

A shareholder wishing to communicate directly with the non-management members of the Board of Directors may address the communication to “Non-Management Directors, c/o Board of Directors” at the same address above. These communications will be handled by our Chair of the Audit Committee. Finally, communications can be sent directly to individual directors by addressing letters to the director’s individual name, c/o the Board of Directors, at the address above.



PROPOSAL NO. 1:  
ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Nominees and Continuing Directors

We have a classified Board of Directors. Our directors are divided into three classes, with each class serving a three-year term. The terms of office of each class end in successive years. Two of our directors are to be elected at our 2015 Annual Meeting for terms ending at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the year 2018 or until their respective successors have been duly elected and qualified.

Unless otherwise instructed, Maxim C.W. Webb and John T. Perri, as proxy holders, intend to distribute the votes represented by proxies in such proportions as they deem desirable to elect the two nominees named below or their substitutes. The nominees recommended by your Board have consented to serving as nominees for election to the Board, to being named in this proxy statement and to serving as members of the Board if elected by the Company's shareholders. As of the date of this proxy statement, the Company has no reason to believe that any nominee will be unable or unwilling to serve if elected as a director. However, if, prior to the Annual Meeting, for any reason, a nominee becomes unable to serve or for good cause will not serve if elected, the Board upon the recommendation of its Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee may designate substitute nominees, in which event the shares represented by proxies returned to us will be voted for such substitute nominees. If any substitute nominees are so designated, we will file an amended proxy statement that, as applicable, identifies the substitute nominees, discloses that such nominees have consented to being named in the amended proxy statement and to serve as directors if elected, and includes certain biographical and other information about such nominees required by the applicable rules promulgated by the SEC.

The Board of Directors, at the recommendation of our Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, has nominated Robert G. Deuster and Julie H. Sullivan, PhD for election as directors at our Annual Meeting on July 9, 2015 for terms ending in 2018. The directors unanimously approved the nomination for election to the Board of Directors of Robert G. Deuster and Julie H. Sullivan, PhD and each of the nominees has consented to be nominated and to serve if elected. See "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" for the number of shares of our common stock beneficially owned by these nominees.

Information Regarding Nominees and Continuing Directors

The following table and biographical descriptions set forth certain information with respect to the two nominees and our other five directors, each of whom are currently serving and, unless otherwise specified, have served continuously since elected. This information is based on information furnished to us by each such director. The ages listed below are as of February 1, 2015.

Name	Age	Term Expires	Class	Director Since	Positions Held with the Company (other than Director)
Robert G. Deuster *	64	2015	I	2011	
Julie H. Sullivan, PhD *	57	2015	I	2009	
Carlos C. Campbell	77	2016	II	1998	
Kristina M. Leslie	50	2016	II	2009	Non-Executive Chair
Kenneth J. Slepicka	58	2016	II	2005	
John R. Hart	55	2017	III	1996	President and Chief Executive Officer
Michael J. Machado	67	2017	III	2013	

\* Nominees for terms ending in 2018

Each of our directors and nominees has an established record of professional accomplishment in his or her chosen field, the ability to contribute positively to the collaborative culture among board members, as well as professional and personal experiences and expertise relevant to our objective of generating superior long-term growth in our book value per share. Additionally, each of our independent directors is a member of the National Association of Corporate Directors. All of our directors develop and continue to oversee the long-term strategy, management structure, and corporate governance programs that are in place today. The following provides further qualifications, attributes and other biographical information with respect to the two nominees and the other continuing directors.

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Nominees for Directors to be Elected in 2015 with Term Ending in 2018

Robert G. Deuster has served as a member of our Board of Directors since 2011. Mr. Deuster currently is the Chief Executive Officer of Collector's Universe, a public company that is a global provider of authenticating and grading services to the collectibles market and a member of their board. Previously, Mr. Deuster served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Newport Corporation, a public company that is a global supplier of laser, optical and motion control products, from May 1996 until his retirement in October of 2007. Mr. Deuster also served as President of Newport from May 1996 until July 2004, and in June 1997 became Chairman of the board. From 1985 to 1996, Mr. Deuster served in various senior management positions at Applied Power, Inc. (now Actuant Corporation, a public company), a global manufacturer of electrical and hydraulic products, serving as Senior Vice President of the Distributed Products Group from 1994 to 1996, President of the Barry Controls Division from 1989 to 1994, President of the APITECH Division from 1986 to 1989, and Vice President of Sales and Marketing of the Enerpac Division from 1985 to 1986. From 1975 to 1985 he held engineering and marketing management positions at General Electric Company's Medical Systems Division. Mr. Deuster currently serves on the board of Symmetry Surgical Inc., a public company that provides surgical devices and solutions to the global orthopedic market. He also serves as a director of Ondax, Inc., a private optical components company. Mr. Deuster received his B.S. in Electrical Engineering from Marquette University in 1973. Mr. Deuster is a member of the National Association of Corporate Directors and holds an Advanced Director Certification from the American College of Corporate Directors.

We believe that Mr. Deuster's extensive technology industry experience and experience on the boards of directors of various public and private companies makes him an invaluable member of our Board of Directors. This experience provides him keen insight of both the management and operations of a business and the governance and oversight matters facing companies and led to our conclusion that he should serve on our Board of Directors.

Julie H. Sullivan, PhD has served as a member of our board of directors since 2009. Dr. Sullivan is President of the University of St. Thomas in Minnesota. Prior to this she served as Executive Vice President and Provost of the University of San Diego (2005 - 2013) after an extensive academic and administrative career as a professor in business and accounting at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1987 - 2003) and University of California, San Diego (2003 - 2005). Dr. Sullivan has served as an Advisory Director and as a member of the audit, compensation, and pension committees of SI Group, a privately owned, global chemical company since 2001. She also serves as a Director of SI Group - India Limited. In addition, Dr. Sullivan has 8 years of cumulative prior experience as a director of two other public companies, Applied Micro (AMCC), an electronics company, and United PanAm Financial Corporation (UPFC), a specialty finance company, where she chaired the audit committees of both boards. Dr. Sullivan also serves on non-profit boards, including The Old Globe Theatre (2006 - 2013), Project Concern International (2006 - 2012), and Minnesota Private Colleges Council (2013 to present).

Dr. Sullivan has a PhD in business and accounting and a Master's degree in accounting and taxation from the University of Florida. Dr. Sullivan also is a certified public accountant (non-practicing) and is a member of the National Association of Corporate Directors, the Minnesota Business Partnership, the Minnesota Women's Economic Roundtable, and the Minnesota Advisory Council of the U.S. Global Leadership Coalition.

Based on Dr. Sullivan's extensive experience on the boards of diverse entities and her management experience and academic research, we believe that she is extremely knowledgeable and a renowned expert with regard to financial reporting, corporate governance, and business strategy matters and provides an invaluable perspective to our board leading to our conclusion that she should serve on our Board of Directors.

Directors whose Terms Continue Into 2016

Carlos C. Campbell has served as a member of our board of directors since 1998. He is Chair of the Compensation Committee, and a member of the Audit Committee and the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. He is the President of Global 21, LLC, a strategic advisory company, (Formerly C.C. Campbell & Co., 1985-2011) and Initiative Films, LLC (2011-Present). Mr. Campbell has served as a director of Resource America, Inc. since 1990. Mr. Campbell has also previously served as a director of eight other public corporations. Mr. Campbell has completed over two dozen seminars on director training. He has a Certificate of Director Education from the National Association of Corporate Directors and is a graduate of the Director's Institute, University of California Los Angeles, where he was designated a Certified Corporate Director. He has completed seminars in corporate governance, auditing, and compensation at the Harvard Business School. Mr. Campbell is a member of the National Association of Corporate Directors and a member of the 2011 inaugural class of Board Leadership Fellows. He was also elected to the NACD Directorship 100, which recognizes the most influential directors of U.S. corporations. Mr. Campbell has participated in numerous professional forums with the NACD on governance, compensation, and mergers and acquisitions.

Mr. Campbell served as the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development, U.S. Department of Commerce (1981-1984) where he was the final authority for an annual program budget of \$300 million and a loan portfolio in excess of \$1 billion. Mr. Campbell has a B.S. in Construction Management from Michigan State University, a Certificate in Engineering Science from the U.S. Naval Post Graduate School, and a Master of City & Regional Planning from the School of Engineering & Architecture, Catholic University of America. Mr. Campbell served on active duty as a Naval Flight Officer and Intelligence Officer. He has traveled to over fifty countries mainly on government business.

We believe that Mr. Campbell's extensive directorship training, strategic advisory and government experience, two areas of expertise that are important to certain of our operating segments, enrich the makeup of the board of directors and provide keen insight into our businesses. Mr. Campbell's record of service as a director on public boards and with government agencies also gives him substantial experience on financial, governance and risk oversight matters leading to our conclusion that he should serve on our board of directors.

Kristina M. Leslie has served on our board of directors since 2009, as Non-Executive Vice Chair and lead independent director from August 2011 to May 2012, and has served as our Non-Executive Chair since May 2012. Ms. Leslie is the former Chief Financial Officer of DreamWorks Animation SKG, Inc. where she served in that capacity from 2004 through 2007. Prior to becoming Chief Financial Officer of DreamWorks Animation, Ms. Leslie served as Chief Financial Officer of DreamWorks, LLC from 2003 through 2004. Prior to that, she oversaw the corporate finance and strategic planning functions at DreamWorks, LLC since 1996. Currently, Ms. Leslie serves on the Board of Directors of Orbitz Worldwide, Inc. where she is the Chair of the Audit Committee and a member of the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Governance Committee, as well as the Board of Directors of Blue Shield of California where she is a member of the Audit Committee, Finance and Investment Committee, and Quality Improvement Committee. Ms. Leslie is a member of the National Association of Corporate Directors. Ms. Leslie holds a BA in Economics from Bucknell University and an MBA with a concentration in Finance from Columbia University.

Ms. Leslie has substantial management experience from her years of service at Dreamworks, LLC and later as Chief Financial Officer of DreamWorks Animation SKG, a publicly-held company, which gives her keen insight on matters relating to strategic planning, financial reporting, financial management, corporate governance, risk oversight, and management succession. Ms. Leslie's years of service as a director on public and not-for-profit companies also gives her substantial experience on financial, governance and risk oversight matters leading to our conclusion that she should serve on our Board of Directors.

Kenneth J. Slepicka has served as a member of our Board of Directors since 2005. Mr. Slepicka is currently the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and acting Chief Financial Officer of Synthomics, Inc., an early stage biotechnology company, and has served in such capacity since 2006. Mr. Slepicka received a Master of Business Administration from Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University. Mr. Slepicka has also received a Master Director Certification from the National Association of Corporate Directors (NACD), is a member, and has earned certificates of director education in 2007, 2008, and 2009, as well as the status of Leadership Fellow from the NACD. In addition, Mr. Slepicka served as President and Treasurer of SBC Warburg Futures Inc. from 1994 to 1998, as Executive Director of Fixed Income Trading for O'Connor & Associates from 1985 to 1994, and has held risk advisor, consultant and strategic planning positions in the financial and healthcare industries. Mr. Slepicka has served as a member of the FIA Steering Committee, the Federal Reserve FCM Working Group, and as a Governor of the Board of Trade Clearing Corporation. He is also a former member of the Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Chicago Board of Options Exchange, and Pacific Options Exchange. In addition, Mr. Slepicka currently serves and has served on the boards of directors of several not-for-profit entities.

Mr. Slepicka's management and operational experience leads to our conclusion that he should serve on our Board of Directors.

Directors whose Terms Continue Into 2017

John R. Hart has served as President and Chief Executive Officer and as a member of the Company's Board of Directors since 1996. Mr. Hart also serves as an officer and/or director of the Company's most significant subsidiaries: for UCP, Inc. as a director since their incorporation (May 2013 - Present) and UCP, LLC, prior to their incorporation, as the Chairman of the board of managers (October 2007 - June 2013); for Vidler Water Company, Inc. as Chairman (since 1997), as director (since 1995) and Chief Executive Officer (since 1998); as sole director of PICO European Holdings, LLC (since 2008); and as director and Chief Executive Officer of PICO Northstar Management, LLC and its subsidiaries (since 2010). He has also previously served other various subsidiaries of the Company in the following capacities, among others: as director (1993 - 2012), President, and Chief Executive Officer (1996 - 2012) of Physicians Insurance Company of Ohio; and as director of Citation Insurance Company (1996 - 2012). Mr. Hart additionally served as a director of Spigit, Inc. until September 2013. Mr. Hart received a B.A. in Economics from Pomona College.

Mr. Hart has been our President and Chief Executive Officer and a member of our Board of Directors for almost fifteen years and his leadership and strategic guidance over these years have been critical to our success. Mr. Hart also brings the knowledge of the operations of our Company to the Board of Directors, which provides invaluable insight to the Board of Directors as it reviews the Company's strategic and financial plans leading to our conclusion that he should serve on our Board of Directors.

Michael J. Machado has served as a member of our Board of Directors since 2013. Mr. Machado was a member of the California State Assembly from 1992 - 2000, a California State Senator from 2000 - 2008, and was appointed in 2015 to the Council of Economic Advisors on Tax Policy for the California State Controller. Since 2008 Mr. Machado has been the owner and operator of a diversified farming operation in California's Central Valley. Mr. Machado is a board member of the California State Compensation Insurance Fund (2008 to present), P & M Farms (1985 to present) and is also a member of the non-profit boards for the San Joaquin Historical Society Board of Trustees (2012 to present) and Restore the Delta (since 2014). He is a member of the National Association of Corporate Directors and is a Board Leadership Fellow. He received an undergraduate degree in Economics from Stanford University and a Master's degree in Agricultural Economics from the University of California, Davis. In addition he attended Harvard University's Agribusiness Executive Education Program. As a state legislator in California, Mr. Machado was heavily involved in numerous issues, including water policy and agricultural policy.

We believe that Mr. Machado's extensive educational and legislative experience, and his continuing involvement in owning and operating a diversified farming operation, as well as his involvement in water policy issues make him a valuable addition to our Board of Directors.

#### Vote Required for Election of Each Director

The two nominees for election as directors receiving the highest number of votes will be elected. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on the election of directors.

**OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT SHAREHOLDERS VOTE "FOR" THE ELECTION OF EACH OF THE BOARD'S NOMINEES TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

PROPOSAL NO. 2:

ADVISORY (NON-BINDING) VOTE APPROVING EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION (SAY-ON-PAY)

This stockholder advisory vote, commonly known as “Say-on-Pay,” is required pursuant to Section 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and gives our stockholders the opportunity to approve or not approve, on a non-binding advisory basis, the compensation paid to our named executive officers (“NEOs”). Our Board of Directors has determined that this “Say-on-Pay” vote shall be held annually.

The advisory vote on executive compensation is a non-binding vote on the compensation of our NEOs, as identified in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis (“CD&A”) section, the tabular disclosure regarding such compensation, and the accompanying narrative disclosure, set forth in this proxy statement. Please read the CD&A section of this proxy statement for a detailed discussion about our executive compensation programs, including information about the fiscal 2014 compensation of our NEOs. The advisory vote on executive compensation is not a vote on our general compensation policies, the compensation of our board, or our compensation policies and practices as they relate to risk management. Our compensation philosophy is based on the principle of aligning pay and performance. The primary objectives of our compensation program are to pay for performance, recruit, retain and motivate the highest quality executive officers who are critical to our success, align the interests of our NEOs and other employees with those of our shareholders and promote excellent corporate governance. The CD&A section of this proxy statement provides a more detailed discussion of our executive compensation program and compensation philosophy.

We have many compensation practices that ensure consistent leadership, decision-making and actions, without taking unnecessary risks. The practices are discussed in detail in the CD&A and include:

- Our overall compensation programs include a mix of different components for the short-term (base salary) and the long term (bonuses based on growth in book value per share and stock-based awards).
- We adhere to the highest ethical standards in our corporate governance practice, such as our long-standing insider trading policy.
- We do not provide tax reimbursements or gross-ups in connection with any of the components of our executive compensation.
- All of our employees are employed on an at-will basis, other than our CEO who is the only employee with an employment agreement.
- We do not provide our NEOs with any perquisites or other benefits that are not available to all employees.

The vote solicited by this Proposal 2 is advisory, and therefore is not binding on the Company, our Board of Directors or our Compensation Committee, nor will its outcome require the Company, our Board or our Compensation Committee to take any action. Moreover, the outcome of the vote will not be construed as overruling any decision by the Company, our Compensation Committee or our Board of Directors.

Furthermore, because this non-binding, advisory resolution primarily relates to the compensation of our NEOs that has already been paid or contractually committed, there is generally no opportunity for us to revisit these decisions. However, our Board of Directors, including our Compensation Committee, values the opinions of our shareholders and, to the extent there is any significant vote against our NEOs compensation as disclosed in this proxy statement, we will consider our shareholders’ concerns and evaluate what actions, if any, may be appropriate to address those concerns.

Shareholders will be asked at the Annual Meeting to approve the following resolution pursuant to this Proposal 2:

RESOLVED, that the shareholders of PICO Holdings, Inc. approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of the Company’s NEOs, disclosed pursuant to Item 402 of Regulation S-K in the Company’s definitive proxy statement for



the 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Vote Required for this Advisory Approval.

Approval on an advisory basis of the compensation of the Company's NEOs requires the affirmative vote of the majority of the shares represented at the meeting and entitled to vote on such matter. Abstentions will be treated as votes "against" this proposal. Broker non-votes are not counted as votes for or against this proposal and will therefore have no effect on the outcome of the vote.

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS A VOTE "FOR" APPROVAL OF THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION.

PROPOSAL NO. 3:  
 RATIFICATION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF  
 DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP AS THE COMPANY'S INDEPENDENT  
 REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Audit Committee has appointed Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm to audit our financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2015.

Although ratification by shareholders is not required by law, the Board of Directors has determined that it is desirable to request ratification of this appointment by the shareholders. If the shareholders do not ratify the appointment, the Audit Committee will reconsider whether or not to retain Deloitte & Touche LLP and may decide to retain them notwithstanding the vote. Even if the appointment is ratified, the Audit Committee in its discretion may change the appointment at any time during the year if it determines that such a change would be in the best interests of our Company and our shareholders. In addition, if Deloitte & Touche LLP should decline to act or otherwise become incapable of acting, or if the engagement should be discontinued, our Audit Committee will appoint another independent public registered public accounting firm. A representative of Deloitte & Touche LLP will be present at the Annual Meeting, will be given the opportunity to make a statement if he or she so desires and will be available to respond to appropriate questions.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fees

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees billed by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, and their respective affiliates for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	2014	2013
Audit Fees	\$ 1,975,290	\$ 1,463,674
Tax Fees	446,386	314,098
Audit-Related Fees	137,172	1,031,916
Total	\$ 2,558,848	\$ 2,809,688

Audit Fees consist of fees we paid for (i) the audit of our annual financial statements included in our Annual Reports on Forms 10-K and reviews of our quarterly financial statements included in our Quarterly Reports on Forms 10-Q; (ii) services that are normally provided by Deloitte & Touche LLP in connection with statutory and regulatory audits or consents; and (iii) the audit of our internal control over financial reporting with the objective of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Tax Fees consist of fees for professional services for tax compliance, which totaled \$276,766 in 2014 and \$243,800 in 2013 and tax planning and advice services, which totaled \$169,620 in 2014 and \$43,798 in 2013. These services included assistance regarding United States federal, state, local and international tax return preparation, tax audits and appeals, and advice on structuring potential transactions, altering employee benefit plans, and intra-group restructuring.

Audit-Related Fees consist of fees we paid in connection with the audit of UCP, Inc.'s initial public offering, as well as the audit of PICO Holdings, Inc. Employees 401(k) Retirement Plan and Trust, and services related to proposed or consummated transactions and attestation services not required by statute or regulation and the related accounting or disclosure treatment for such transactions or events.

The Audit Committee has determined that the provision of non-audit services listed above is compatible with the independence of Deloitte & Touche LLP.

#### Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policy

Consistent with SEC policies regarding independence, the Audit Committee has responsibility for appointing, setting compensation and overseeing the work of the independent registered public accounting firm. In recognition of this responsibility, the Audit Committee has recommended, and the board has approved, pre-approval guidelines for all audit and non-audit services to be provided by the independent registered public accounting firm.

These pre-approval guidelines are:

1. At the earliest possible date, management shall inform the Audit Committee of each audit or non-audit service which management desires our independent registered public accounting firm to perform;
2. Management shall promptly provide to the Audit Committee detailed information about the particular services to be provided by our independent registered public accounting firm;
3. The supporting documentation provided to the Audit Committee by management shall be sufficiently detailed so that the Audit Committee knows precisely what services it is being asked to pre-approve; and
4. The Audit Committee has delegated pre-approval authority to the Chair of the Audit Committee. All such pre-approvals shall be presented to the full Audit Committee at the Audit Committee's next scheduled meeting.

Vote Required for Ratification of the Appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP as the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Ratification of the appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm requires the affirmative vote of the majority the shares represented at the meeting and entitled to vote on such matter. Abstentions will be treated as votes "against" this proposal. Broker non-votes are not counted as votes for or against this proposal and will therefore have no effect of the outcome of the vote.

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT SHAREHOLDERS VOTE "FOR" THE RATIFICATION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP AS THE COMPANY'S INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2015.

PROPOSAL NO. 4  
REINCORPORATION OF  
THE CORPORATION  
FROM CALIFORNIA TO DELAWARE

What is the Reincorporation Proposal?

On May 12, 2015, the Board of Directors (the “Board” or the “PICO Board”) of PICO Holdings, Inc. (the “Company,” “PICO” or “PICO California”) approved a proposal (the “Reincorporation Proposal”) to change the state of incorporation of PICO from California to Delaware (the “Reincorporation”). In reaching this decision, the Board considered several factors, including the corporate governance objectives of PICO, the differences between California and Delaware state corporate laws, the impact on the relationship between PICO and its shareholders, the ability to enhance long-term shareholder value and other advantages and disadvantages of Reincorporation. As discussed further below, the PICO Board considered, in particular, the increased ability of PICO to protect its future ability to use its net operating loss carryforwards to offset taxable income if it was to reincorporate under Delaware law due to the current uncertainty that exists under California law with respect to the legality of net operating loss shareholder rights plans.

The choice of state of domicile is important because state corporate law governs the internal affairs of a corporation. Management and boards of directors of corporations look to state law and judicial interpretations of state law to guide their decision-making on many key issues, including determining appropriate governance policies and procedures, ensuring that boards satisfy their fiduciary obligations to shareholders, and evaluating key strategic alternatives for the corporation, including mergers, acquisitions, and divestitures. After careful consideration of these and other factors as discussed more fully below, the PICO Board believed that it is in the best interest of PICO and its shareholders to complete the Reincorporation.

Where can I find information on the Reincorporation Proposal?

Shareholders are urged to read this proxy statement carefully for information regarding the Reincorporation Proposal, including the related appendices referenced below and attached to this proxy statement, before voting on the Reincorporation. The following discussion summarizes material provisions of the Reincorporation. This summary is subject to and qualified in its entirety by the following reincorporation documents attached as appendices to the Proxy Statement: the Agreement and Plan of Merger to be executed in connection with the Reincorporation in substantially the form attached hereto as Appendix A, the Delaware Certificate of Incorporation (the “Delaware Certificate”) to be effective after the Reincorporation, in the form attached hereto as Appendix B, and the Delaware Bylaws (the “Delaware Bylaws”) to be effective after the Reincorporation, in the form attached hereto as Appendix C. Copies of our Amended and Restated California Articles of Incorporation and our California Amended and Restated Bylaws are filed publicly as exhibits to our periodic reports and are also available for inspection at our principal office. Copies will be sent to shareholders free of charge upon written request to our Secretary at PICO Holdings, Inc. at 7979 Ivanhoe Avenue, Suite 300 La Jolla, California 92037.

Why did our Board of Directors choose Delaware over other jurisdictions?

It is well established that the State of Delaware has been a leader in adopting a comprehensive and coherent set of corporate laws that are responsive to the evolving legal and business needs of corporations. Our Board of Directors believes that the most important criterion in comparing jurisdictions is the existence of a highly developed and predictable corporate law that will guide management and our Board of Directors in addressing the complex and varied decisions faced by public companies. We believe that no other jurisdiction in the United States satisfies this criterion to the same extent as Delaware. In particular, relative to our current domicile in California or a domicile in

any other state, we believe Delaware will offer us greater predictability and clarity due to characteristics that are unique to the state, which are further discussed below.

#### Predictability, Flexibility and Responsiveness of Delaware Law

Delaware courts have established a jurisprudence that is significantly more thorough and broadly applied with respect to principles of corporate governance than any other state's courts, including the courts in California. As a result, corporations domiciled in Delaware have an advantage over companies organized under the laws of other states, because Delaware corporations can draw upon these firmly established and consistently interpreted principles when making business and legal decisions.

We believe that Delaware is the preferred domicile for most major American corporations. According to the Delaware Secretary of State, over 50 percent of all public companies and approximately 64 percent of all Fortune 500 corporations are incorporated in Delaware.

Because of the large number of major corporations domiciled in Delaware, Delaware courts often take the lead in reviewing and deciding important new issues relating to corporate governance and rights and obligations of shareholders and corporations. As Delaware courts were among the first and most influential to address these issues, many California corporations have looked to Delaware laws for guidance on these issues. The Board believes that the clarity provided on these issues is ultimately beneficial to PICO and our shareholders because it establishes more reliable guidance for corporate governance decisions.

Delaware's court system also provides swift and efficient resolutions in corporate litigation. Delaware has a specialized Court of Chancery that reviews and decides corporate law cases, and appeals to Delaware's Supreme Court can be decided quickly. In addition, Delaware recently passed the Delaware Rapid Arbitration Act, which became effective on May 4, 2015, and which provides a streamlined arbitration process that will allow for prompt, cost-effective resolution of business disputes.

The fact that issues of corporate governance are frequently addressed first in Delaware contributes to an efficient and expert court system and bar. In contrast, disputes relating to California corporate law are heard by the Superior Court, the general trial court in California that hears all types of cases, from criminal to civil, which has been known in the past to experience lengthy delays and produce outcomes that are inconsistent among courts. The highly specialized nature of the Delaware court system is therefore widely believed to result in more consistent and timely rulings.

We have identified the following key benefits of Delaware's corporate legal framework that are available to PICO after the Reincorporation:

- The Delaware General Corporate Law, as amended ("DGCL"), is generally acknowledged to be the most advanced and flexible state corporate statute in the United States;
- The Delaware Court of Chancery routinely handles cases involving complex corporate issues with a level of experience and a degree of sophistication and understanding unmatched by other courts in the country;
- The Delaware Supreme Court is well regarded and is timely and highly responsive in cases involving complex corporate issues;
- The well-established body of case law construing Delaware law has developed over the last century and provides businesses with a greater predictability on numerous issues than the case law of most, if not all, other jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, California;
- The Delaware legislature each year considers and adopts statutory amendments in an effort to ensure that the Delaware corporate statute continues to be responsive to the changing needs of businesses;
- Delaware has a user-friendly Office of Secretary of State that facilitates filings and interactions and reduces (as compared to other states) complications and delays that can arise in time sensitive transactions.

#### Increased Ability to Protect PICO's Federal Net Operating Loss Carryforwards Under Delaware Law

Like many companies, PICO has generated net operating losses (collectively "NOLs"). Except as limited by U.S. federal income tax laws, we generally can use NOLs to offset future taxable income (thereby reducing our future U.S. federal income tax obligations), provided that we will forfeit any NOLs to the extent they expire unused. As of December 31, 2014, we estimate that PICO had approximately \$133.7 million in NOLs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. These NOLs will not begin to expire until 2030. Assuming a federal corporate tax rate of 35%, we estimate that these NOLs, if fully utilized, could result in potential tax savings of up to \$46.8 million (\$2.03 per share or an increase of approximately 11% of PICO's book value per share at December 31, 2014), provided that the present value of such savings, even if the NOLs are fully utilized, depends on a number of assumptions, including the amount and timing of our future taxable income, future tax rates, limitations on the use of NOLs, and an appropriate discount rate, none of which can be accurately predicted. Indeed, we cannot even predict that PICO will be able to use all of the NOLs prior

to their expiration in order to reduce its U.S. federal income tax liability.

Although we are unable to quantify an exact value, we believe that the NOLs are an extremely valuable asset and the PICO Board believes it is in PICO's best interests to attempt to prevent the imposition of limitations on their use. While there are numerous reasons why shareholders should vote to approve the Reincorporation Proposal, the PICO Board believes that the amount of the NOLs currently at risk of being limited and the increased ability to protect PICO's NOLs under Delaware Law is likely the most compelling economic justification.



The benefits of our NOLs could be reduced, and our use of the NOLs could be substantially delayed (possibly to the point of expiring unused), if we experience an “ownership change,” as determined under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and applicable Treasury Regulations thereunder (“Section 382”). In general, an “ownership change” occurs whenever, immediately after the close of any testing date, the percentage of the corporation’s stock owned by one or more “5-percent shareholders” is more than 50 percentage points higher than the lowest percentage of the corporation’s stock that such shareholder owned at any time during the three-year period preceding the testing date. The concept of a 5-percent shareholder is highly complex, particularly when entities directly or indirectly own the corporation’s stock. If an ownership change occurs, Section 382 would impose an annual limit on the amount of our NOLs that we can use to offset taxable income equal to the product of the total value of our outstanding equity immediately prior to the ownership change (adjusted by certain items specified in Section 382) and the applicable federal long-term tax-exempt interest rates in effect for the month of the ownership change. A number of complex rules apply to calculating this annual limit. If an ownership change were to occur, the limitations imposed by Section 382 could result in a material amount of our NOLs expiring unused and, therefore, significantly impair the value of our NOLs.

Our Board of Directors believes that the Reincorporation would facilitate its ability to consider steps to preserve the benefits of our NOLs for long-term shareholder value. One of the techniques used by public companies to preserve the benefits of its NOLs is to adopt a tax benefits preservation plan. Structurally, a tax benefits preservation plan resembles a shareholder rights plan or “poison pill” and, accordingly, is sometimes referred to as an NOL “poison pill.” In contrast to a traditional “poison pill” which is intended to protect against the possibility of a hostile takeover, a tax benefits preservation plan is primarily intended to protect shareholder value by preserving the corporation’s ability to use its NOLs, not to protect against the possibility of a hostile takeover.

A tax benefits preservation plan is intended to act as a deterrent to any person acquiring (together with all affiliates and associates of such person) beneficial ownership of 4.9% or more of our outstanding shares of common stock within the meaning of Section 382 (an “Acquiring Person”), other than with the approval of the Board of Directors, in an effort to protect shareholder value by attempting to diminish the risk that PICO’s ability to utilize its NOLs may become substantially limited which could therefore significantly impair the value of those assets. Shareholders who beneficially owned 4.9% or more of PICO’s outstanding shares of common stock at the time that the tax benefits preservation plan is adopted would not trigger the tax benefits preservation plan so long as they do not acquire additional shares of our common stock (other than pursuant to a dividend or distribution paid or made by PICO on the outstanding shares of common stock or pursuant to a split or subdivision of the outstanding shares of common stock) at a time when they still beneficially own 4.9% or more of the outstanding shares of common stock. In the event that a person becomes an “Acquiring Person,” all shareholders other than the Acquiring Person would have the right to purchase for a specified pre-determined purchase price, set by the Board of Directors with the assistance of its financial advisor, a number of shares of common stock having a market value of two times the specified purchase price. Accordingly, the Acquiring Person’s ownership interest in PICO would thereby become substantially diluted.

Like with a traditional shareholder rights plan, a tax benefits preservation plan would require us to issue certain preferred stock purchase rights with terms designed to deter transfers of our common stock that could result in an ownership change. Although a tax benefits preservation plan is intended to reduce the likelihood of an ownership change, it does not prevent all transfers of our common stock that could result in such an ownership change. In addition, while a tax benefits preservation plan is not intended to prevent a takeover, it does have a potential anti-takeover effect because an Acquiring Person may be diluted upon the occurrence of a triggering event. Accordingly, the overall effects of a tax benefits preservation plan may be to render more difficult, or discourage a merger, tender offer, or assumption of control by a substantial holder of our securities. However, as is the case with traditional shareholder rights plans or “poison pills,” a tax benefits preservation plan should not interfere with any merger or other business combination approved by the Board of Directors.

Notwithstanding that the adoption of a tax benefits preservation plan could serve as an important tool for PICO to use to help prevent an ownership change that could substantially reduce or eliminate the significant long-term potential benefits of our NOLs and protect these valuable assets, PICO is currently unable to adopt a tax benefits preservation plan due to two principal obstacles which the PICO Board of Directors believes would be eliminated by the Reincorporation. As an initial matter, PICO would need to have authorized in its charter blank-check preferred stock that would support the issuance of preferred stock purchase rights. PICO's California Articles (as defined below) do not authorize blank-check preferred stock. While that issue can be addressed by an amendment to PICO's California Articles that is approved by shareholders, the second issue can only be addressed by reincorporating PICO in another state where the adoption of a tax benefits preservation plan would not be subject to any significant legal uncertainty such as any statutory provisions that could be interpreted to prohibit the adoption by a corporation of any form of shareholder rights plan or "poison pill." As a California corporation, our adoption of a tax benefits preservation plan or NOL "poison pill" would be subject to significant legal uncertainty and, if we were to adopt a tax benefits preservation plan that was ultimately determined by a California court to be invalid, we would be at risk of experiencing an ownership change that could substantially reduce or eliminate the significant long-term potential benefits of our NOLs and impair these valuable assets.

While the validity of shareholder rights plans or “poison pills” has never been definitively addressed by the California courts, there is reason to believe that a shareholder rights plan adopted by a California corporation would be at risk of being determined by the California courts to be invalid and inconsistent with California law. Different from Delaware, California law specifically provides that California corporations, such as PICO California, must treat equally all shareholders of the same class. For example, Section 203 of the California Corporations Code provides that “[e]xcept as specified in the articles or in any shareholders’ agreement, no distinction shall exist between classes or series of shares or the holders thereof.” Furthermore, Section 400(b) of the California Corporations Code provides that “[a]ll shares of any one class shall have the same voting, conversion and redemption rights and other rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, unless the class is divided into series.” A traditional shareholder rights plan could be seen as violating Sections 203 and 400(b) of the California Corporations Code because (i) it makes distinctions between holders of common stock based on their percentage ownership of stock, and (ii) all shares of common stock are not granted the same rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, since shareholders owning more than the specified threshold percentage of the common stock would lose the ability to exercise valuable rights under the shareholder rights plan. The uncertainty under California law relating to shareholder rights plans also extends to specialized forms of shareholder rights plans including, but not limited to, tax benefit preservation plans adopted by corporations to avoid having their net operating loss carryforwards limited under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Shareholders should be aware that any tax benefits preservation plan that would be adopted by PICO would provide the PICO Board with the ability to consider requests from shareholders for exemptions applicable to specific transactions in PICO common stock, particularly at times when the PICO Board is able to determine that, based on previous transactions in PICO common stock during a rolling three-year period, permitting a transaction that would otherwise be a triggering event under the tax benefits preservation plan, would not be likely to result in an ownership change under Section 382 that could limit PICO’s ability to use its net operating loss carryforwards. Further, any tax benefits preservation plan adopted by the PICO Board would have various “sunset provisions” that would cause the tax benefits preservation plan to expire, including at any time the PICO Board determines that the tax benefits preservation plan is no longer necessary or desirable for the preservation of certain tax benefits or at the beginning of a taxable year the PICO Board determines that no tax benefits may be carried forward.

While the increased legal certainty relating to the adoption of a tax benefits preservation plan by a Delaware corporation and the substantial economic benefits that could accrue to PICO by not having its net operating loss carryforwards limited by an ownership change are among the principal and, in the PICO Board’s view, the most compelling justifications for why PICO is seeking shareholder approval for the Reincorporation Proposal, the PICO Board of Directors has not made any determination to adopt a tax benefits preservation plan and shareholder approval of the Reincorporation Proposal is not intended to include shareholder approval or ratification of any tax benefits preservation plan. Should the Reincorporation be consummated, thereafter, the PICO Board of Directors would consider, in consultation with its tax, financial and legal advisors, whether the adoption of a tax benefits preservation plan would be in our shareholders’ best interests, taking into consideration the advantages and disadvantages that relate to the adoption of a tax benefits preservation plan.

#### Ability to Have the Delaware Courts Serve as the Exclusive Forum for the Adjudication of Certain Legal Matters

To ensure that we get the full benefits of Delaware’s corporate legal framework, the Board has decided to include in the Delaware Certificate a provision providing that the Delaware Courts are the exclusive forum for the adjudication of certain legal actions.

Under the exclusive forum provision contained in the Delaware Certificate, the state courts of the State of Delaware (or if no state court has jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware) will be the exclusive forum

for certain actions involving PICO, unless PICO consents to an alternative forum. Based on the proposed language in the Delaware Certificate, the Delaware courts would be the exclusive forum for (i) derivative actions brought on behalf of PICO; (ii) claims that a PICO director, officer, or other employee breached a fiduciary duty owed to PICO or the shareholders; (iii) claims against PICO or any director or officer or other employee of PICO arising under the Delaware General Corporation Law, the Delaware Certificate or the Delaware Bylaws; (iv) claims against PICO or any director or officer or other employee of PICO governed by the internal affairs doctrine or (v) any action to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of the Delaware Certificate or the Delaware Bylaws.

The exclusive forum provision contained in the Delaware Certificate is intended to assist PICO in avoiding multiple lawsuits in multiple jurisdictions on matters relating to the corporate law of Delaware, which will be our state of incorporation if the Reincorporation Proposal is approved. PICO believes that the exclusive forum provision in the Delaware Certificate will reduce the risk that PICO could become subject to duplicative litigation in multiple forums, as well as the risk that the outcome of cases in multiple forums could be inconsistent, even though each forum purports to follow Delaware law. Any of these could expose PICO to increased expenses or losses.

The exclusive forum provision contained in the Delaware Certificate would only regulate the forum where our shareholders may file claims relating to the specified intra-corporate disputes. The exclusive forum provision does not contain any restrictions on the ability of our shareholders to bring such claims, nor the remedies available if such claims are ultimately successful; rather it attempts to prevent PICO from being forced to waste corporate assets defending against duplicative suits.

Although the Board of Directors believes that the designation of the Delaware Court of Chancery as the exclusive forum for intra-corporate disputes serves the best interests of PICO and our shareholders as a whole, the Board of Directors also believes that we should retain the ability to consent to an alternative forum on a case-by-case basis. Specifically, where the Board of Directors determines that PICO's interests and those of our shareholders are best served by permitting a dispute to proceed in a forum other than the Delaware Court of Chancery, the exclusive forum provision in the Delaware Certificate permits PICO to consent to the selection of such alternative forum.

The Board of Directors believes that our shareholders will benefit from having intra-corporate disputes litigated in the Delaware Court of Chancery. Although some plaintiffs might prefer to litigate such matters in a forum outside of Delaware because they perceive another court as more convenient or more favorable to their claims (among other reasons), the Board of Directors believes that the substantial benefits to us and our shareholders as a whole from designating the Delaware Court of Chancery as the exclusive forum for intra-corporate disputes outweigh these concerns. The Delaware Court of Chancery is widely regarded as the preeminent court for the determination of disputes involving a corporation's internal affairs in terms of precedent, experience and focus. The Court's considerable expertise has led to the development of a substantial and influential body of case law interpreting Delaware's corporate law. This provides us and our shareholders with more predictability regarding the outcome of intra-corporate disputes. In addition, the Delaware Court of Chancery has developed streamlined procedures and processes that help provide decisions for litigating parties on a relatively expedited basis. This accelerated schedule can limit the time, cost, and uncertainty of litigation for all parties. Furthermore, there is a significant risk that allowing shareholders to bring such highly sophisticated matters in forums with little familiarity or experience in corporate governance leaves shareholders at risk that foreign jurisdictions may misapply Delaware law.

Without the exclusive forum provision in the Delaware Certificate, PICO remains exposed to the possibility of plaintiffs using PICO's geographically diverse operational base to bring claims against PICO in multiple jurisdictions or choosing a forum state for litigation that may not apply Delaware law to PICO's internal affairs in the same manner as the Delaware courts would be expected to do so.

What are the negative consequences of the Reincorporation?

Delaware law has been criticized by some commentators and certain institutional shareholders of not affording minority shareholders the same substantive rights and protections as are available in a number of other states, including California. In addition, the Delaware Certificate and the Delaware Bylaws, as compared to PICO's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws under California law, include certain provisions that may have the effect of reducing the rights of minority shareholders. For example, under California law, shareholders holding in the aggregate at least 10% of the corporation's outstanding shares have a statutory right to request that a special meeting of shareholders be called. That same statutory right does not exist in Delaware and shareholders only have the right to call a special meeting of shareholders if such right is provided in the corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws. The Delaware Certificate provides that shareholders holding in the aggregate at least 25% of PICO's outstanding shares can call a special meeting of shareholders. The PICO Board believes that a 25% ownership threshold is appropriate given the high frequency of such a threshold among other Delaware-incorporated companies that permit shareholders to request that a special meeting be called, particularly among the Russell 3000 where nearly 75% of those companies that are incorporated in the State of Delaware that give shareholders the right to call a special meeting have adopted a 25%

ownership threshold or higher. Approximately 68% of Russell 3000 companies that are incorporated in the State of Delaware do not have a special meeting right. In addition, the Reincorporation may make it more difficult for minority shareholders to elect directors and influence our policies because Delaware law does not require cumulative voting and the Delaware Certificate does not provide for cumulative voting. Further, Delaware law provides for greater statutory protection for unsolicited offers pursuant to Section 203 of the DGCL, Delaware's "freezeout statute." While the PICO Board has determined that the applicability of Section 203 of the DGCL and the takeover protection it provides is to the advantage of PICO and is in the best interests of shareholders, PICO recognizes that some shareholders may regard the applicability of Section 203 as a disadvantage since the effect of Section 203 may be to render more difficult, or discourage a merger, tender offer, proxy contest or assumption of a control by a substantial holder of our securities. In addition, as described above, a significant rationale for the proposed Reincorporation is the flexibility to implement a tax benefits preservation plan, if desired. Such a plan, if implemented, may also render more difficult, or discourage, a merger, tender offer, proxy context or assumption of control by a substantial holder of our securities.

The Board has considered the potential disadvantages of the Reincorporation and has concluded that the potential benefits outweigh the possible disadvantages.

How will the Reincorporation be implemented?

Subject to shareholder approval at the 2015 Annual Meeting and certain other conditions, the Reincorporation will be effected by means of a merger pursuant to the terms of the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”) between PICO and PICO Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“PICO Delaware”), recently formed solely for the purpose of effecting the Reincorporation. Under the Merger Agreement, PICO will merge with and into PICO Delaware and, following the effectiveness of the merger (the “Merger”), PICO will cease to exist and PICO Delaware will become the surviving entity. Upon effectiveness of the Reincorporation, PICO Delaware will be the successor in interest to PICO and the shareholders of PICO will become shareholders of PICO Delaware.

What is the timing of the Reincorporation?

If shareholders approve the Reincorporation at the 2015 Annual Meeting, we intend to cause the Reincorporation to become effective as soon as practicable, subject to the completion of certain legal formalities, including obtaining certain consents and approval by third parties. The Reincorporation will become effective upon the filing of a Certificate of Merger or similar document with the Secretary of State of Delaware.

Does PICO have the right to abandon the Reincorporation?

Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, PICO and PICO Delaware agree to take all actions that Delaware law and California law require for PICO and PICO Delaware to effect the reincorporation, subject to the approval of the Reincorporation by the shareholders of PICO and the sole shareholder of PICO Delaware.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Merger Agreement provides that the Board of Directors may abandon the Reincorporation at any time prior to its consummation if the Board of Directors determines that the Reincorporation is inadvisable for any reason. For example, Delaware or California law may be changed to reduce the benefits that we hope to achieve through the Reincorporation, or the costs of operating as a Delaware corporation may be increased, although we do not know of any such changes under consideration. The Merger Agreement may be amended at any time prior to its consummation, either before or after the shareholders have voted to adopt the proposal, subject to applicable law. We will re-solicit shareholder approval of the Reincorporation if the terms of the Merger Agreement are changed in any material respect.

What are the consequences of the Reincorporation?

At the effective time of the Reincorporation, we will be governed by the Delaware Certificate, the Delaware Bylaws and the DGCL. Although the Delaware Certificate and the Delaware Bylaws contain many similar provisions from our existing Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation (the “California Articles”) and Amended and Restated Bylaws (the “California Bylaws”), there are important differences that are discussed below. See “What are the differences between the charters and bylaws of PICO California and PICO Delaware? What are the material differences between Delaware law and California law?” below.

After the Reincorporation, our name will remain PICO Holdings, Inc. Other than the change in corporate domicile (and certain related changes of a legal nature in our organizational documents, which are described in this proxy statement), the Reincorporation will not result in any change in our name, business operations, management, board composition, fiscal year, assets, liabilities or net worth, or physical location, nor will it result in any change in location of our current employees, including management. Upon consummation of the Reincorporation, our daily business operations will continue as they are presently conducted. In addition, the Reincorporation will not, we believe,

significantly affect any of our material contracts with any third parties and our rights and obligations under these contractual arrangements will continue and be assumed by PICO Delaware. In addition, upon the effectiveness of the Merger, the directors who are elected at this 2015 Annual Meeting as directors of PICO will become directors of PICO Delaware, and the individuals serving as executive officers of PICO immediately prior to the Reincorporation will continue to serve as executive officers of PICO Delaware, without a change in title or responsibilities.

Upon consummation of the Reincorporation, our daily business operations will continue as they are presently conducted at our current principal executive office located at 7979 Ivanhoe Avenue, Suite 300, La Jolla, California 92037.



What will happen to my shares of common stock as a result of the Reincorporation?

On the effective date of the Reincorporation merger, each outstanding share of common stock of PICO will be automatically converted into one share of common stock of PICO Delaware. Any stock certificate representing issued and outstanding shares of common stock of PICO will continue to represent the same number of shares of common stock of PICO Delaware.

**ANY SHARE CERTIFICATES CURRENTLY ISSUED FOR OUR SHARES WILL AUTOMATICALLY REPRESENT SHARES IN PICO DELAWARE UPON COMPLETION OF THE MERGER, AND SHAREHOLDERS WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO SURRENDER OR EXCHANGE ANY SHARE CERTIFICATES AS A RESULT OF THE REINCORPORATION.**

Will the common stock continue to be listed for trading after the Reincorporation?

Our common stock is listed for trading on the NASDAQ Global Market under the ticker symbol "PICO." After the Reincorporation, PICO Delaware's common stock would continue to be traded on the NASDAQ Global Market without interruption, under the same symbol.

Will the reincorporation impact PICO California's registration statements with the SEC?

No. The registration statements of PICO California on file with the SEC immediately prior to the Reincorporation will be assumed by PICO Delaware.

What will be the impact of the Reincorporation on PICO's Employee Benefit and Incentive Compensation Plans?

Each outstanding option, stock appreciation right, and restricted stock unit to purchase or receive shares of our common stock will be converted into an option, stock appreciation right, and restricted stock unit, respectively, to purchase or receive the same number of shares of PICO Delaware common stock with no other changes in the terms and conditions of such award. Shareholders should note that approval of this proposal would also constitute approval of the assumption by PICO Delaware of the PICO Holdings, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2014 Plan") and the PICO Holdings, Inc. Performance Incentive Plan (the "Incentive Plan"). Up to 3.3 million shares of common stock may be issued under the 2014 Plan, which was last approved by the shareholders at the 2014 annual meeting. PICO's other employee benefit arrangements would also be continued by PICO Delaware upon the terms and subject to the conditions in effect prior to the Reincorporation.

Why does the Board propose to require that, following the Reincorporation, shareholders own in the aggregate at least 25% of PICO's shares in order to call a special meeting when the current ownership threshold to call a special meeting under California law is 10%?

Unlike California, a statutory right to call a special meeting of shareholders does not exist in Delaware and shareholders only have the right to call a special meeting if such right is provided in a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws. Under California law, shareholders holding in the aggregate at least 10% of a corporation's outstanding shares have the right to call a special meeting of shareholders. In the Reincorporation, the PICO Board has decided to retain the right of shareholders to call a special meeting as it believes that, from a corporate governance and shareholder rights perspective, it is important that PICO preserve that right for shareholders. In determining that, following the Reincorporation, shareholders should continue to have the right to call a special meeting of shareholders, the PICO Board considered the fact that over half of the S&P 500 corporations that are currently incorporated in Delaware give shareholders the right to call a special meeting and approximately 32% of Russell 3000

corporations incorporated in Delaware give shareholders that right.

In contrast to the 10% ownership threshold required for shareholders to call a special meeting under California law, the Delaware Certificate will provide that the minimum ownership threshold for shareholders to call a special meeting will be 25%. In determining the appropriate ownership threshold to include in the Delaware Certificate for shareholders to call a special meeting, the PICO Board considered that, of the S&P 500 companies incorporated in Delaware that give shareholders the right to call a special meeting, nearly half of those corporations provide for a 25% ownership threshold and over 70% provide for a threshold of 25% or more. In addition, the PICO Board considered that, of the Russell 3000 companies incorporated in Delaware that give shareholders the right to call a special meeting, approximately 75% of those companies provide for a threshold of 25% or more.

PICO, like most public companies, holds an annual shareholder meeting to elect directors and to address various other corporate matters. Preparing for and holding shareholder meetings consumes substantial management, legal and administrative time and resources, and temporarily diverts the focus of the PICO Board and senior management away from managing PICO. Shareholder meetings also impose significant financial costs on PICO, such as third-party expenditures associated with preparing, printing, filing and mailing required proxy materials and holding the meeting. As a result, the PICO Board believes that a special meeting should be held only on the rare occasion when fiduciary, strategic, transactional or similar considerations dictate that a matter is so critical or time sensitive that it must be addressed immediately, rather than at the next annual meeting.

Giving shareholders owning in the aggregate less than 25% of PICO's shares the right to call a special meeting would permit a small group of minority shareholders to use the extraordinary measure of calling a special meeting to advance such group's narrow self-interests at the expense of PICO and the majority of the shareholders who may have little or no interest in the matters to be brought before the meeting. For example, event-driven hedge funds or other activists may pursue a special meeting with the goal of being disruptive to PICO's business or to propose issues that facilitate their own short-term focused exit strategies. This concern is heightened if shareholders who may have a perspective substantially different from a majority of the shareholders could borrow shares from other shareholders for the sole purpose of meeting the required threshold necessary to call a special meeting. Giving shareholders who hold less than 25% of our outstanding common stock the unlimited power to call an unlimited number of special meetings opens the door to potential abuse and waste of substantial corporate resources and to disruption of the PICO Board's and management's focus on operating PICO for reasons that may well not be in the best interest of the vast majority of shareholders.

The PICO Board believes that annual shareholder meetings are the most appropriate forum for shareholders to submit proposals and raise issues shareholders believe should be voted upon. Because PICO's annual meetings are regularly held and scheduled well in advance, shareholders are able to plan to air their concerns and are afforded ample opportunity to do so within this setting. Shareholders can use PICO's annual meeting to communicate their concerns to other shareholders, the Board and management, including through the submission of shareholder proposals to be included in PICO's proxy statement and by raising issues from the floor of the meeting or informally before and after the meeting. Because the Board of PICO Delaware will have the power under the Delaware Bylaws to fill vacancies on the Board until the next annual meeting, the need to hold a special meeting to fill a vacancy on the Board would be extremely rare. In the unlikely event that an extraordinary matter arises requiring immediate formal shareholder action before the next annual meeting, the Delaware Bylaws provide that the Board or the Chairman of the Board - who are bound by fiduciary duties to act in the best interest of all shareholders - or the Secretary at the request of the holders of 25% of our common shares may call a special meeting of shareholders.

If matters arise between annual meetings that are of concern to shareholders but do not require formal shareholder action, shareholders are able to communicate directly with the PICO Board as described under the heading "Process for Shareholders to Communicate with Board of Directors" in this Proxy Statement. Management also maintains open lines of communication with shareholders, financial analysts and shareholder advisory services. Shareholders can be assured that their right to be apprised of and vote on significant matters is also protected by state law and stock exchange rules. If the Reincorporation proposal is approved, PICO will be incorporated in Delaware whose laws require that major corporate actions, such as a merger or a sale of substantially all of our assets, be approved by at least a majority of shareholders. Also, because PICO is listed on NASDAQ, PICO must obtain shareholder approval for equity compensation plans, significant issuances of securities to related parties, and private issuances of shares at a discount that represent more than 20% of PICO's voting power.

Based on the foregoing, and balancing the need to provide shareholders with the right to call a special meeting with the need to protect PICO from small groups of minority shareholders that would call a special meeting to advance

such groups' narrow self-interests at the expense of PICO and the majority of its shareholders who may have little or no interest in the matters to be brought before the meeting, the PICO Board determined that an aggregate ownership threshold of 25% is the appropriate threshold for shareholders, following the Reincorporation, to be able to call a special meeting of shareholders.

Why has the Board determined not to opt out of Section 203 of the DGCL?

Under Section 203 of the DGCL, certain business combinations with interested shareholders of PICO (generally, unaffiliated shareholders holding 15% percent or more of PICO's outstanding voting stock) are subject to a three-year moratorium unless specified conditions are met. Delaware corporations are permitted to opt out of Section 203 in their original certificate of incorporation.

In determining not to opt out of Section 203, the Board considered the fact that this statutory provision protects PICO from unsolicited takeover attempts that may not be in the best interests of all shareholders. Unsolicited takeover attempts may be unfair or disadvantageous to PICO and its shareholders because a non-negotiated takeover bid may: (i) be timed to take advantage of temporarily depressed stock prices; (ii) be designed to foreclose or minimize the possibility of more favorable competing bids; or (iii) involve the acquisition of only a controlling interest in PICO's common stock or a two-tiered bid, without affording all shareholders the opportunity to receive the same economic benefits.

Our Board believes that the applicability of Section 203 to PICO might discourage unfair or disadvantageous takeover attempts and encourage a potential acquirer to negotiate with PICO's Board, which we would generally expect to have the effect of increasing the purchase price that is ultimately paid for PICO.

In deciding not to opt out of Section 203 the Board also considered the fact that less than 5% of the S&P 500 companies incorporated in Delaware and slightly more than 15% of the Russell 3000 companies incorporated in Delaware opt out of Section 203.

While our Board recognizes that some companies appear to have opted out of Section 203 in connection with their reincorporation in the State of Delaware in order to increase the likelihood that the leading proxy advisory firms would recommend in favor of their reincorporation proposals, our Board does not believe it is in the best interests of shareholders to waive the anti-takeover protections that the State of Delaware provides to shareholders pursuant to Section 203 of the DGCL. In making this determination, the Board also took into consideration the fact that PICO's stock is currently trading below book value and, accordingly, PICO may be an attractive target for an unsolicited takeover bid. As such, the Board believes that it is currently not in the best interests of shareholders to opt out of Section 203 of the DGCL.

Are there dissenters' rights with respect to the Reincorporation?

Although in some circumstances California law provides shareholders with the right to dissent from certain corporate mergers and reorganizations and to receive the cash value of their shares rather than the merger consideration, California law does not grant dissenters' rights in connection with the proposed Reincorporation because all shareholders prior to the merger remain the same after the merger.

What are the differences between the charters and bylaws of PICO California and PICO Delaware? What are the material differences between Delaware law and California law?

The following provides a summary comparison of certain key provisions between the California Articles/Bylaws and the Delaware Certificate/Bylaws, as well as certain provisions of California and Delaware corporate laws. The comparison highlights important differences and similarities, but it is not intended to list all differences and similarities, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such documents and to the respective General Corporation Laws of the States of California and Delaware.

Shareholders are encouraged to read the Delaware Certificate, the Delaware Bylaws, the California Articles and the California Bylaws in their entirety. The Delaware Certificate and Delaware Bylaws are attached to this Proxy Statement, and the California Articles and California Bylaws are filed publicly as exhibits to our periodic reports with the SEC.

Provision	PICO California	PICO Delaware
Authorized Shares	100,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share; no preferred stock is	100,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 per share; 10,000,000 shares of Preferred

Ability of Shareholders to Call Special Meetings	<p>authorized.</p> <p>Under California law, a special meeting of shareholders may be called by the board of directors, the chairman of the board, the president, or the holders of shares entitled to cast not less than 10% of the votes at such meeting and such persons as are authorized by the articles of incorporation or bylaws.</p> <p>Consistent with California law, the California Bylaws provide that a special meeting of shareholders may be called by the Board, the Chairman of the Board or the President, or holders of shares entitled to cast in the aggregate not less than 10% of the votes at such meeting.</p>	<p>Stock, par value \$0.001 per share.</p> <p>Under the DGCL, a special meeting of shareholders may be called by the board of directors or by any person authorized in the certificate of incorporation or the bylaws.</p> <p>The Delaware Bylaws provide that a special meeting of shareholders may be called by the Board, the Chairman of the Board, or the holders of shares entitled to cast not less than 25% of the votes at such meeting.</p>
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Provision	PICO California	PICO Delaware
Cumulative Voting	<p>Under California law, cumulative voting for election of directors is permitted if the shareholder provides advance notice of the intent to exercise its cumulative voting rights. California law also permits public companies to eliminate cumulative voting by the approval of shareholders.</p> <p>Consistent with California law, the California Bylaws provide shareholders with the right of cumulative voting for the election of directors if such shareholders provide advance notice to PICO of the intent to exercise such rights.</p>	<p>Under Delaware law, cumulative voting is not permitted unless the company provides for cumulative voting rights in its certificate of incorporation.</p>
Change in Number of Directors on the Board	<p>Under California law, a change in the number of directors must generally be approved by the shareholders, but the board of directors may fix the exact number of directors within a stated range set forth in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws, if such range has been approved by the shareholders.</p> <p>The California Articles provide that the Board or the holders of a majority of the voting power of the outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote may fix the number of directors within a range between 5 to 9 directors.</p>	<p>The Delaware Certificate provides that no shareholder will be permitted to cumulate votes at any election of directors.</p> <p>Under the DGCL, the number of directors shall be fixed by or in the manner provided in the bylaws, unless the certificate of incorporation fixes the number of directors.</p>
Classified Board of Directors	<p>Under California law, a public company listed on NYSE or NASDAQ may create and elect a classified board.</p>	<p>The Delaware Certificate does not fix a number of directors. The Delaware Bylaws provide that the number of directors shall be determined exclusively pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the Board.</p> <p>Delaware law permits, but does not require, the adoption of a classified board of directors, pursuant to which the directors can be divided into as many as three classes with three-year staggered terms of office and with only one class of directors coming up for election each year.</p>
Shareholder Action by Written Consent	<p>Under the California Articles and California Bylaws, the directors of PICO are divided into three classes, as nearly equal in number as reasonably possible. At each annual meeting of shareholders, only one class of directors will be elected, and each class of director shall be elected for a three-year term.</p> <p>The California Bylaws provide that an action to be taken at any annual or special meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing shall be signed by the holders of outstanding shares having not less than the minimum number of votes required to authorize or take such action at such meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were</p>	<p>The Delaware Certificate and Delaware Bylaws provide for the same structure of classified board as currently set forth in the California Articles and California Bylaws, i.e., three classes with as nearly equal in number as reasonably possible, and each director is elected for a three-year term.</p> <p>The Delaware Certificate provides that any action required or permitted to be taken by the shareholders at any annual or special meeting of shareholders must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting and may not be taken by a written consent of or electronic transmission of shareholders in lieu of a meeting.</p>

present and voted; provided that, directors may not be elected by written consent except by unanimous written consent of all shares entitled to vote for the election of directors. However, directors may be elected by the written consent of holders of a majority of outstanding shares entitled to vote to fill a vacancy (unless such vacancy is created by removal) on the Board.

Vote Required to  
Elect Directors

Plurality of votes.

Plurality of votes.



Provision	PICO California	PICO Delaware
Filling Vacancy on the Board	<p>Under the California Bylaws, vacancies in the Board, including vacancies created by the removal of a director or an increase in the authorized number of directors, may be filled by a majority of the remaining Directors, provided that if the number of remaining Directors then in office is less than a quorum, such vacancy may be filled only by (a) the unanimous written consent of directors then in office, (b) majority vote by directors then in office at a duly held meeting, or (c) a sole remaining director.</p>	<p>Under the Delaware Bylaws, if the office of any director becomes vacant for any reason or any new directorship is created by any increase in the authorized number of directors, only a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or a sole remaining director may choose a successor or successors to fill the vacancy or newly created directorship.</p>
Interested Shareholder Transaction and Business Combination	<p>California law does not provide any specific restrictions on interested shareholders effecting a business combination.</p>	<p>Section 203 of DGCL prohibits, subject to certain exceptions, a Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with an interested shareholder (i.e., a shareholder acquiring 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock) for three years following the date that such shareholder becomes an interested shareholder without Board approval. Section 203 makes certain types of unfriendly or hostile corporate takeovers more difficult.</p>
Removal of Directors	<p>In general, under California law, any director, or the entire board of directors, may be removed, with or without cause, with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote. In the case of a corporation with cumulative voting or whose board is classified, however, no individual director may be removed (unless the entire board is removed) if the number of votes cast against such removal would be sufficient to elect the director under cumulative voting rules. In addition, shareholders holding at least ten percent (10%) of the outstanding shares of any class may bring suit to remove any director in case of fraudulent or dishonest acts or gross abuse of authority or discretion.</p>	<p>The DGCL provides that a director or the entire board of directors may be removed, with or without cause, by the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors, except that unless the certificate of incorporation otherwise provides, if the board is classified, the shareholder may effect such removal only for cause. Accordingly, because the Board will continue to be classified, following the Reincorporation, directors may be removed only for cause. Moreover, even if the Board was not classified, the Delaware Certificate and Delaware Bylaws provide that directors may be removed only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote at a meeting of the shareholders.</p>
Shareholder Vote Required to Approve Merger or Sale of Company	<p>California law generally requires that the holders of the outstanding shares representing a majority of the voting power of both the acquiring and target corporations approve a statutory merger. In addition, California law requires that a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of a corporation be approved by the holders of the outstanding shares representing</p>	<p>Similarly, Delaware law generally requires that the holders of the outstanding shares representing a majority of the voting power of both the acquiring and target corporations approve a statutory merger, and require that a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of a corporation be approved by the holders of the outstanding shares representing a majority of</p>

a majority of the voting power of the corporation selling its assets.

the voting power of the corporation selling its assets.

Provision	PICO California	PICO Delaware
50/90 Rule Restriction on Cash Mergers	<p>Under California law, a merger may not be consummated for cash if the purchaser owns more than 50% but less than 90% of the then outstanding shares of the California corporation being acquired unless either (i) all the shareholders consent, which is not practical for a public company or (ii) the California Commissioner of Corporations approves the merger.</p> <p>The 50/90 rule may make it more difficult for an acquiror to make an all cash acquisition that is opposed by a corporation's board of directors. Specifically, the 50/90 rule encourages an acquiror making an unsolicited tender offer to either tender for less than 50% of the outstanding shares or more than 90% of the outstanding shares. A purchase by the acquiror of less than 50% of the outstanding shares does not allow the acquiror to gain ownership of the two-thirds needed to approve a second step merger (which would be used to enable the acquiror to acquire 100% of the corporation's equity) and, therefore, creates risk for such an acquiror that such a favorable vote will not be obtained. Yet, a tender offer conditioned upon receipt of tenders from at least 90% of the outstanding shares also creates risk for the acquiror because it may be very difficult to receive tenders from holders of at least 90% of the outstanding shares. Consequently, it is possible that these risks would discourage some potential acquirors from pursuing an all cash acquisition that is opposed by the board of directors.</p>	<p>Delaware law does not have an analogous provision.</p>
Dividends and Repurchases of Shares	<p>Under California law, a corporation may redeem any or all shares which are redeemable at its option, provided that it gives proper notice as defined by statute or its articles of incorporation. When a corporation reacquires its own shares, those shares generally are restored to the status of authorized but unissued shares, unless the articles of incorporation prohibit the reissuance thereof. In addition, under California law, a corporation may not make any distribution to its shareholders unless either:</p>	<p>Delaware law is more flexible than California law with respect to the payment of dividends and implementing share repurchase programs. Delaware law generally provides that a corporation may redeem or repurchase its shares out of its surplus. In addition, a corporation may declare and pay dividends out of surplus or, if there is no surplus, out of net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or for the preceding fiscal year. Surplus is defined as the excess of a corporation's net assets (i.e., its total assets minus its total liabilities) over the capital</p>

- the corporation's retained earnings immediately prior to the proposed distribution equal or exceed the amount of the proposed distribution; or

- immediately after giving effect to the distribution, the corporation's assets (exclusive of goodwill, capitalized research and development expenses and deferred charges) would be at least equal to one and one fourth (1 1/4) times its liabilities (not including deferred taxes, deferred income and other deferred credits), and the corporation's current assets would be at least equal to its current liabilities (or one and one fourth (1 1/4) times its current liabilities if the average pre-tax and pre-interest expense earnings for the preceding two fiscal years were less than the average interest expense for such years).

associated with issuances of its common stock. Moreover, Delaware law permits a board of directors to reduce its capital and transfer such amount to its surplus.

Exclusive Forum  
Selection Provisions

The California Articles and Bylaws do not contain an exclusive forum selection provision.

The Delaware Certificate contains an exclusive forum selection provision that requires certain legal actions, including shareholder derivative lawsuits, to be adjudicated in the courts located in the State of Delaware.

Provision	PICO California	PICO Delaware
Elimination of Director Personal Liability for Monetary Damages	<p>California law may eliminate the personal liability of directors for monetary damages, except where such liability is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- intentional misconduct or knowing and culpable violation of law;</li> <li>- acts or omissions that a director believes to be contrary to the best interests of the corporation or its shareholders or that involve the absence of good faith on the part of the director;</li> <li>- receipt of an improper personal benefit;</li> <li>- acts or omissions that show reckless disregard for the director’s duty to the corporation or its shareholders, where the director in the ordinary course of performing a director’s duties should be aware of a risk of serious injury to the corporation or its shareholders;</li> <li>- acts or omissions that constitute an unexcused pattern of inattention that amounts to an abdication of the director’s duty to the corporation and its shareholders; or</li> <li>- transactions between the corporation and a director who has a material financial interest in such transaction, and liability for improper distributions, loans or guarantees.</li> </ul> <p>The California Articles eliminate the personal liability of directors to the corporation for monetary damages to the fullest extent permissible under California law.</p>	<p>Delaware law allows a corporation to include a provision in its certificate of incorporation which limits or eliminates the personal liability of a director for monetary damages arising from breaches of his or her fiduciary duties to the corporation or its shareholders, subject to certain exceptions. Such a provision may not, however, eliminate or limit director monetary liability for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- breaches of the director’s duty of loyalty to the corporation or its shareholders;</li> <li>- acts or omissions not in good faith or involving intentional misconduct or knowing violations of law;</li> <li>- the payment of unlawful dividends or unlawful stock repurchases or redemptions; or</li> <li>- transactions in which the director received an improper personal benefit.</li> </ul> <p>The Delaware Charter eliminates the personal liability of directors to the corporation for monetary damages to the fullest extent permissible under Delaware law.</p>
Indemnification	<p>Indemnification is permitted by California law, provided the requisite standard of conduct is met. California law requires indemnification when the indemnitee has defended the action successfully on the merits. Indemnification is permitted under California law only for acts taken in good faith and believed to be in the best interests of the company and its shareholders.</p> <p>Expenses incurred by an officer or director in defending an action may be paid in advance, if the director or officer undertakes to repay such amounts if it is ultimately determined that he</p>	<p>Indemnification is permitted by Delaware law, provided the requisite standard of conduct is met. Delaware law requires indemnification of expenses when the individual being indemnified has successfully defended any action on the merits or otherwise.</p> <p>Indemnification is permitted under Delaware law for acts in good faith and in a manner reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the company. Delaware law permits a corporation to provide indemnification in excess of that provided by statute.</p> <p>Delaware law generally permits indemnification of expenses, including attorneys’ fees, actually and reasonably incurred in the defense or settlement of a</p>

or she is not entitled to indemnification. California law authorizes a corporation to purchase indemnity insurance for the benefit of its officers, directors, employees and agents whether or not the corporation would have the power to indemnify against the liability covered by the policy.

derivative or third party action, provided there is a determination by a majority vote of a disinterested quorum of the directors, by independent legal counsel or by the shareholders that the person seeking indemnification acted in good faith and in a manner reasonably believed to be in the best interests of the corporation. Without court approval, however, no indemnification may be made in any derivative action in which such person is adjudged liable for negligence or misconduct. Expenses incurred by an officer or director in defending an action may be paid in advance, if the director or officer undertakes to repay such amounts if it is ultimately determined that he or she is not entitled to indemnification. Delaware law authorizes a corporation to purchase indemnity insurance for directors, officers and employees

Provision	PICO California	PICO Delaware
	<p>California law permits a corporation to provide rights to indemnification beyond those provided therein to the extent such additional indemnification is authorized in the corporation's articles of incorporation. Thus, if so authorized, rights to indemnification may be provided pursuant to agreements or bylaw provisions which make mandatory the permissive indemnification provided by California law.</p> <p>The California Certificate provides that PICO California is authorized to provide indemnification of agents (as defined in Section 317 of the California Corporations Code) through by-law provisions, agreements with agents, vote of shareholders, or otherwise, in excess of the indemnification otherwise permitted by Section 317 of the California Corporations Code, subject only to the limits set forth in Section 204 of the California Corporations Code with respect to actions for breach of duty to PICO California and its shareholders. The California Bylaws require indemnification to the fullest extent permissible under California law and includes additional substantive and procedural provisions to clarify the application of indemnification rights.</p>	<p>The Delaware Certificate and Bylaws authorize indemnification to the fullest extent permissible under Delaware law and include additional substantive and procedural provisions to clarify the application of indemnification rights.</p> <p>Specifically, the Delaware Bylaws clarify the indemnification that PICO Delaware provides to its directors, officers and other agents to provide that such indemnification is to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law except as specifically limited by the Bylaws. The Delaware Bylaws contain provisions further detailing what is meant by indemnified proceedings, reimbursable expenses and actions in an official capacity. In addition, the rights granted to indemnified persons to be advanced expenses incurred in defending a proceeding in advance of its final disposition have also been clarified to provide that PICO Delaware cannot impose on the indemnified person any conditions to the advancement of expenses or require from the indemnified person any undertakings regarding repayment other than an undertaking by or on behalf of the indemnified person to repay such amounts advanced if it shall ultimately be determined that he or she is not entitled to be indemnified by PICO Delaware. Further, provisions in the Delaware Bylaws indicate that PICO Delaware is not obligated to indemnify any person in connection with any proceeding under the enumerated circumstances described in the Bylaws. Other provisions provide a process for PICO Delaware's board of directors to determine that indemnification is proper in a particular circumstance, provide that the indemnification provided by the Delaware Bylaws is not exclusive of other indemnification that may be provided to the director or officer, authorize PICO Delaware to procure director and officer liability insurance and provide that the conduct of one indemnified person will not be imputed to another.</p>
Amendment of Bylaws	The California Bylaws may be amended or repealed by the Board or by the vote or written	The Delaware Bylaws may be amended by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members

consent of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote; provided, however, the authorized number of Directors may be changed only by an amendment of the California Articles.

of the Board or by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the shares issued and outstanding and entitled to vote at a meeting of the shareholders.

Amendment of  
Charter

The California Articles may be amended by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote.

The Delaware Certificate may generally be amended by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote. Certain provisions of the Delaware Certificate may only be amended by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the shares issued and outstanding and entitled to vote at a meeting of the shareholders.



Provision	PICO California	PICO Delaware
Dissolution	<p>Under California law, the holders of 50% or more of a corporation's total voting power may authorize the corporation's dissolution.</p>	<p>Under Delaware law, unless the board of directors approves the proposal to dissolve, the dissolution must be unanimously approved by all the shareholders entitled to vote on the matter. Only if the dissolution is initially approved by the board of directors may the dissolution be approved by a simple majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote. Under Delaware law, a corporation may include in its certificate of incorporation a supermajority voting requirement in connection with such a board initiated dissolution. No such supermajority voting requirement will be included in the Delaware Certificate.</p>

Provision Notice of Shareholder Proposals and Director Nominees	PICO California	PICO Delaware
	<p>The California Bylaws provide that for an annual meeting of shareholders, written notice of a shareholder’s intention to make business proposals or nominate persons for election to the Board of Directors must be delivered to the Company not later than the ninetieth (90th) day or earlier than the one hundred twentieth (120th) day prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year’s annual meeting. If an annual meeting of shareholders is held more than thirty (30) days before or more than sixty (60) days after the first anniversary of the preceding year’s annual meeting, notice by the shareholder must be delivered not earlier than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to such annual meeting and not later than the ninetieth (90th) day prior to such annual meeting or the tenth (10th) day following the Company’s first public announcement of the date of the annual meeting.</p> <p>If the Board of Directors has determined that directors will be elected at a special meeting of the shareholders, written notice of a shareholder’s intention to nominate persons for election to the Board of Directors before such special meeting must be delivered to the Company not later than the ninetieth (90th) day or earlier than the one hundred twentieth (120th) day prior to the special meeting or the tenth (10th) day following the Company’s first public announcement of the date of the special meeting.</p> <p>As to each person whom the shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a director the shareholder must provide all information relating to such person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for the election of directors in an election contest and such person’s written consent to being named in the proxy statement as a nominee and to serving as a director if elected. If the notice relates to any business (other than the nomination of persons for election as directors) that the shareholder proposes to bring before the meeting, the shareholder notice must include a brief description of the business to be brought before the meeting, the text of the</p>	<p>Our Delaware Bylaws will have identical time periods for notice of shareholder proposals and director nominees as that provided in our California Bylaws. The references to fiduciary duties under California law will be updated in the Delaware Bylaws to reference Delaware law. The Delaware Bylaws also specify in greater detail the information that is required to be included in the shareholder notice of director nominations or other business that the shareholder proposes to bring before the meeting, including, but not limited to, information about the proponent or nominating person, as the case may be, and information about the business proposed or the persons being nominated, as the case may be.</p>

proposal or business, the reasons for conducting such business at the meeting and any material interest in such business of such shareholder and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made. The shareholder notice for both director nominations and any other business to come before the meeting must include the name and address of the shareholder, information relating to the shareholder's beneficial and record ownership of shares of the Company's capital stock and any derivative positions or other arrangement, agreement or understanding with respect to the Company's securities, a representation that the shareholder is a holder of record and entitled to vote at the meeting and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting, and statements on whether the shareholder intends to deliver a proxy statement to holders of the Company's outstanding capital stock or solicit proxies in support of its proposal or nomination.

Provision	PICO California	PICO Delaware
Shareholder Rights Plan / Poison Pills	<p>The validity of shareholder rights plans or “poison pills” has never been definitively addressed by the California courts but there is reason to believe that a shareholder rights plan adopted by a California corporation would be at risk of being held to be invalid and inconsistent with California law. Different from Delaware, California law specifically provides that California corporations, such as PICO California, must treat equally all shareholders of the same class. For example, Section 203 of the California Corporations Code provides that “[e]xcept as specified in the articles or in any shareholders’ agreement, no distinction shall exist between classes or series of shares or the holders thereof.” Furthermore, Section 400(b) of the California Corporations Code provides that “[a]ll shares of any one class shall have the same voting, conversion and redemption rights and other rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, unless the class is divided into series.” A traditional shareholder rights plan could be seen as violating Sections 203 and 400(b) of the California Corporations Code because (i) it makes distinctions between holders of common stock based on their percentage ownership of stock, and (ii) all shares of common stock are not granted the same rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, since shareholders owning more than the specified threshold percentage of the common stock would lose the ability to exercise valuable rights under the shareholder rights plan. The uncertainty under California law relating to shareholder rights plans also extends to specialized forms of shareholder rights plans including, but not limited to, tax benefit preservation plans adopted by corporations to avoid having their net operating loss carryforwards limited under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.</p>	<p>The DGCL does not have a specific statutory provision expressly authorizing the adoption of shareholder rights plans or “poison pills.” However, Delaware courts have determined that Delaware law permits the adoption of a shareholder rights plan by a Delaware corporation’s board of directors. Further, on October 4, 2010, the Delaware Supreme Court affirmed the Delaware Chancery Court’s decision in <i>Selectica, Inc. v. Versata, Inc.</i>, C.A. No. 4241-VCN, 2010 WL 703062 (Feb. 26, 2010), upholding a board of directors’ adoption of an NOL “poison pill” with a 4.99% triggering threshold, designed to protect the usability of the corporation’s net operating losses.</p>

#### Interest of PICO’s Directors and Executive Officers in the Reincorporation

Our shareholders should be aware that certain of our directors and executive officers may have interests in the transaction that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of the shareholders generally. For example, the

Reincorporation may be of benefit to our directors and officers by reducing their potential personal liability and increasing the scope of permitted indemnification, by strengthening directors' ability to resist a takeover bid, and in other respects. The Board of Directors was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in reaching its decision to approve the Reincorporation and to recommend that our shareholders vote in favor of this proposal.

#### Accounting Consequences Associated with the Reincorporation

The consolidated financial condition and results of operations of PICO Delaware immediately after consummation of the Reincorporation will be substantially identical as those of PICO immediately prior to the consummation of the Reincorporation. We believe that there will be no material accounting impact as a result of the Reincorporation.

## Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion summarizes certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Reincorporation to holders of our common stock. The discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), regulations promulgated under the Code by the U.S. Treasury Department (including proposed and temporary regulations), rulings, current administrative interpretations and official pronouncements of the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), and judicial decisions, all as currently in effect and all of which are subject to differing interpretations or to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Such change could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences described below. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences described herein. No ruling from the IRS has been or will be sought with respect to any aspect of the transactions described herein.

This discussion is for general information only, and does not purport to discuss all potential tax effects of the Reincorporation. For example, it does not consider the effect of any applicable state, local, or non-U.S. tax laws, or any non-income tax laws (such as estate and gift tax laws). In addition, it does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may affect particular holders in light of their particular investment or tax circumstances, including, without limitation, holders subject to special tax rules, such as partnerships, subchapter S corporations or other entities that are “pass-through entities” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, banks, financial institutions, tax-exempt entities, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, trusts and estates, dealers in stocks, securities or currencies, traders in securities that have elected to use the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities, persons holding our common stock as part of an integrated transaction, including a “straddle,” “hedge,” “constructive sale,” or “conversion transaction,” persons whose functional currency for tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar, persons who acquired our common stock pursuant to the exercise of stock options or otherwise as compensation, persons whose common stock constitutes qualified business stock with the meaning of Section 1202 of the Code, and persons who are not “U.S. persons” as defined below. This summary also does not consider any alternative minimum or Medicare contribution tax considerations.

This discussion is directed solely to holders that hold our common stock as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code, which generally means as property held for investment. In addition, the following discussion only addresses “U.S. persons” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, generally defined as beneficial owners of our common stock who are:

- Individuals who are citizens or residents of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- Corporations (including an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any state of the United States or the District of Columbia;
- Estates the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source;
- Trusts if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of any such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of such trust; or
- Trusts in existence on August 20, 1996 that have valid elections in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as U.S. persons.

Holders of our common stock who are not covered by this summary, including partners of partnerships and owners of other pass-through entities holding our capital stock, should consult their own tax advisors.

This discussion does not purport to be a complete analysis of all of the Reincorporation’s tax consequences that may be relevant to holders. We urge you to consult your own tax advisor regarding your particular circumstances and the U.S. federal income and other federal tax consequences to you of the Reincorporation, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local, foreign or other tax jurisdiction and the possible effects of changes in U.S.

federal or other tax laws.

Subject to the caveats and qualifications noted above, we believe:

- The Reincorporation will constitute a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code;
- No gain or loss will be recognized by holders on the exchange of their PICO California common stock on receipt of PICO Delaware common stock pursuant to the Reincorporation;
- The aggregate tax basis of PICO Delaware common stock received by each holder will equal the aggregate tax basis of the PICO California common stock surrendered by such holder in exchange therefor; and
- The holding period of the PICO Delaware common stock received by each holder will include the period during which such holder held the PICO California common stock surrendered in exchange therefor.

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### Vote Required

California law requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of PICO California to approve the merger agreement pursuant to which PICO California and PICO Delaware would implement the Reincorporation. Approval of this reincorporation proposal will constitute approval of the merger agreement and therefore the Reincorporation itself. A vote in favor of the Reincorporation Proposal is also effectively a vote to approve the form of the Delaware Certificate and the Delaware Bylaws. If the shareholders approve the merger agreement and the Reincorporation is effected, the Delaware Certificate and the Delaware Bylaws will become the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of the surviving corporation.

To approve this proposal, a majority of our outstanding shares must vote “FOR” this proposal.

### Recommendation of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that shareholders vote FOR the adoption of the Reincorporation Proposal. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy holders named in each proxy will vote the shares represented thereby FOR the Reincorporation Proposal.



PROPOSAL NO. 5  
SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL TO  
ELECT DIRECTORS ANNUALLY

River Road Asset Management, LLC (“River Road”) has advised us that it intends to present the following resolution at the Annual Meeting. River Road has also informed us that, as of April 24, 2015, the date it submitted the resolution, it was the beneficial owner of 2,055,550 shares of our common stock. The address of River Road is 462 South Fourth Street, Suite 1600, Louisville, KY 40202.

We are not responsible for any of the contents of the language of River Road’s shareholder proposal. In accordance with applicable proxy regulations, the proposed resolution and River Road’s supporting statement are set forth below:

“That the shareholders of PICO HOLDINGS, INC. request its Board of Directors to take the steps necessary to eliminate classification of terms of the Board of Directors to require that all Directors stand for election annually. The Board declassification shall be completed in a manner that does not affect the unexpired terms of the previously-elected Directors.”

SUPPORTING STATEMENT BY RIVER ROAD

“Over the past several decades, shareholders have increasingly come to support the declassification of boards. According to the 2014 Spencer Stuart Board Index, 93% of S&P 500 companies have declassified their boards, up significantly from 55% in 2004.

The current practice of electing only one of its three classes of Directors annually for three-year terms is not in the best interest of the Company or its shareholders. Eliminating the staggered system increases accountability and gives shareholders the opportunity to express their views on the performance of each Director annually.

The proponent believes accountability by Directors is essential to owners of any company and annual election, or re-election, of all Directors can increase accountability. Additionally, given the low insider ownership by Directors at the Company, the proponent believes this mechanism must be present to ensure proper engagement of the Directors. We urge shareholders to vote FOR this proposal.”

STATEMENT OF THE PICO BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The PICO Board has considered the proposal set forth above relating to the declassification of the Board, and has determined not to support or oppose the proposal and to make no voting recommendation to shareholders. The proposal, which is advisory in nature, would constitute a recommendation to the Board if approved by shareholders. The PICO Board recognizes that staggered terms for directors is a controversial topic, and believes that there are valid arguments in favor of, and in opposition to, classified boards. The PICO Board wants to use this proposal as an opportunity for shareholders to express their views on this subject without being influenced by any recommendation the PICO Board might make.

Supporters of classified boards often argue, among other things, that a classified board can promote stability and continuity of leadership, and enhance a board’s ability to respond to certain types of takeover bids by making it more difficult for an unsolicited bidder to gain control of a company. Opponents of classified boards often make arguments such as those set forth above in the proponent’s supporting statement.

Approval of this proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of PICO's shares present at the Annual Meeting and entitled to vote on such matter. Such approval would not, by itself, eliminate the classified board. In order to eliminate the classified board, California law requires that the PICO Board and the holders of more than 50% of PICO's outstanding stock approve an amendment to PICO's Articles of Incorporation.

If shareholders approve the proposal at this year's Annual Meeting, the PICO Board will present for a vote of shareholders at next year's annual meeting an amendment to the California Articles of Incorporation, or if the Reincorporation Proposal is approved, the Delaware Certificate of Incorporation that, if approved, would eliminate the classified board.

If shareholders return a validly executed proxy solicited by the PICO Board, the shares represented by the proxy will be voted on this proposal in the manner specified by the shareholder. If shareholders do not specify the manner in which their shares represented by a validly executed proxy solicited by the PICO Board are to be voted with respect to this proposal, such shares will be counted as abstentions. Under California law, abstentions will have the same effect as a vote against the proposal.

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS IS NOT OPPOSING THIS PROPOSAL AND MAKES NO VOTING RECOMMENDATION TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PROPOSAL NO. 6  
AUTHORIZATION TO ADJOURN  
THE ANNUAL MEETING

If the Annual Meeting is convened and a quorum is present, but there are not sufficient votes to approve the Reincorporation Proposal, PICO's proxy holders may move to adjourn the Annual Meeting at that time in order to enable the PICO Board to solicit additional proxies. In that event, we will ask our shareholders to vote upon all proposals referenced herein other than the Reincorporation Proposal.

In this proposal, we are asking our shareholders to authorize the holder of any proxy solicited by the PICO Board to vote in favor of granting discretionary authority to the proxy holders, and each of them individually, to adjourn the Annual Meeting to another time and place, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in the event that there are not sufficient votes to approve the Reincorporation Proposal. If the shareholders approve the adjournment proposal, we could adjourn the Annual Meeting and any adjourned session of the Annual Meeting and use the additional time to solicit additional proxies, including the solicitation of proxies from shareholders that have previously voted. Among other things, approval of the adjournment proposal could mean that, even if we had received proxies representing a sufficient number of votes to defeat the Reincorporation Proposal, we could adjourn the Annual Meeting without a vote on such proposal and seek to convince our shareholders to change their votes in favor of such proposal.

If it is necessary to adjourn the Annual Meeting, no notice of the adjourned meeting is required to be given to shareholders, other than an announcement at the Annual Meeting of the time and place to which the Annual Meeting is adjourned, so long as the meeting is adjourned for thirty (30) days or less and no new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting. At the adjourned meeting, we may transact any business which might have been transacted at the original meeting.

Approval of this proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of PICO's shares present at the Annual Meeting and entitled to vote on such matter.

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE "FOR" THE  
AUTHORIZATION TO ADJOURN THE ANNUAL MEETING.

## EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION AND RELATED INFORMATION

### Compensation Discussion and Analysis

#### Overview

This CD&A discusses our executive compensation policies and how and why our Compensation Committee arrived at specific compensation decisions for the year ended December 31, 2014, for the following NEOs, whose compensation is set forth in the Summary Compensation Table and other compensation tables contained in this proxy statement:

1	John R. Hart	President and Chief Executive Officer
1	Maxim C.W. Webb	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary
1	John T. Perri	Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer
1	W. Raymond Webb	Vice President of Investments

We present our CD&A in the following sections:

1. Executive Summary. In this section, we highlight our business model and compensation philosophy and certain governance aspects of our executive compensation program.
2. Executive Compensation Program. In this section, we describe the Company's executive compensation philosophy and process and the material elements of our executive compensation program.  
2014 Executive Compensation Decisions. In this section, we provide an overview of our Compensation Committee's executive compensation decisions for 2014 and certain actions taken before or after 2014 when doing so enhances the understanding of our executive compensation program.
3. Other Executive Compensation Matters. In this section, we review certain governance aspects of our executive compensation program, the accounting and tax treatment of compensation and the relationship between our compensation program and risk.

#### Executive Summary

##### Our Business Model Drives our Compensation Philosophy and Programs

As a diversified holding company, we believe that we have a business model that is unique for a public company. To maximize long-term shareholder value, our strategic mission is to select and develop undervalued assets to achieve a superior return on net assets. To do this we:

- (i) evaluate, acquire and develop undervalued assets in strategic asset classes at valuations that we believe provide significant downside risk protection;
- (ii) enhance the value of those assets through our operational expertise, development activities, transaction structure and efficient use of capital; and
- (iii) attempt to achieve gains in book value per share through both operating returns and disposition of assets at appropriate times.

Asset dispositions frequently are several years following our acquisition of such assets. We are risk averse, using appropriate levels of debt in our investments, and we are focused on long-term returns. Because our business model focuses on long-term objectives rather than short-term earnings, our compensation arrangements are principally driven by increases in shareholder equity over the long-term.

This business strategy requires a management team that functions within an entrepreneurial culture with demonstrated expertise in asset and business acquisitions, investments in all types of securities (public and private) and financial management and business operations of acquired entities in local as well as international markets. Our management team must review, operate and manage a broad and diversified range of businesses, investments, assets, and operations that currently include water resources and storage, real estate, agribusiness and oil and gas, but may include related or unrelated businesses in the future. In addition, our management team must assist in setting strategic direction for each business and the company as a whole. This team is also responsible for seeking and investigating new investment and acquisition opportunities as well as coordinating and maintaining good investor relations.

We have a simple compensation philosophy, which is to hire good people and pay them for performance that is measured by increases in shareholder value. We define “good people” as individuals who are smart, resourceful, experienced, hardworking, and ethical. A relatively small number of people have been part of the core team of executives responsible for driving our performance over the long-term. Our CEO and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) have been with the Company for over 18 years and our other NEOs have all been with the Company for over 15 years. Our CEO was instrumental in restructuring the Company and developing and implementing our business model. Our small management team provides for more efficient decision making and greater accountability.

Although we may pay out on our incentive compensation awards in a particular year, this compensation is a result of years of cumulative efforts that are recognized when there is a monetization event. This practice more closely aligns the compensation of our executive officers with our corporate objectives and risk tolerance.

#### Corporate Governance Highlights

What we do	What we don't do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ü Design executive compensation program to align pay with performance so that a significant portion of compensation is "at-risk" based on corporate performance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ý No excessive change in control severance payments</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ü Use multi-year vesting requirements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ý No hedging or pledging by executive officers or directors</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ü Use performance-based vesting requirements for equity incentives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ý No overlapping metrics for cash and equity incentives</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ü Maintain stock ownership guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ý No tax gross-ups</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ü Provide "double-trigger" change in control benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ý No excessive prerequisites</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ü Maintain claw back policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ý No repricing of underwater stock options</li> </ul>

#### Executive Compensation Program

##### Our Compensation Philosophy

Our compensation philosophy is based on retaining our long-tenured executive team that is instrumental to our success. Our CEO and CFO have been with the Company for over 18 years and our other NEOs have all been with the Company for over 15 years. We consider retention of our key executives important because it could be very disruptive and costly for our business if we needed to replace any of our key executives. Our CEO was instrumental in restructuring the Company and developing and implementing our business model. Our other NEOs (as well as the senior executives of our businesses) are his handpicked team that has assisted our CEO in successfully executing our business strategy, in many cases for over a decade. They have acquired a valuable and specific skill set over the years with us that we would have a difficult time replacing.

Our executive compensation program is designed to retain our executive officers and, when warranted based on successful performance, reward them for achieving superior growth in book value per share with moderate risk. One way we measure our success is by the long-term growth in our book value per share. In structuring our cash incentive award program, we use the growth in our book value per share because that metric focuses our management team on overall business growth and long-term profitability and directly influences shareholder value. As our book value per share declined in the year ended 2014, none of our NEOs earned a cash incentive award. Additionally, we use changes in our stock price as a metric for measuring our long-term performance. Our CEO and other NEOs have been awarded stock based compensation in the form of service vesting restricted stock units (“RSU”), performance-based price-contingent stock options (“Performance-Based Options”), and prior to 2007 in the form of stock-settled

appreciation rights (“SAR”). Their compensation is, therefore, closely aligned to the long-term growth in our stock price.

Because of the relatively infrequent timing of our asset monetization transactions, we do not have a short-term focus on earnings. As a result, we do not believe that short-term measures are useful in evaluating our financial performance or compensating our executives. Although we may pay out on our incentive compensation awards in a particular year, this compensation is a result of years of cumulative efforts that are recognized when there is a monetization event. This practice more closely aligns the compensation of our executive officers with our corporate objectives and risk tolerance.



## The Role of the Compensation Committee in Determining Executive Compensation

Our executive compensation program is subject to a thorough process that includes Compensation Committee review and approval of program design and practices; the advice of an independent third-party compensation consultant engaged by the Compensation Committee; and consistently applied practices with respect to incentive compensation. The Company's compensation program is intended to be equitable, accountable, transparent and shareholder-centric.

Our Compensation Committee is composed of "outside directors" within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code and "non-employee directors" within the meaning of Exchange Act Rule 16b-3, who also meet the independence requirements of the NASDAQ Global Market. The Compensation Committee is responsible for assuring that all of our executive compensation decisions are developed, implemented and administered in a way that supports our fundamental philosophy that a significant portion of executive compensation is linked to our performance. To this end, the Compensation Committee oversees and administers all of our executive compensation plans and policies, administers our 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (including reviewing and approving grants of awards under the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan), and annually reviews and approves the individual elements of the NEOs' total compensation packages.

## Management Interaction with Committee

In carrying out its responsibilities, our Compensation Committee works with members of our management team, including our CEO. The management team assists our Compensation Committee by providing information on Company and individual performance, market data, and management's perspective and recommendations on compensation matters. Our Compensation Committee solicits and reviews the CEO's recommendations and proposals with respect to annual cash compensation adjustments, equity incentive awards, program structures, and other compensation-related matters (other than for the CEO). Our Compensation Committee uses the CEO's recommendations and proposals as one of many factors in reviewing and approving the compensation for the Company's NEOs (other than the CEO) and direct reports to the CEO. Our Compensation Committee meets in executive session to set the compensation of our CEO.

## Use of Independent Compensation Consultant

Our Compensation Committee engages an independent compensation consultant to provide the Committee with information, recommendations, and other advice relating to executive compensation. For fiscal 2014, the Committee engaged Compensia to serve as the independent compensation advisor. Compensia serves at the discretion of the Committee and regularly meets with the Committee, both with and without management present.

In fiscal 2014, Compensia regularly participated in Committee meetings and provided assistance to the Committee, including:

- ü Review and analysis related to our executive officers' base salaries, annual cash incentive compensation, and equity incentive compensation levels and plan structures;
- ü Assessment of industry trends, corporate governance and legislative environment;
  - ü Develop "tally sheets" to provide a comprehensive view of our executive officers' total compensation arrangements, including cash compensation (fixed and variable), equity incentive compensation (past awards and the current and projected values of these awards), and post-employment obligations (severance and change-of control-benefits);
- ü Review of equity compensation design and strategy; and
- ü Review of the Compensation Discussion & Analysis.

In fiscal 2014, Compensia was not engaged by management to provide any services to the Company. The Committee reviewed Compensia's independence in fiscal 2014 and found that there were no conflicts of interest.

## Use of Market Data

For purposes of comparing our executive compensation against the competitive market, our Compensation Committee utilizes two sets of peer groups. Our primary peer group consists of 12 companies that we believe most closely match us in terms of business structure and were within our desired range for gross assets and market capitalization. Our secondary peer group consists of 20 companies from the broader financial industry that were within our desired range for gross assets and market capitalization. We use the primary peer group to provide us compensation information for companies most like us. However, because of the limited number of companies we could identify, we use the broader group to provide a more general understanding of compensation levels and design for financial companies. We limit peer companies to a range of between 50% and 200% of our gross assets and market capitalization at the time we review the peers. The Committee reviews the Company's peer groups at least annually and makes adjustments to its composition, taking into account changes in both the Company's business and the businesses of the companies in the peer group.

Our primary peer group consisted of the following 12 companies:

Biglari Holdings	Hercules Technology Growth Cap	MCG Capital
Blackstone Mortgage Trust	ICG Group	Otter Tail
Capital Southwest	KCAP Capital	Safeguard Scientifics
Harris & Harris Group	Main Street Capital	Triangle Capital

Our secondary peer group consisted of the following 20 companies:

Biglari Holdings	GFI Group	MCG Capital
Calamos Asset Management	Green Dot	Otter Tail
Capital Southwest	Greenhill & Co	Piper Jaffray
Cowen Group	Hercules Technology Growth Cap	Safeguard Scientifics
Encore Capital Group	HFF	Triangle Capital
Evercore Partners	Ladenburg Thalmann Financial	World Acceptance
FBR & Co	Main Street Capital	

To analyze the compensation practices of the peer group companies, Compensia gathered data from public filings. This market data, consisting of the peer proxy data was then used as a reference point for the Committee to assess the Company's current compensation levels in the course of its deliberations on compensation forms and amounts. Our Compensation Committee also considered how much hedge funds or private equity groups would receive as fees if it had the same amount of assets under management as our gross assets, because our key executives may have opportunities in the hedge fund and private equity industry. Understanding the fee structure of hedge funds and private equity provides the Committee an additional data point on the competitiveness of our executive compensation program.

## Determining the Amount of Compensation for Our NEOs

The amount of compensation we provide our NEOs is intended to be:

Reasonable and appropriate for our business needs and circumstances. Our Compensation Committee considers as reference points for comparative purposes compensation practices of other public companies as well as hedge funds where our executives could find employment. While we develop peer groups for reviewing market practices, because of our unique business model, we use the peer groups for informational purposes and do not target specific benchmark percentiles.

Internally fair and equitable relative to roles, responsibilities and work relationships. Management and the Compensation Committee may consider certain business and individual factors to evaluate internal fairness and equity. We do not attempt to establish specific internal relationships among the NEOs.

Variable from year-to-year based on the Company's performance ("pay-for-performance"). Our annual cash incentive program and equity incentive awards deliver compensation to our NEOs when we achieve our financial objective of growing book value per share and the price of our stock appreciates above the value of the equity based award.

Reflective of the lean management structure we employ. We have a limited set of executives and staff running our operations. This keeps our overall corporate overhead at reasonable levels, but also demands more from our team. The Compensation Committee takes into account the overall cost savings of our model when considering compensation.

Focused on retaining the core team of executives. Retention of our core team of executives is critical to our business strategy, because the loss of any executive will require significant resources to replace. The Compensation Committee considers the retention of the executives when designing the executive compensation program.

### Key Components of Our NEO Compensation Program

This table includes the principal components of our pay-for-performance approach.

Component	Purpose	Form	Pay-for-Performance	Comment
Base salary	Provide sufficient competitive pay to attract and retain experienced and successful executives.	Cash	Adjustments to base salary consider individual performance, contributions to the business, competitive practices and internal comparisons.	Annual fixed cash compensation. Base salary reflects the employee's level of responsibility, expertise, skills, knowledge and experience. For our CEO, base salary is fixed for the term of his employment agreement, subject to annual cost of living adjustments. For our other NEOs, base salary is reviewed on an annual basis.
Cash incentive	Encourage and reward contributions to our financial results. Engage executives in execution of our business strategy. Emphasize accountability for results.	Cash	The potential award amount varies with the degree to which we increase our book value per share in comparison to the performance of the S&P 500 over a five-year period.	Annual variable cash compensation. The Compensation Committee determines and approves the actual amount earned after the close of the fiscal year.
Equity incentive	Encourage and reward building long-term shareholder value, employment retention and company stock ownership. Align executives with shareholder interests and retain executive officers through long-term vesting.	RSU and Performance-Based Options	RSU retain executives and align them with shareholders' interests by awarding a fixed number of shares upon vesting. Performance-Based Options reward building long-term shareholder value (see equity compensation section for a more detailed description of Performance-Based Options).	The Compensation Committee, at its sole discretion, determines the value of stock-based awards granted each year. We require stock ownership through stock ownership guidelines applicable to our CEO, CFO and other designated executive officers.



We also provide the following compensation and benefit programs to our executives, many of which are broadly available to all of our employees:

Component	Objectives and Basis	Form
Retirement benefits	Retain and recruit our executive officers.	401(k) plan. Provides a tax-deferred means to save for retirement. The NEOs have the opportunity to participate in this Section 401(k) plan on the same basis as all of our other employees.
Deferred compensation opportunity	Retain and recruit our executive officers by offering them an opportunity to defer income tax on amounts deferred.	Non-qualified deferred compensation plan. We do not make any matching or other contributions to the nonqualified deferred compensation plan. The amounts deferred under the plan are credited with interest, earnings, appreciation, losses and depreciation based on the performance of equities, bonds or cash selected by the participants, and are held in a grantor trust, the assets of which are subject to the claims of our creditors.
Insurance and other benefits	Provide for the safety and wellness of all of our employees, including our executive officers.	These benefits include health insurance, life insurance, dental insurance, vision insurance, and disability insurance, which are available to all employees, including our NEOs, on a nondiscriminatory basis.
Termination and severance benefits	Retain and recruit our executive officers.	Various, including cash and accelerated vesting of equity incentives in certain circumstances.

#### 2014 Executive Compensation Decisions

##### Say-on-Pay Vote

At our 2014 Annual Shareholder Meeting, 82.8% of our shareholders voted in favor of our non-binding, advisory vote on our executive compensation program. Our Compensation Committee considered the results of the vote and reviewed feedback we have received on our executive compensation program along with the reports of Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”) and Glass Lewis and determined that there were no issues with our current executive compensation program and therefore our Compensation Committee did not make any changes to our compensation program as a result of the 2014 vote.

##### Assessment of 2014 Executive Officer Compensation

During 2014, the Compensation Committee performed a formal assessment of our executive compensation program with assistance from its independent executive compensation consulting firm, Compensia. As explained in greater detail in the following section, we took the following actions regarding executive compensation in 2014:

- Our CEO, CFO, and V.P. of Investments received a base salary increase to reflect cost of living adjustments and our Chief Accounting Officer (“CAO”) received a 34.5% increase to reflect a market based adjustment;
- None of our executive officers earned a cash incentive award in 2014 under our incentive plan; and
- We granted equity compensation awards to certain of our NEOs consisting of both RSU and Performance-Based Options. In order for the Performance-Based Options to be exercisable, the Company’s stock price must be at least

125% of the Company's stock price at the grant date for a period of at least 30 trading days.

2014 Cash Compensation

Base Salary: At the beginning of 2014, we increased the base salaries of our CEO, CFO, and V.P. of Investments by 0.9% as a cost of living adjustment and increased the base salary of our CAO by 34.5% to reflect a market based adjustment.

Officer	2013 Salary	2014 Increase	2014 Salary
John R. Hart	\$2,094,482	0.9	% \$2,113,000
Maxim C.W. Webb	\$525,789	0.9	% \$530,500
John T. Perri	\$297,413	34.5	% \$400,000
W. Raymond Webb	\$249,489	0.9	% \$251,700



**Cash Incentive Awards:** We provide cash incentive awards that are based on the Company's increase in book value in comparison to a five-year annualized total return of the Standard & Poor's 500. While we evaluate performance annually, the metrics relate to our long-term performance, rather than a short-term focus on annual earnings. This is because changes in our book value may only be realized when we sell an investment after many years of work in developing it. Accordingly, these awards motivate our executive officers and align their interests with our business strategy and thus, the interests of our shareholders.

In order to receive a payment, annual growth in our book value per share has to exceed a threshold level of 80% of the Standard & Poor's 500's annualized total return for the previous five calendar years. We tie our cash incentive awards to the five-year average of the Standard & Poor's 500 index in order to emphasize long-term performance and to pay for relative performance that is better than the general market. We believe that this approach closely aligns our executive officers' pay with our corporate objectives and risk tolerance.

Our CEO's employment agreement provides for a cash bonus when our growth in annual book value per share exceeds 80% of the Standard & Poor's 500's annualized total return for the previous five calendar years. If our growth in book value per share in a fiscal year exceeds the threshold level, our CEO will receive 7.5% of the increase in book value per share multiplied by the number of shares of our common stock outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year.

In addition, our Board of Directors has determined to provide Messrs. M. Webb and Perri with an annual incentive award equal to each of their base salaries multiplied by the ratio of the annual incentive compensation payments paid to our CEO to our CEO's base salary. For example, if our CEO's total incentive compensation payments equal 50% of his base salary, each of these NEOs is eligible to receive an incentive compensation award equal to 50% of his base salary. As a result, the incentive compensation opportunity for each of these two NEOs is based on the same growth in book value per share metric that is applicable to our CEO.

In 2014, our book value per share declined and as a result, none of our NEOs received an annual incentive compensation award for 2014.

#### 2014 Equity Incentives

Under the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, which was approved by shareholders in 2014, the Compensation Committee may award to participants various forms of equity-based incentives, including SAR, Performance-Based Options, restricted stock, RSU, performance awards, deferred compensation awards, and other stock-based awards.

Historically, the Company has not made annual awards of equity incentives. Rather, we have granted equity incentive awards periodically every several years. In accordance with our equity incentive program, we did not grant any equity incentive awards to our NEOs in 2013, 2012 and 2011, because we granted a multi-year award in 2010. Consequently, when we have made such awards, for example in 2010, this has resulted in the appearance that we granted equity incentive compensation at levels in excess of the companies in our peer group. Under SEC rules, equity incentive awards must be reported at their grant date value in the year of grant regardless of the vesting period for the award or the frequency of the grants. To address concerns from our institutional investors and their advisers and better align with the prevailing market practice, we commenced a program in 2014 to make annual grants (in smaller amounts than a multi-year award) with at least one-half of the exercisability of the award tied to performance-based criteria.

The Compensation Committee determined that an appropriate form of equity incentive compensation for our NEOs should be comprised of a mix of equity awards with at least one-half of the awards, based on their approximate grant date accounting value, consisting of Performance-Based Options and the remainder consisting of service-vesting RSU, which vest annually in four equal installments. Performance-Based Options are granted with exercise prices at the fair

market value of our stock on the grant date and will have a typical three year vesting schedule, but, in addition, must achieve a stock price target in order to be exercisable. For example, if we were to grant a stock option with a stock price contingency of 125% of the grant date stock price and our stock price was \$20 on the grant date, then (i) the exercise price of the option would be \$20; (ii) the option would vest ratably over three years; and (iii) to be exercisable, the average stock price for thirty trading days would need to be equal to or more than \$25 per share. Once the stock achieved this stock price target the stock option would be exercisable to the extent vested and any portion of the option that was not vested at the time the price target was met, would be exercisable as it vested. The price target needs to be achieved once for the option to be exercisable and later declines in the stock price below the price target (\$25 per share in our example) would not affect the exercisability of the option. We believe these price-contingent stock options align the executives with the shareholders and provide the long-term focus we strive for in our executive compensation program and provide a reasonable reward to our executives for a 25% increase in our market capitalization from the option grant date.

Named Executive Officer	Performance-Based Options		RSU	Total Value	
	Options Granted	Grant Date Fair Value	RSU Granted	Grant Date Fair Value	
John R. Hart	285,714	\$1,475,705	71,429	\$1,393,580	\$2,869,285
Maxim C.W. Webb	95,238	\$837,881	23,810	\$464,533	\$1,302,414
John T. Perri	72,381	\$636,791	18,095	\$353,033	\$989,824

#### Other Executive Compensation Matters

#### Shareholder Engagement

We engage with our shareholders to see if they have any concerns with our executive compensation program and corporate governance policies. After receiving significant shareholder feedback in 2011, we enacted a set of policy changes in 2012, which are described below, and we strive to adopt best-practice executive compensation policies. Subsequent to the policy changes in 2012, we continue to have dialog with our shareholders regarding stock-based compensation.

#### Claw Back Policy

In 2012 we adopted a policy that would require our CEO, CFO and other designated executive officers, to repay to us the amount of any annual cash incentive received to the extent that:

- The amount of such payment was based on the achievement of certain financial results that were subsequently the subject of a restatement that occurs within 12 months of such payment;
- The executive officer had engaged in theft, dishonesty or intentional falsification of our documents or records that resulted in the obligation to restate our financial results; and
- A lower annual cash incentive would have been paid to the executive officer based upon the restated financial results.

The Compensation Committee is responsible for the interpretation and enforcement of this repayment policy. We intend to amend our repayment policy to comply with any additional requirements of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 after the SEC adopts regulations implementing those requirements.

#### Stock Ownership Guidelines

Our stock ownership guidelines for our CEO, CFO and other executive officers designated by the Compensation Committee help ensure that those officers maintain an equity stake in the Company, and by doing so, appropriately link their interests with those of other shareholders. We also have stock ownership guidelines for our non-employee directors, which are addressed below with the discussion of director compensation. These ownership guidelines count shares actually owned, vested deferred stock units, and 50% of the vested stock options and SAR towards the equity ownership requirement. Until the applicable stock ownership guideline is met, the officer is required to retain 25% of the net shares received as a result of the exercise of the Company's stock options or SAR and receipt of RSU. Each of our executive officers are in compliance with the guidelines.

The guidelines are as follows:

Role	Ownership Guideline
CEO	lesser of 275,000 shares or 3x base salary
CFO	lesser of 18,000 shares or 1x base salary
Other designated executive officers	lesser of 10,000 shares or 1x base salary

### Termination and Change in Control

We provide certain termination of employment payments and benefits to our NEOs. We provide these payments and benefits to help retain and recruit our NEOs, which is one of the primary objectives of our executive compensation program. We believe that providing these benefits allows our NEOs to focus on our business and what is in the best interests of our shareholders regardless of the potential impact on them personally. Our Compensation Committee determined the level of benefits based on a review of the market by our independent compensation consultant, the recommendations of management and considering the nature of our business and executive compensation program.

All stock-based awards for our executives provide that the unvested equity awards assumed by a buyer in the event of a change of control would not automatically accelerate at the close of the transaction (a “single trigger”) and instead the vesting would only accelerate if there was a qualifying termination following the change in control (i.e., “double trigger” treatment of unvested awards).

See “Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control” for a more detailed description of our termination and change in control benefits for the NEOs.

#### Tax and Accounting Treatment of Compensation

Under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, annual compensation in excess of \$1 million to each of a company’s CEO and three other most highly compensated executive officers, not including the CFO, (the “covered employees”) is not deductible as compensation expense for United States federal income tax purposes. However, certain types of compensation, including performance-based compensation, may be exempt from this limit if the material terms of the performance goals under which the compensation is to be paid have been disclosed to, and subsequently approved by the shareholders, and the additional requirements for exemption have been satisfied. In structuring the annual and equity incentive awards for our NEOs, the Company considers Section 162(m) and how compensation must be structured to be qualifying “performance-based compensation.” In its discretion, the Company may try to qualify compensation as “performance-based”, but may also pay compensation that does not qualify as “performance-based” if the Committee determines that form of compensation is in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders.

To enable the Company to provide incentive compensation to its covered employees that may qualify for full federal income tax deductibility, we submitted a Performance Incentive Plan (“Plan”) to shareholders in 2013, which shareholders approved. By approving the Plan, the shareholders approved, among other things, the participant eligibility requirements, the performance criteria upon which incentive awards may be based, and the maximum dollar amount of compensation that may be paid to any participant for each fiscal year contained in the performance period applicable to an incentive award.

Under Internal Revenue Code Section 409A, a nonqualified deferred compensation plan, must comply with certain requirements related to the timing of deferral and distribution decisions, otherwise amounts deferred under the plan could be included in gross income when earned and be subject to additional penalty taxes. We administer our equity plans and equity awards in accordance with Section 409A requirements.

#### Compensation Risk Management

The Compensation Committee considered the risk in our compensation programs and practices and determined:

- 1 Our focus is on long-term growth with reasonable leverage, and this philosophy is conducive to minimizing compensation related risks;
- 1 Our incentive plans are well designed, effectively administered, focused on relevant performance measures;
- 1 Our plans are reasonable with respect to potential compensation levels;
- 1 The elements of our compensation plan are appropriately weighted in our overall mix that achieves a balance of focus between operating results and strategic results;
- 1 Base salaries for executive officers are sufficiently competitive to eliminate the need for them to take unnecessary risk in order to earn large incentives necessary to provide adequate cash compensation;
- 1 Equity-based compensation levels are competitive and sufficient to provide a balanced focus between short- and long-term priorities and results and does not encourage the taking of short-term risks at the expense of long-term results; and

1 Our insider trading policies, independent oversight by the Compensation Committee, and our stock ownership guidelines and “claw back policy” mitigate any potential risks in our compensation programs.

Based on this review, the Compensation Committee concluded that our compensation policies, plans, and practices do not encourage unnecessary or unreasonable risk-taking and do not encourage executives or employees to take risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

#### Compensation Committee Report

The following report of the Compensation Committee shall not be deemed to be “soliciting material” or to otherwise be considered “filed” with the SEC, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into such filing.

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed the foregoing CD&A with management. Based on that review and discussion, the Compensation Committee has recommended to the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors has approved, that the CD&A be included in this Proxy Statement.

#### Compensation Committee:

Carlos C. Campbell, Chair  
 Robert G. Deuster  
 Kristina M. Leslie  
 Michael J. Machado

#### Compensation Tables and Narrative Disclosures

The following tables, narrative disclosures and footnotes describe the total compensation and benefits for our NEOs for fiscal 2014. The values presented in the tables do not always reflect the actual compensation received by our NEOs during the fiscal year because some portion of an NEO’s compensation may have been deferred pursuant to our nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

#### Summary Compensation Table

The following table presents information concerning the compensation of the NEOs for services during 2014, 2013, and 2012. The SEC’s current executive compensation disclosure rules require us to value stock awards and option awards reported in the following table using the grant date fair value of the awards, rather than using the amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes to value these awards.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards <sup>(1)</sup>	Option Awards <sup>(1)</sup>	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	All Other Compensation	Total Compensation
John R. Hart, CEO	2014	\$2,113,000		\$1,393,580	\$1,475,705		\$ 40,300	\$ 5,022,585
President & Chief Executive Officer	2013	\$2,094,482					\$ 39,700	\$ 2,134,182
	2012	\$2,059,471					\$ 39,000	\$ 2,098,471
Maxim C. W. Webb, CFO	2014	\$530,500		\$464,533	\$837,881		\$ 40,300	\$ 1,873,214
	2013	\$525,789					\$ 47,949	\$ 573,738

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer & Secretary	2012	\$517,000			\$39,000	\$556,000
John T. Perri, CAO	2014	\$400,000	\$353,033	\$636,791	\$40,300	\$1,430,124
Vice President & Chief Accounting Officer	2013	\$297,413	\$125,000		\$41,016	\$463,429
	2012	\$288,750			\$39,000	\$327,750
W. Raymond Webb	2014	\$251,700			\$34,829	\$286,529
Vice President, Investments	2013	\$249,489			\$35,768	\$285,257
	2012	\$245,319			\$33,438	\$278,757

(1) The reported values reflect the aggregate grant date fair value computed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board, Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718. As these values reflect the aggregate grant date fair value, they do not necessarily correspond to the actual value that may be recognized. The assumptions that we made to determine the value of our awards for accounting purposes are described in detail under the section titled Stock-Based Compensation in Note 10 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 16, 2015.

(2) Amounts in this column include contributions made by the Company on behalf of the NEOs to the 401(k) plan and health savings accounts. It also includes amounts for service awards paid in the Company's stock and expense reimbursements.

## Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table presents information regarding the equity-based awards granted to the NEOs during 2014.

Name	Grant Date and Date of Committee Action	Number of Shares of Stock or Units	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards
John R. Hart				
Restricted Stock Units <sup>(1)</sup>	11/14/2014	71,429	\$ 19.51	\$ 1,393,580
Performance-Based Options <sup>(2)</sup>	11/14/2014	285,714	\$ 19.51	\$ 1,475,705
Total		357,143		\$ 2,869,285
Maxim C.W. Webb				
Restricted Stock Units <sup>(1)</sup>	11/14/2014	23,810	\$ 19.51	\$ 464,533
Performance-Based Options <sup>(2)</sup>	11/14/2014	95,238	\$ 19.51	\$ 837,881
Total		119,048		\$ 1,302,414
John T. Perri				
Restricted Stock Units <sup>(1)</sup>	11/14/2014	18,095	\$ 19.51	\$ 353,033
Performance-Based Options <sup>(2)</sup>	11/14/2014	72,381	\$ 19.51	\$ 636,791
Total		90,476		\$ 989,824

Represents RSU granted under the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan. The aggregate grant date fair value of these awards was computed based on the closing price of the Company's stock on the date of grant. These awards are

(1) subject to the NEOs continued employment or service with us. These RSU will vest annually in four equal installments beginning on November 14, 2015, and may also vest earlier in connection with certain terminations of employment.

Represents Performance-Based Options granted under the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan. The aggregate grant date fair value of these options was computed using a Monte Carlo model. The Performance-Based Options contain a market condition based on the achievement of a stock price target during the contractual term and vest monthly

(2) over a three year period. The vested portion of the options may be exercised only if the 30-trading-day average closing sales price of the Company's common stock equals or exceeds 125% of the grant date stock price. The stock price contingency may be met any time before the options expire and it only needs to be met once for the Performance-Based Options to remain exercisable for the remainder of the term.

## Pension Benefits and Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Plans

We do not maintain any qualified or non-qualified defined benefit pension plans. Our executive officers, however, may make voluntary deferrals of salary, bonus and other cash compensation through our non-qualified deferred compensation plan. We do not make any matching or other contributions to the non-qualified deferred compensation plan. Amounts deferred under the plan therefore have already been earned, but participating executive officers have chosen to defer receipt of the cash payment under the terms of the plan.

Each NEO who chooses to defer compensation under our non-qualified deferred compensation plan may elect, in accordance with Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code, to receive payment in the form of a lump sum on a date certain or on separation from service, or in the form of up to 10 substantially equal annual installments beginning on a certain date or separation from service. Payment will automatically be made in a lump sum upon an executive officer's death. Payment under the plan may also be made in connection with an unforeseeable emergency or certain terminations of the plan.



Amounts deferred under the non-qualified deferred compensation plan are credited with interest, earnings, appreciation, losses and depreciation based on the performance of the investments held in the plan. Each individual participant bears their own market risk and reward for their own deferrals under the plan.

## Non-qualified Deferred Compensation

The following table presents information regarding the contributions to and earnings on NEOs deferred compensation balances during 2014, and also shows the total deferred amounts for the NEOs at the end of 2014.

Name	Executive Contributions In 2014	Registrant Contributions In 2014	Aggregate Earnings In 2014 <sup>(1)</sup>	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions	Aggregate Balance at December 31, 2014 <sup>(1)</sup>
John R. Hart			\$957,678		\$18,599,166
Maxim C.W. Webb			\$230,558		\$3,027,732
John T. Perri			\$76,556	\$221,282	\$545,477
W. Raymond Webb			\$14,310	\$199,852	\$1,927,133
	—	—	\$1,279,102	\$421,134	\$24,099,508

The balances shown in this table represent compensation previously reported in the Summary Compensation Table, except for amounts attributable to aggregate earnings, which are not reportable in the Summary Compensation Table because we do not provide above market or preferential earnings on non-qualified deferred compensation.

## Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following tables provide information on the outstanding equity awards for the NEOs as of December 31, 2014.

Name	Option Awards		Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date	Stock Awards	
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable			Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested
John R. Hart						
SAR <sup>(1)</sup>	838,356		\$33.76	12/12/2015		
SAR <sup>(1)</sup>	419,178		\$42.71	8/2/2017		
Performance-Based Options <sup>(2)</sup>	7,936	277,778	\$19.51	6/14/2019		
RSU <sup>(3)</sup>					71,429	\$1,346,437
Maxim. C.W. Webb						
SAR <sup>(1)</sup>	163,799		\$33.76	12/12/2015		
SAR <sup>(1)</sup>	17,292		\$42.71	8/2/2017		
Performance-Based Options <sup>(2)</sup>	2,645	92,593	\$19.51	11/14/2024		
RSU <sup>(3)</sup>					23,810	\$448,819
John T. Perri						
SAR <sup>(1)</sup>	30,000		\$33.76	12/12/2015		
SAR <sup>(1)</sup>	30,000		\$42.71	8/2/2017		
Performance-Based Options <sup>(2)</sup>	2,010	70,371	\$19.51	11/14/2024		
RSU <sup>(3)</sup>					18,095	\$341,091
W. Raymond Webb						
SAR <sup>(1)</sup>	48,000		\$33.76	12/12/2015		
SAR <sup>(1)</sup>	20,000		\$42.71	8/2/2017		

Represents SAR held by each NEO as of December 31, 2014. The actual number of shares to be issued to an NEO who exercises a SAR will be based on the net exercise value (that is, the market price per share of our stock (1) on the date of exercise, minus the exercise price) times the number of SAR exercised, minus applicable taxes withheld in the form of shares. At December 31, 2014, none of the outstanding SAR held by our NEOs were in-the-money.

Represents Performance-Based Options granted on November 14, 2014, pursuant to our 2014 Equity Incentive Plan. The Performance-Based Options contain a market condition based on the achievement of a stock price target during the contractual term and vest monthly over a three year period. The vested portion of the options (2) may be exercised only if the 30-trading-day average closing sales price of the Company's common stock equals or exceeds 125% of the grant date stock price. The stock price contingency may be met any time before the options expire and it only needs to be met once for the Performance-Based Options to remain exercisable for the remainder of the term.

(3) Represents RSU granted on November 14, 2014, pursuant to our 2014 Equity Incentive Plan. These awards are subject to the NEOs continued employment or service with us. These RSU will vest annually in four equal

installments beginning on November 14, 2015, and may also vest earlier in connection with certain terminations of employment. The market value of the RSU reported above is based on \$18.85 per share, which was the closing market price of our common stock on December 31, 2014.

#### Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control

The following section describes the payments and benefits that our NEOs may receive in connection with their termination of employment with the Company, or in connection with a change in control of the Company. All of the severance and other payments and benefits described in this section will be paid or provided by the Company. In addition to the amounts presented below, our NEOs may be entitled to the benefits quantified and described above under “Nonqualified Deferred Compensation.” The NEOs may also be entitled to additional severance payments and benefits under our severance benefit plan, which is generally available to all salaried employees and provides for two weeks of base salary for each full year of employment with us upon a termination of employment by us for any reason other than cause.

Please see our “Compensation Discussion and Analysis” for a discussion of how the payments and benefits presented below were determined.

2014 Equity Incentive Plan - Upon a change in control of the Company, the plan administrator has the discretion to take any of the following actions with respect to stock awards:

• provide for acceleration of the exercisability, vesting and/or settlement of any outstanding stock award or portion thereof;

• provide for the assumption, continuation or substitution of an outstanding stock award or portion thereof by a surviving, continuing, successor, or purchasing corporation or other business entity or parent thereof; or provide for any outstanding stock award or portion thereof denominated in shares of common stock to be canceled in exchange for a payment with respect to each vested share (and each unvested share, if so determined) of common stock subject to such canceled stock award in (i) cash, (ii) stock of the Company or of a corporation or other business entity a party to the change in control, or (iii) other property which, in any such case, shall be in an amount having a fair market value equal to the fair market value of the consideration to be paid per share of common stock in the change in control, reduced (but not below zero) by the exercise or purchase price per share, if any, under such stock award.

Under the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, a “change in control” is generally the consummation of (i) the acquisition by a person or entity, directly or indirectly, of securities of the Company representing more than 50% of the total fair market value or total combined voting power of the Company’s then outstanding securities entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, (ii) a transaction or series of related transactions in which the shareholders of the Company immediately before the transaction do not retain immediately after the transaction direct or indirect beneficial ownership of more than 50% of the total combined voting power of the outstanding securities entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, or (iii) a date specified by the plan administrator following approval by the shareholders of a plan of complete liquidation or dissolution of the Company.

As indicated in the Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End table above, the only awards held by our NEOs at the end of 2014 were RSU, Performance-Based Options, and SAR. Using the “in-the-money” value model, the value of the SAR and Performance-Based Options awarded to our NEOs (assuming a change in control of the Company had occurred as of December 31, 2014) would be zero because the exercise price of all SAR and Performance-Based Options granted before December 31, 2014 was greater than \$18.85, the closing market price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on December 31, 2014.

Mr. Hart. Pursuant to the operation of the terms of his employment agreement, as amended in 2014, if our CEO is terminated other than “for cause” or if he resigns for “good reason” or his employment ends due to death or disability, he is entitled to receive a separation package consisting of (i) the greater of (a) his base salary for the remaining term of this employment agreement or (b) two times his base salary at the date of termination; (ii) immediate vesting of all unvested equity interests; (iii) continuation of health care benefits until his death or he accepts health coverage from another employer; and (iv) payment of the pro rata portion of any earned annual incentive award with respect to the year in which his employment is terminated. The amended employment agreement also permits the Company to pay a single lump sum amount of \$540,000 in lieu of continued health benefits if the Company determines that the benefits cannot be provided without incurring financial costs or penalties. Additionally, the RSU, Performance-Based Options, and SAR awards held by Mr. Hart will fully vest upon his termination of employment without cause, excluding death or disability, and on a change in control transaction if the buyer does not assume or substitute for all equity awards.

Messrs. M. Webb and Perri. The Company has severance agreements with both Messrs. M. Webb and Perri. These agreements provide that, in the event of involuntary termination of the executive without cause, the executive would

receive a lump sum cash payment equal to the sum of (1) twenty-four months of the executive's base salary then in effect and (2) an amount equal to the executive's pro-rata share of any annual cash incentive award earned for the year in which involuntary termination occurred.

Mr. R. Webb. Mr. R. Webb is not a party to an employment agreement or severance agreement with us and is only entitled to severance payments and benefits under our generally applicable severance benefit plan. Payments and benefits under this plan generally include two weeks of base salary for each full year of employment with us if we terminate a participant's employment for any reason other than cause.

Estimated Potential Payments for our NEOs. The following table lists the estimated value of the RSU awarded to Messrs. Hart, M. Webb, Perri and R. Webb assuming a change in control of the Company occurred on December 31, 2014. The amount of severance listed below for Mr. Hart is pursuant to his employment agreement; the amount of severance listed below for Messrs. M. Webb and Perri is pursuant to their severance agreements, and the amount of severance listed below for Mr. R. Webb is post-termination compensation that would be due pursuant to our employee benefit plan. Performance-Based Options and SAR have been excluded as they are out-of-the-money at December 31, 2014.

## Severance Benefits on Termination

Name & Triggering Event	Cash Payments (1)	Cash Payments for Standard Severance	RSU that would Vest	Total
<b>John R. Hart</b>				
Termination with cause	\$682,662			\$682,662
Termination without cause (3)	\$7,809,220		\$1,346,437	\$9,155,657
Change in control			\$1,346,437	(2) \$1,346,437
Death / disability	\$8,109,220		\$1,346,437	\$9,455,657
<b>Maxim C. W. Webb</b>				
Termination with cause	\$181,594			\$181,594
Termination without cause	\$1,270,722		\$448,819	\$1,719,541
Change in control			\$448,819	(2) \$448,819
Death / disability	\$481,594			\$481,594
<b>John T. Perri</b>				
Termination with cause	\$125,529			\$125,529
Termination without cause	\$953,656		\$341,091	\$1,294,747
Change in control			\$341,091	(2) \$341,091
Death / disability	\$425,529			\$425,529
<b>W. Raymond Webb</b>				
Termination with cause	\$72,061			\$72,061
Termination without cause	\$72,061	\$145,212		\$217,273
Change in control				\$—
Death / disability	\$372,061			\$372,061

(1) Cash payments include accrued vacation and personal days, payment of salary as stipulated by agreement, and life insurance in the case of death.

(2) Assumes that the award is neither assumed or continued by the new controlling owner, nor replaced by a substituted award with respect to the new controlling owner's stock.

(3) Also represents payments due upon a change in control and a subsequent termination without cause.

## DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Our non-employee director compensation program provides for the following: (1) the Chair of the Board of Directors receives an annual retainer of \$45,000; (2) all non-employee Directors receive an annual retainer of \$80,000 cash and \$50,000 of RSU, which vest annually from the date of grant; (3) the chairs of the Audit, Compensation, and Corporate Governance and Nominating Committees each receive annual retainers of \$20,000, \$15,000, and \$10,000, respectively; (4) the daily fee for attendance at educational activities or seminars, which has an annual maximum of \$5,000; and (5) no annual cost of living increase in board and committee fees.

Pursuant to the Compensation Committee's recommendation each non-employee director received 2,202 RSU on June 3, 2014. These awards will vest in their entirety on June 3, 2015. The following table sets forth compensation earned during 2014 for each non-employee director who served during 2014.

### Director Compensation

Name	Fees Earned Or Paid In Cash	Stock Awards <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
Kristina M. Leslie	\$135,824	\$49,985	\$185,809
Ronald Langley <sup>(2)</sup>	\$40,000		\$40,000
Carlos C. Campbell	\$113,516	\$49,985	\$163,501
Julie H. Sullivan, PhD	\$104,119	\$49,985	\$154,104
Kenneth J. Slepicka	\$84,153	\$49,985	\$134,138
Robert G. Deuster	\$81,382	\$49,985	\$131,367
Michael J. Machado	\$81,308	\$49,985	\$131,293

- Kristina M. Leslie, Julie H. Sullivan, PhD, Carlos C. Campbell, Robert G. Deuster, Michael J. Machado, and Kenneth J. Slepicka were each granted 2,202 RSU on June 3, 2014. The total value of the stock awards is based
- (1) on the closing market price of our common stock on the date of grant. The directors held no other outstanding stock or option awards as of the end of the fiscal year, except Mr. Campbell and Mr. Slepicka who each held 5,000 SAR exercisable at \$33.76.
  - (2) Ronald Langley retired from our Board of Directors effective as of our 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

## SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth information, as of May 4, 2015, with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock by (i) each person whom we know to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our common stock based upon Schedule 13G and Schedule 13D reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, (ii) each of our directors and director nominees, (iii) each "named executive officer" listed in our Summary Compensation Table, and (iv) all of our current executive officers and directors as a group.

Unless otherwise indicated, the business address for each person is 7979 Ivanhoe Avenue, Suite 300, La Jolla, CA 92037. The amounts and percentages of common stock beneficially owned are reported on the basis of regulations of the SEC governing the determination of beneficial ownership of securities. Under the rules of the SEC, a person is deemed to be a "beneficial owner" of a security if that person has or shares "voting power," which includes the power to vote or to direct the voting of such security, or "investment power," which includes the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of such security. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any securities of which that person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days. Under these rules, more than one person may be deemed a beneficial owner of the same securities and a person may be deemed a beneficial owner of securities as to which he has no economic interest.





Except as otherwise noted, we believe, based on the information furnished to us, that the persons named in the table below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock reflected as beneficially owned, subject to applicable community property laws. As of May 22, 2015, 23,004,618 shares of our common stock were outstanding.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage Ownership	
<b>Named Executive Officers and Directors</b>			
John R. Hart <sup>(1) (15) (16)</sup>	283,101	1.2	%
Maxim C. W. Webb <sup>(2) (15) (16)</sup>	73,907	*	
John T. Perri <sup>(3) (15) (16)</sup>	26,209	*	
W. Raymond Webb <sup>(4) (15)</sup>	120	*	
Carlos C. Campbell <sup>(5) (6)</sup>	4,407	*	
Robert G. Deuster <sup>(6)</sup>	7,539	*	
Michael J. Machado <sup>(6)</sup>	4,407	*	
Kristina M. Leslie <sup>(6)</sup>	8,636	*	
Kenneth J. Slepicka <sup>(6)</sup>	9,493	*	
Julie H. Sullivan, PhD <sup>(6)</sup>	8,636	*	
Current Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (10 persons)	426,455	1.9	%
<b>5% Shareholders</b>			
Royce & Associates, LLC <sup>(7)</sup> 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10151	2,586,422	11.2	%
RHJ International SA <sup>(8)</sup> Avenue Louise 326 1050 Brussels, Belgium	2,311,338	10.0	%
River Road Asset Management, LLC <sup>(9)</sup> 462 S. 4th St., Ste 1600 Louisville, KY 40202	2,054,050	8.9	%
Bank of Montreal <sup>(10)</sup> 1 First Canadian Place Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5X 1A1	1,769,777	7.7	%
BlackRock, Inc. <sup>(11)</sup> 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10022	1,487,018	6.5	%
The Vanguard Group <sup>(12)</sup> 100 Vanguard Blvd. Malvern, PA 19355	1,409,248	6.1	%
Artisan Partners Holdings LP <sup>(13)</sup> 875 East Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 800, Milwaukee, WI 53202	1,225,901	5.3	%
Central Square Management, LLC <sup>(14)</sup> 1813 N. Mill Street, Suite F, Naperville, IL 60563	1,150,354	5.0	%

\* Represents less than 1% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock as of the date of this table.

(1) Represents 35,271 shares held in our 401(k) plan and 247,830 shares held directly. The number of shares shown above does not include 53,996 shares held in a deferred compensation trust account. U.S. Bank, N.A., as trustee of the grantor trust, has sole voting power over such shares. This number also does not include 71,429 shares of RSU that will not vest within 60 days.

(2) Represents 1,290 shares held in our 401(k) plan and 72,617 shares held directly. The number of shares shown above does not include 1,375 shares held in a deferred compensation trust account. U.S. Bank, N.A., as trustee of the grantor trust, has sole voting power over such shares. This number also does not include 23,810 shares of RSU that will not vest within 60 days.

(3)

Represents 263 shares held in our 401(k) plan and 25,946 shares held directly. This number does not include 18,095 shares of RSU that will not vest within 60 days.

- (4) The number shown above does not include 20,000 shares held in a deferred compensation trust account. U.S. Bank, N.A., as trustee of the grantor trust, has sole voting power over such shares.

- (5) Represents 2,205 shares held directly. The number of shares shown above does not include 2,644 shares held in a deferred compensation trust account. U.S. Bank, N.A., as trustee of the grantor trust, has sole voting power over such shares.

- (6) The number of shares includes 2,202 shares of RSU that will vest on June 3, 2015.

- (7) Beneficial ownership of shares as reported on Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on January 15, 2015.

- (8) Beneficial ownership of shares as reported on Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on March 13, 2015. Kleinwort Benson Investors Dublin Limited (“Kleinwort Investors”) beneficially owned 2,311,338 shares, with shared voting and dispositive power over such shares. Kleinwort Investors is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kleinwort Benson Group Limited (“Kleinwort Group”), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of RHJ International SA (“RHJ”). As such, RHJ and Kleinwort Group may be deemed to beneficially own all shares beneficially owned by Kleinwort Investors.
- (9) Beneficial ownership of shares as reported on Schedule 13D/A filed with the SEC on April 27, 2015. River Road Asset Management, LLC beneficially owned 2,054,050 shares, with sole voting power over 1,652,313 shares and sole dispositive power over 2,054,050 shares.
- (10) Beneficial ownership of shares as reported on Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 13, 2015. BMO Asset Management Corp. beneficially owned 1,677,921 shares, with sole voting power over 1,484,493 shares, shared voting power over 1,109 shares, and sole dispositive power over 1,677,921 shares. BMO Harris Bank N.A. beneficially owned 91,856 shares, with sole voting power over 75,222 shares, shared voting power over 300 shares, and shared dispositive power over 91,856 shares. Bank of Montreal is the ultimate parent company of BMO Asset Management, Corp., an investment adviser registered under Section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and BMO Harris Bank N.A., a bank as defined in section 3(a)6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. As parent company, Bank of Montreal is deemed to beneficially own 1,769,777 shares held by its subsidiaries, with sole voting power over 1,559,715 shares, shared voting power over 1,409 shares, sole dispositive power over 1,677,921 shares, and shared dispositive power over 91,856 shares.
- (11) Beneficial ownership of shares as reported on Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on January 29, 2015. BlackRock, Inc. beneficially owned 1,487,018 shares, with sole voting power over 1,419,690 shares, and sole dispositive power over 1,487,018 shares, which shares are reported by BlackRock, Inc. as a parent holding company of its subsidiaries.
- (12) Beneficial ownership of shares as reported on Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 11, 2015. The Vanguard Group, Inc. beneficially owned 1,409,248 shares, with sole voting power over 32,459 shares, sole dispositive power over 1,378,089 shares, and shared dispositive power over 31,159 shares. Vanguard Fiduciary Trust Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Vanguard Group, Inc., is the beneficial owner of 31,159 shares as a result of its serving as investment manager of collective trust accounts. Vanguard Investments Australia, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Vanguard Group, Inc., is the beneficial owner of 1,300 shares as a result of its serving as investment manager of Australian investment offerings.
- (13) Beneficial ownership of shares as reported on Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on January 30, 2015. Artisan Partners Limited Partnership, an investment adviser (“Artisan Partners”), beneficially owned 1,225,901 shares, with shared voting power over 1,191,883 shares, and shared dispositive power over 1,225,901 shares, which includes 648,010 shares held by Artisan Partners Funds, Inc., an investment company. The statement indicates that such shares had been acquired on behalf of discretionary clients of Artisan Partners, persons other than Artisan Partners are entitled to receive all dividends from and proceeds from the sale of such shares. Artisan Partners Holdings LP (“Artisan Holdings”), the sole limited partner of Artisan Partners, and Artisan Investments GP LLC, the general partner of Artisan Partners, may be deemed to beneficially own the shares held by Artisan Partners. Artisan Partners Asset Management Inc., the general partner of Artisan Holdings, may be deemed to beneficially own all shares held by Artisan Holdings.
- (14) Beneficial ownership of shares as reported on Schedule 13D filed with the SEC on February 9, 2015. Central Square Capital LP (“Central Square Capital”) beneficially owned 568,275 shares, with shared voting and dispositive power over 568,275 shares. Central Square Capital Master LP (“Central Square Master”) beneficially owned 582,079 shares, with shared voting and dispositive power over 582,079 shares. Central Square GP LLC (“Central Square GP”) as the general partner of Central Square Capital, may be deemed the beneficial owner of the 568,275 shares owned by Central Square Capital. Central Square GP II LLC (“Central Square GP II”), as the general partner of Central Square Master, may be deemed the beneficial owner of the 582,079 shares owned by Central Square Master. Central Square Management LLC (“Central Square Management”), as the investment

manager of each of Central Square Capital and Central Square Master, may be deemed the beneficial owner of the (i) 568,275 shares owned by Central Square Capital and (ii) 582,079 shares owned by Central Square Master. Mr. Cardwell, as the managing member of each of Central Square GP, Central Square GP II and Central Square Management, may be deemed the beneficial owner of the (i) 568,275 shares owned by Central Square Capital and (ii) 582,079 shares owned by Central Square Master.

(15) Shares shown as beneficially owned by the NEO do not include shares issuable upon exercise of SAR, which are exercisable or may be exercised within 60 days of April 2, 2015, because none of the outstanding SAR were in-the-money as of April 2, 2015. As of April 2, 2015, the total number of SAR held by NEOs were 1,566,625 and held as follows: (a) 1,257,534 SAR for Mr. Hart, (b) 181,091 SAR for Mr. M. Webb, (c) 60,000 SAR for Mr. Perri, and (d) 68,000 SAR for Mr. R. Webb. The actual number of shares to be issued to a NEO who exercises a SAR will be based on the net exercise value (that is, the market price per share of our stock on the date of exercise, minus the exercise price) times the number of SAR exercised, minus applicable taxes withheld in the form of shares.

(16) Shares shown as beneficially owned by the NEO do not include shares issuable upon exercise of Performance-Based Options, which are not exercisable within 60 days of April 2, 2015, because none of the vested Performance-Based Options can meet the stock price contingency within 60 days of April 2, 2015. As of April 2, 2015, the total number of Performance-Based Options held by NEOs was 453,333, of which 12,592 had vested. The Performance-Based Options were held as follows: (a) 285,714 total Performance-Based Options (7,936 vested) for Mr. Hart, (b) 95,238 total Performance-Based Options (2,645 vested) for Mr. M. Webb, and (c) 72,381 total Performance-Based Options (2,010 vested) for Mr. Perri.

#### SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our executive officers, directors, and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of our common stock to file initial reports of ownership on Form 3 and reports of changes in beneficial ownership of our common stock on Form 4 with SEC. Such persons are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms filed by such persons.

Based upon a review of the copies of these reports received by the Company and written representations from certain reporting persons that they have complied with the relevant filing requirements, the Company believes that all reports required to be filed by the directors, officers, and holders of more than 10% of the Company's common stock, pursuant to Section 16 of the Exchange Act since January 1, 2014, were filed on a timely basis, other than (i) a Form 4 for Mr. Ronald Langley that reported a single grant of restricted stock unit that was inadvertently filed late on March 3, 2014 and (ii) a Form 4 for Mr. Hart that reported an indirect purchase of common stock by the Company's 401k Plan that was inadvertently filed late on October 29, 2014.

#### EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

We currently maintain one equity compensation plan, the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, which was approved by the shareholders in 2014. The following table sets forth information with respect to the number of shares of common stock subject to outstanding awards and remaining available for issuance under the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan as of December 31, 2014. For more details regarding our 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, see "Executive Compensation and Related Information - 2014 Executive Compensation Decisions - 2014 Equity Incentives."

Plan Category	(a) Number of Securities To Be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	(b) Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	(c) Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
	2,192,089	\$30.61	865,034

Equity Compensation Plans approved  
by security holders<sup>(1)</sup>

Equity Compensation Plans not  
approved by security holders<sup>(2)</sup>

- Represents the total number of underlying shares that could be issued upon the exercise of SAR, the vesting of RSU granted, the exercise of vested Performance-Based Options, the vesting of Performance-Based Options granted, and awards available for future issuances under our 2014 Equity Incentive Plan. In accordance with SEC disclosure rules, the weighted-average exercise price reported in column (b) does not take into account RSU because they have no exercise price. The actual number of shares to be issued to a grantee who exercises each SAR will be based on the net exercise value (that is, the market value price per share of our stock on the date of exercise, minus the exercise price) times the number of SAR exercised, minus applicable taxes withheld in the form of shares. The actual number of shares to be issued to a grantee of vested RSU will be based on the total number of shares of stock issued at vesting, minus applicable taxes withheld in the form of shares. The actual number of shares to be issued to a grantee who exercises vested Performance-Based Options, after the price contingency has been met, will be based on the exercise value times the number of Performance-Based Options exercised, minus applicable taxes withheld in the form of shares. At December 31, 2014, none of the outstanding SAR issued were in-the-money and therefore no additional shares would be issued upon assumed exercise of the SAR. As of December 31, 2014, there were no Performance-Based Options exercisable as the market condition had not been met and therefore no additional shares would be issued upon assumed exercise of the Performance-Based Options. Of the 2.2 million shares of stock to be issued upon exercise of outstanding awards, 1.6 million shares are underlying outstanding SAR that are fully vested and 12,592 shares are underlying Performance-Based Options that are fully vested.
- (1)
- (2) We have no equity compensation plans that have not been approved by our shareholders.

#### CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PERSONS TRANSACTIONS

##### Related Persons Transactions

Kenneth J. Slepicka, a Director of our Company, is currently the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and acting Chief Financial Officer of Synthonics, Inc. (“Synthonics”). In 2010 and 2013, the Audit Committee approved of our Company investing \$2.1 million and \$110,000 respectively, in shares of Series D Convertible Voting Preferred Stock of Synthonics. In 2014, the Audit Committee approved a \$400,000 line of credit to Synthonics that bears interest at 15% per year, due on March 31, 2015. In May 2014, the Audit Committee approved an increase of \$50,000 to such line of credit. As of December 31, 2014, \$280,000 was outstanding on the line of credit. The outstanding balance of principal and interest were repaid in full during April 2015.

On January 20, 2015, the Company sold two equity securities with a cost basis of \$2.3 million to certain deferred compensation Rabbi Trust accounts held by the Company, for the benefit of our CEO John R. Hart for total proceeds of \$5 million, which represented the market value of these securities on the date of sale. The equity securities sold by the Company are classified as Level 2 securities and possess limited liquidity. The sale of these securities to the deferred compensation Rabbi Trust accounts was to allow the Company to hold more liquid investments. The transaction was approved by the Company's Audit Committee on January 19, 2015.

#### Procedures for Approval of Related Persons Transactions

To ensure the broadest possible compliance with the NASDAQ Global Market listing standards and Regulation S-K, Item 404, our Audit Committee charter provides that the Audit Committee will review and approve, in accordance with written procedures adopted by the Board of Directors, all transactions between us and persons or entities affiliated with our officers, directors or principal common stockholders.

After reviewing a particular transaction or proposed transaction, management and the Audit Committee will determine if disclosure in our public filings is necessary and appropriate under Item 404.

#### COMPENSATION COMMITTEE INTERLOCKS AND INSIDER PARTICIPATION IN COMPENSATION DECISIONS

No current member of our Compensation Committee was at any time during the year ended December 31, 2014 or any other time, an officer or employee of our Company, and no current member had any relationship with us requiring disclosure of certain relationships and related person transaction. None of our executive officers has served on the Board of Directors or compensation committee (or other committee serving an equivalent function) of any other entity that has or has had one or more executive officers who served as a member of our Board of Directors or Compensation Committee during the year ended December 31, 2014.

## REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The following is the report of the Audit Committee with respect to the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014. The information contained in this report shall not be deemed "soliciting material" or otherwise considered "filed" with the SEC, and such information shall not be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates such information by reference in such filing.

Our Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibility for oversight of the quality and integrity of the accounting, auditing and reporting practices. The Committee operates pursuant to a written charter adopted by the Board. A copy of this charter is posted on our website under "Corporate Governance" at <http://investors.picoholdings.com>. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement.

Management is responsible for the internal controls, the financial reporting process and the representations set forth in the statements regarding our financial condition. Our independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP ("Deloitte"), is responsible for both auditing the financial statements presented by management and verifying that such statements are produced in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. The Audit Committee is responsible for those matters set forth in its charter. In this regard, the Committee meets separately with management, including the chief financial officer, and Deloitte. In fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, the Audit Committee reviewed and discussed with management the audited consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, its accounting principles, the reasonableness of significant judgments and the clarity of disclosures in the financial statements.

In the foregoing context, the Audit Committee has reviewed with Deloitte the matters required to be discussed by Auditing Standard No. 16, "Communication with Audit Committees." The Audit Committee has also reviewed with Deloitte both the engagement letter and its fees. The Audit Committee has discussed with Deloitte, with and without management present, the independent registered public accounting firm's evaluations of our internal accounting controls and the financial reporting systems, policies, procedures and processes, and the fair and complete presentation of our consolidated financial statements.

The Audit Committee has received the written disclosures and the letter from Deloitte required by applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding their communications with our Audit Committee concerning independence, and has discussed with Deloitte its independence.

Based upon the independent representations of management and Deloitte, the Committee's review of such representations and the report of Deloitte to our Audit Committee, the Audit Committee's review of the audited consolidated financial statements and its discussions with management and the independent accountants, the Audit Committee recommended to our Board of Directors that the audited consolidated financial statements be included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

The undersigned members of the Audit Committee have submitted this report of the Audit Committee:

Julie H. Sullivan, PhD, Chair

Carlos C. Campbell

Robert G. Deuster

Kristina M. Leslie

Michael J. Machado





## SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS TO BE PRESENTED AT NEXT ANNUAL MEETING

Requirements for Shareholder Proposals to Be Considered for Inclusion in Proxy Materials. Shareholder proposals that are intended for inclusion in our 2016 proxy statement and acted upon at our Annual Meeting of Shareholders in 2016 must be received no later than January 28, 2016. In addition, all proposals will need to comply with Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act, which lists the requirements for the inclusion of shareholder proposals in Company-sponsored proxy materials. Shareholder proposals must be delivered to our Corporate Secretary by mail at 7979 Ivanhoe Avenue, Suite 300, La Jolla, California 92037, Attention: Corporate Secretary, or by facsimile at (858) 456-6480. As the rules of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission make clear, simply submitting a proposal does not guarantee that it will be included in our proxy materials.

Requirements for Shareholder Proposals and Director Nominations to be Brought Before the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. Notice of any proposal or director nomination that you intend to present at the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, but do not intend to have included in the proxy statement and form of proxy relating to the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, must be delivered to our Corporate Secretary by mail at 7979 Ivanhoe Avenue, Suite 300, La Jolla, California 92037, Attention: Corporate Secretary, or by facsimile at (858) 456-6480 not earlier than the close of business on March 11, 2016 and not later than the close of business on April 10, 2016. In addition, your notice must set forth the information required by our bylaws, or if the Reincorporation is approved and consummated the information required by the Delaware Bylaws, with respect to each shareholder proposal or director nomination that you intend to present at the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

In order for shareholder proposals that are submitted outside of SEC Rule 14a-8 and are intended to be considered by the shareholders at the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be considered “timely” for purposes of SEC Rule 14a-4(c) under the Exchange Act, the proposal must be received by mail at 7979 Ivanhoe Avenue, Suite 300, La Jolla, California 92037, Attention: Corporate Secretary, or by facsimile at (858) 456-6480 no later than April 10, 2016. If a shareholder fails to provide such timely notice of a proposal to be presented at the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, the proxies designated by the Board will have discretionary authority to vote on any such proposal. In this regard, the proxy solicited by us for the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders will confer discretionary authority on our proxies to vote on any proposal presented by a shareholder at that meeting for which the Company has not been provided with notice on or prior to April 10, 2016.

If the date of our 2016 Annual Meeting is a date that is not within 30 days before or 60 days after July 9, 2016, the anniversary date of our 2015 Annual Meeting, notice by the shareholder of a proposal must be received no earlier than the close of business on the 120<sup>th</sup> day before the 2016 Annual Meeting and not later than the close of business of (i) the 90<sup>th</sup> day prior to the 2016 Annual Meeting or (ii) the 10<sup>th</sup> day following the day on which public announcement of the date of the 2016 Annual Meeting is first made by us.

If the Reincorporation is approved and consummated and the date of our 2016 Annual Meeting is a date that is not within 30 days before or 60 days after July 9, 2016, the anniversary date of our 2015 Annual Meeting, shareholder director nominations must be delivered to our principal executive offices not later than the close of business on the 90<sup>th</sup> day prior to the 2016 Annual Meeting or, if later, the 10<sup>th</sup> day following the day on which public announcement of the date of the 2016 Annual Meeting is first made by us.

## TRANSACTION OF OTHER BUSINESS

At the date of this proxy statement, the only business that the Board of Directors intends to present or knows that others will present at the meeting is as set forth above. If any other matter or matters are properly brought before the meeting, or any adjournment thereof, it is the intention of the persons named in the accompanying form of proxy to

vote the proxy on such matters in accordance with their best judgment.

May 27, 2015

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FORM OF  
AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER OF  
PICO HOLDINGS, INC.,  
A DELAWARE CORPORATION,  
AND  
PICO HOLDINGS, INC.,  
A CALIFORNIA CORPORATION

This AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER, dated as of [1], 2015 (the “Merger Agreement”), is made by and between PICO Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“PICO Delaware”), and PICO Holdings, Inc., a California corporation (“PICO California”). PICO Delaware and PICO California are sometimes referred to herein as the “Constituent Corporations.” PICO Delaware is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PICO California.

RECITALS

A. PICO Delaware is a corporation duly incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware and has a total authorized capital stock of 110,000,000 shares, of which 100,000,000 are designated common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the “PICO Delaware Common Stock.”), and 10,000,000 are designated Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the “PICO Delaware Preferred Stock”). The PICO Delaware Preferred Stock is undesignated as to series, rights, preferences, privileges or restrictions. As of the date hereof, and before giving effect to the transactions contemplated hereby, 100 shares of PICO Delaware Common Stock are issued and outstanding, all of which are held by PICO California, and no shares of PICO Delaware Preferred Stock are issued and outstanding. PICO Delaware was formed solely for the purposes contemplated by the Merger Agreement, and prior to becoming the Surviving Corporation (as defined below) shall have had no operations, assets or liabilities.

B. PICO California is a corporation duly incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of California and has a total authorized capital stock of 100,000,000 shares, all of which are designated common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the “PICO California Common Stock”). As of the date hereof, and before giving effect to the transactions contemplated hereby, [1] shares of PICO California Common Stock are issued and outstanding.

C. The Board of Directors of PICO California has determined that, for the purpose of effecting the reincorporation of PICO California in the State of Delaware, it is advisable and in the best interests of PICO California and its shareholders that PICO California merge with and into PICO Delaware upon the terms and conditions herein provided.

D. The respective Boards of Directors of the Constituent Corporations, the shareholders of PICO California and the stockholder of PICO Delaware have approved this Merger Agreement and have directed that this Merger Agreement be executed by the undersigned officers.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual agreements and covenants set forth herein, PICO Delaware and PICO California hereby agree, intending to be legally bound hereby, subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, as follows:

1.MERGER

1.Merger. In accordance with the provisions of this Merger Agreement, the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the “DGCL”) and the California Corporations Code, PICO California shall be merged with and into PICO Delaware (the “Merger”), the separate existence of PICO California shall cease and PICO Delaware shall be, and is

herein sometimes referred to as, the “Surviving Corporation.”

2.Filing and Effectiveness. The Merger shall become effective in accordance with Section 1108 of the California Corporations Code and Section 252 of the DGCL. The date and time when the Merger shall become effective, as aforesaid, is herein called the “Effective Date.”

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3. Effect of the Merger. Upon the Effective Date, the separate existence of PICO California shall cease, and PICO Delaware, as the Surviving Corporation, shall: (i) continue to possess all of its assets, rights, powers and property as constituted immediately prior to the Effective Date, (ii) be subject to all actions previously taken by its and PICO California's Boards of Directors, (iii) succeed, without other transfer, to all of the assets, rights, powers and property of PICO California in the manner as more fully set forth in Section 259 of the DGCL, (iv) continue to be subject to all of its debts, liabilities and obligations as constituted immediately prior to the Effective Date, and (v) succeed, without other transfer, to all of the debts, liabilities and obligations of PICO California in the same manner as if PICO Delaware had itself incurred them, all as more fully provided under the applicable provisions of the DGCL and the California Corporations Code.

## 2. CHARTER DOCUMENTS, DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

1. Certificate of Incorporation. The Certificate of Incorporation of PICO Delaware as in effect immediately prior to the Effective Date (the "Certificate of Incorporation") shall continue in full force and effect as the Certificate of Incorporation of the Surviving Corporation until duly amended in accordance with the provisions thereof and applicable law.

2. Bylaws. The Bylaws of PICO Delaware as in effect immediately prior to the Effective Date shall continue in full force and effect as the Bylaws of the Surviving Corporation until duly amended in accordance with the provisions thereof and applicable law.

3. Directors and Officers. The directors and officers of PICO California immediately prior to the Effective Date shall be the directors and officers of the Surviving Corporation until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified or until as otherwise provided by law, the Certificate of Incorporation of the Surviving Corporation or the Bylaws of the Surviving Corporation.

## 3. MANNER OF CONVERSION OF STOCK

1. PICO California Common Stock. Upon the Effective Date, each share of PICO California Common Stock issued and outstanding immediately prior thereto shall, by virtue of the Merger and without any action by the Constituent Corporations, the holder of such shares or any other person, be converted into and exchanged for one (1) legally issued, fully paid and nonassessable share of PICO Delaware Common Stock.

2. PICO Delaware Common Stock. Upon the Effective Date, each share of PICO Delaware Common Stock issued and outstanding immediately prior thereto shall, by virtue of the Merger and without any action by PICO Delaware, or the holder of such shares or any other person, be cancelled and returned to the status of authorized and unissued shares of PICO Delaware Common Stock, without any consideration being delivered in respect thereof.

3. Exchange of Certificates. After the Effective Date, each holder of an outstanding certificate representing shares of PICO California Common Stock may, at such shareholder's option, surrender the same for cancellation to an exchange agent designated by the Surviving Corporation (the "Exchange Agent"), and each such holder shall be entitled to receive in exchange therefor a certificate or certificates representing the number of shares of PICO Delaware Common Stock into which the shares formerly represented by the surrendered certificate were converted as herein provided. Until so surrendered, each certificate representing shares of PICO California Common Stock outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Date shall be deemed for all purposes, from and after the Effective Date, to represent the number of shares of PICO Delaware Common Stock into which such shares of PICO California Common Stock were converted in the Merger.

The registered owner on the books and records of the Surviving Corporation or the Exchange Agent of any shares of stock represented by such certificate shall, until such certificate shall have been surrendered for transfer or conversion or otherwise accounted for to the Surviving Corporation or the Exchange Agent, have and be entitled to exercise any voting and other rights with respect to and to receive dividends and other distributions upon the shares of PICO Delaware Common Stock represented by such certificate as provided above.

Each certificate representing shares of PICO Delaware Common Stock so issued in the Merger shall bear the same legends, if any, with respect to the restrictions on transferability as the certificate of PICO California Common Stock so converted and given in exchange therefor, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors of the Surviving Corporation in compliance with applicable laws.

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#### 4.PICO California Equity Incentive Plans

(a) Upon the Effective Date, the Surviving Corporation shall assume and continue any and all stock option, stock incentive, stock purchase and other equity-based award plans heretofore adopted by PICO California (collectively, the “Plans”) for its employees and other service providers. Each outstanding and unexercised option, restricted stock unit, stock appreciation right or right to purchase or receive, or security convertible into, PICO California Common Stock shall become an option, restricted stock unit, stock appreciation right or right to purchase or receive, or security convertible into, PICO Delaware Common Stock on the basis of one (1) share of PICO Delaware Common Stock for each share of PICO California Common Stock issuable pursuant to any such option, restricted stock unit, stock appreciation right or right to purchase or receive, or convertible security, on the same terms and conditions and at an exercise or purchase price per share equal to the exercise price or purchase price per share applicable to any such option, restricted stock unit, stock appreciation right or right to purchase or receive, or security convertible into, PICO California Common Stock at the Effective Date.

(b) A number of shares of PICO Delaware Common Stock shall be reserved for issuance under the Plans equal to the number of shares of PICO California Common Stock so reserved immediately prior to the Effective Date.

5. Benefit Plans. Upon the Effective Date, the Surviving Corporation shall assume and be subject to all of the duties, liabilities, obligations and restrictions of every kind and description of PICO California under each employee benefit plan sponsored by PICO California or its subsidiaries in effect as of the Effective Date or with respect to which employee rights or accrued benefits are outstanding as of the Effective Date.

#### 4.CONDITIONS

1. Conditions to PICO California’s Obligations. The obligations of PICO California under this Merger Agreement shall be conditioned upon the occurrence of the following events:

(a) The principal terms of this Merger Agreement shall have been duly approved by the shareholders of PICO California;

(b) Any consents, approvals or authorizations that PICO California deems necessary or appropriate to be obtained in connection with the consummation of the Merger shall have been obtained, including, but not limited to, approvals with respect to federal and state securities laws; and

(c) The PICO Delaware Common Stock to be issued and reserved for issuance in connection with the Merger shall have been approved for listing on the Nasdaq Stock Market.

#### 5.GENERAL

1. Covenants of PICO Delaware. PICO Delaware covenants and agrees that it will, on or before the Effective Date:

(a) Qualify to do business as a foreign corporation in the State of California and, in connection therewith, appoint an agent for service of process as required under the provisions of Section 2105 of the California Corporations Code;

(b) File this Merger Agreement with the Secretary of State of the State of California; and

(c) Take such other actions as may be required by the California Corporations Code.



2.FIRPTA Notification. If any shareholder believes that it, or its direct or indirect beneficial owners, could potentially be subject to tax in connection with the Merger under Section 897 of the Code by reason of (i) being a nonresident alien individual or foreign corporation within the meaning of Section 897(a)(1) of the Code, and (ii) not qualifying for the exemption in Section 897(c)(3) of the Code, such shareholder may provide the Company with a statement on the date hereof in accordance with Notice 89-57, 1989-1 C.B. 698, and Section 1.1445-2(d)(2)(iii) of the Treasury Regulations, which statement the Company shall file with the Internal Revenue Service within 20 days in accordance with Section 1.1445-2(d)(2)(i)(B) of the Treasury Regulations.

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3.Reorganization for Tax Purposes. The Merger is intended to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a “reorganization” described in Section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and by executing this agreement the parties intend to adopt a “plan of reorganization” within the meaning of Sections 1.368-2(g) and 1.368-3(a) of the Treasury Regulations.

4.Further Assurances. From time to time, as and when required by PICO Delaware or by its successors or assigns, there shall be executed and delivered on behalf of PICO California such deeds and other instruments, and there shall be taken or caused to be taken by PICO Delaware and PICO California such further and other actions, as shall be appropriate or necessary in order to vest or perfect in or conform of record or otherwise by PICO Delaware the title to and possession of all the property, interests, assets, rights, privileges, immunities, powers, franchises and authority of PICO California and otherwise to carry out the purposes of this Merger Agreement, and the officers and directors of PICO Delaware are fully authorized in the name and on behalf of PICO California or otherwise to take any and all such action and to execute and deliver any and all such deeds and other instruments.

5.Abandonment. At any time before the Effective Date, this Merger Agreement may be terminated and the Merger may be abandoned for any reason whatsoever by the Board of Directors of either or both of the Constituent Corporations, notwithstanding the approval of this Merger Agreement by the shareholders of PICO California or by the sole stockholder of PICO Delaware, or by both. In the event of the termination of this Merger Agreement, this Merger Agreement shall become void and of no effect and there shall be no obligations on either Constituent Corporation or their respective Board of Directors, shareholders or stockholders with respect thereto.

6.Amendment. The Boards of Directors of the Constituent Corporations may amend this Merger Agreement at any time prior to the filing of this Merger Agreement with the Secretaries of State of the States of California and Delaware, provided that an amendment made subsequent to the adoption of this Merger Agreement by the stockholders or shareholders of either Constituent Corporation shall not, unless approved by such stockholders or shareholders as required by law:

(a)Alter or change the amount or kind of shares, securities, cash, property and/or rights to be received in exchange for or on conversion of all or any of the shares of any class or series thereof of such Constituent Corporation;

(b)Alter or change any term of the Certificate of Incorporation of the Surviving Corporation to be effected by the Merger; or

(c)Alter or change any of the terms and conditions of this Merger Agreement if such alteration or change would adversely affect the holders of any class or series of capital stock of any Constituent Corporation.

7.Registered Office. The registered office of the Surviving Corporation in the State of Delaware is Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, State of Delaware, 19801, and The Corporation Trust Company is the registered agent of the Surviving Corporation at such address.

8.Governing Law. This Merger Agreement shall in all respects be construed, interpreted and enforced in accordance with and governed by the laws of the State of Delaware and, so far as applicable, the merger provisions of the California Corporations Code.

9.Counterparts. In order to facilitate the filing and recording of this Merger Agreement, the same may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Merger Agreement, having first been approved by resolutions of the Boards of Directors of PICO Delaware, a Delaware corporation, and PICO California, a California corporation, is hereby executed on behalf of each of such two corporations and attested to by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized.

PICO HOLDINGS, INC.  
a Delaware corporation

By:  
John R. Hart  
President

By:  
Maxim C. W. Webb  
Secretary  
PICO HOLDINGS, INC.  
a California corporation

By:  
John R. Hart  
President and Chief Executive Officer

By:  
Maxim C. W. Webb  
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer  
and Secretary

PICO HOLDINGS, INC.  
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

The undersigned, a natural person (the “Sole Incorporator”), for the purpose of organizing a Corporation to conduct the business and promote the purposes hereinafter stated, under the provisions and subject to the requirements of the laws of the State of Delaware hereby certifies that:

ARTICLE I

The name of the Corporation is PICO Holdings, Inc. (the “Corporation”).

ARTICLE II

The address of the Corporation’s registered office in the State of Delaware is Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, State of Delaware, 19801. The name of the registered agent of the Corporation in the State of Delaware is The Corporation Trust Company.

ARTICLE III

The purpose of the Corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which Corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the “DGCL”) or any applicable successor act thereto, as the same may be amended from time to time.

ARTICLE IV

4.1 Authorized Capital Stock. The total number of shares of stock that the Corporation shall have authority to issue is 110,000,000, consisting of 100,000,000 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the “Common Stock”) and 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the “Preferred Stock”).

4.2 Increase or Decrease in Authorized Capital Stock. The Board of Directors of the Corporation (the “Board”) is further authorized to increase (but not above the total number of authorized shares of the class) or decrease (but not below the number of shares of any such series then outstanding) the number of shares of any series, the number of which was fixed by it, subsequent to the issuance of shares of such series then outstanding, subject to the powers, preferences and rights, and the qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof stated in the Certificate of Incorporation or the resolution of the Board originally fixing the number of shares of such series. If the number of shares of any series is so decreased, then the shares constituting such decrease shall resume the status which they had prior to the adoption of the resolution originally fixing the number of shares of such series.

4.3 Common Stock.

a. Ranking. The voting, dividend and liquidation rights of the holders of Common Stock are subject to and qualified by the rights of the holders of Preferred Stock of any series as may be designated by the Board upon any issuance of the Preferred Stock of any series.

b. Voting. Except as otherwise provided by law or by the resolution or resolutions providing for the issuance of any series of Preferred Stock, the holders of outstanding shares of Common Stock shall have the exclusive right to vote for the election and removal of directors and for all other purposes. Each outstanding share of Common Stock entitles its holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. Notwithstanding any other provision of this

Certificate of Incorporation (this “Certificate of Incorporation” which term, as used herein, shall mean the certificate of incorporation of the Corporation, as amended from time to time) to the contrary, the holders of Common Stock shall not be entitled to vote on any amendment to this Certificate of Incorporation (including any Preferred Stock Designation) that relates solely to the terms, number of shares, powers, designations, preferences, or relative participating, optional or other special rights (including, without limitation, voting rights), or to qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereon, of one or more outstanding series of Preferred Stock if the holders of such affected series are entitled, either separately or together as a class with the holders of one or more other such series, to vote thereon pursuant to this Certificate of Incorporation (including any Preferred Stock Designation) or pursuant to the DGCL. There shall be no cumulative voting for the election of directors.

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c.Dividends. Subject to the rights, if any, of the holders of any outstanding series of Preferred Stock, each share of Common Stock shall be entitled to receive and share equally in all dividends and other distributions (payable in cash, property or capital stock of the Corporation) when, as and if declared thereon by the Board from time to time out of any assets or funds of the Corporation legally available therefor and shall share equally on a per share basis in such dividends and distributions.

d.Liquidation. Upon the dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Corporation, subject to the rights, if any, of the holders of any outstanding series of Preferred Stock and the claims of creditors, the holders of shares of Common Stock shall be entitled to receive the assets of the Corporation available for distribution to its stockholders ratably in proportion to the number of shares held by them. A dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Corporation, as such terms are used in this Section 4.3(d) of Article IV, shall not be deemed to be occasioned by or to include any consolidation or merger of the Corporation with or into any other person or a sale, lease, exchange or conveyance of all or a part of its assets.

e.No Preemptive or Subscription Rights. No holder of shares of Common Stock shall be entitled to preemptive or subscription rights.

#### 4.4 Preferred Stock.

a.Shares of Preferred Stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series. The Board is hereby authorized to provide by resolution or resolutions from time to time for the issuance, out of the unissued shares of Preferred Stock, of one or more series of Preferred Stock, without stockholder approval, by filing a certificate pursuant to the DGCL (a "Preferred Stock Designation"), setting forth such resolution or resolutions and, with respect to each such series, (i) establishing the number of shares to be included therein and (ii) fixing (x) the voting powers, full or limited, or no voting power of the shares thereof, and (y) the designation, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights, if any, of the shares thereof and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions with respect thereto. The powers, designation, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights of each series of Preferred Stock, and the qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof, if any, may differ from those of any and all other series at any time outstanding. The authority of the Board with respect to each series of Preferred Stock shall include, but not be limited to, the determination of the following:

- i. the designation of the series, which may be by distinguishing number, letter or title;
- the number of shares of the series, which number the Board is authorized to thereafter (except where otherwise
- ii. provided in the Preferred Stock Designation) increase or decrease (but not below the number of shares thereof then outstanding);
- iii. the amounts or rates at which dividends will be payable on, and the preferences, if any, of shares of the series in respect of dividends, and whether such dividends, if any, shall be cumulative or noncumulative;
- iv. the dates on which dividends, if any, shall be payable;
- v. the redemption rights and price or prices, if any, for shares of the series;
- vi. the terms and amount of any sinking fund, if any, provided for the purchase or redemption of shares of the series;
- vii. the amounts payable on, and the preferences, if any, of shares of the series in the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Corporation;
- whether the shares of the series shall be convertible into or exchangeable for, shares of any other class or series, or any other security, of the Corporation or any other corporation, and, if so, the specification of such other class or series or such other security, the conversion or exchange price or prices or rate or rates, any adjustments thereof, the date or dates at which such shares shall be convertible or exchangeable and all other terms and conditions upon which such conversion or exchange may be made;
- viii. series or such other security, the conversion or exchange price or prices or rate or rates, any adjustments thereof, the date or dates at which such shares shall be convertible or exchangeable and all other terms and conditions upon which such conversion or exchange may be made;
- ix. restrictions on the issuance of shares of the same series or any other class or series;

- x. the voting rights, if any, of the holders of shares of the series generally or upon specified events; and any other powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of each series of Preferred Stock, and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, all as may be determined from time to time by
- xi. resolution or resolutions of the Board providing for the issuance of such series of Preferred Stock and set forth in the Preferred Stock Designation in respect thereof.

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Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the resolutions providing for issuance of any series of Preferred Stock may provide that such series shall be superior or rank equally or be junior to any other series of Preferred Stock to the extent permitted by law.

## ARTICLE V

5.1 General Powers. The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the Board.

5.2 Number of Directors; Election; Term.

a. Subject to the rights of holders of any series of Preferred Stock with respect to the election of directors, the number of directors that constitutes the entire Board shall be fixed solely by resolution of the Board, provided that no decrease in the number of directors constituting the Board shall shorten the term of any incumbent director.

b. Other than those directors, if any, elected by the holders of any series of Preferred Stock, the Board shall be and is divided into three classes, as nearly equal in number as possible, designated: Class I, Class II and Class III. In case of any increase or decrease, from time to time, in the number of directors, the number of directors in each class shall be apportioned as nearly equal as possible. No decrease in the number of directors shall shorten the term of any incumbent director.

c. Except for the terms of such additional directors, if any, as elected by the holders of any series of Preferred Stock and as provided for or fixed pursuant hereto, each director shall serve for a term ending on the date of the third annual meeting following the annual meeting at which such director was elected; provided, that immediately upon effectiveness of this Certificate of Incorporation, each Class I director shall serve for a term expiring at the Corporation's annual meeting of stockholders in 2018; each Class II director shall serve for a term expiring at the Corporation's annual meeting of stockholders in 2016; and each Class III director shall serve for a term expiring at the Corporation's annual meeting of stockholders in 2017; provided further, that the term of each director shall continue until the election and qualification of a successor and be subject to such director's earlier death, resignation or removal.

d. Unless and except to the extent that the bylaws of the Corporation (as amended and/or restated from time to time, the "Bylaws") shall so require, the election of directors of the Corporation need not be by written ballot.

5.3 Vacancies and Newly-Created Directorships. Subject to the rights of holders of any series of Preferred Stock with respect to the election of directors, and except as otherwise provided in the DGCL, vacancies occurring on the Board from the death, disability, resignation, disqualification or removal of any director or from any other cause or from any newly created directorships resulting from an increase in the authorized number of directors may be filled solely by vote of a majority of the remaining members of the Board, although less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director, at any meeting of the Board and shall not be filled by the stockholders. A person so elected by the Board to fill a vacancy or newly created directorship shall hold office for the remainder of the full term of the director for which the vacancy was created or occurred and until his or her successor shall be duly elected and qualified, subject to his or her earlier death, disability, disqualification, resignation or removal.

5.4 Removal. Any director or the entire Board may be removed from office at any time, but only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of shares representing at least two-thirds of the votes that would be entitled to be cast on such matter by the then outstanding shares of all classes and series of capital stock of the Corporation at any annual or special meeting of stockholders, voting together as a single class.

ARTICLE VI

In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred upon it by the laws of the State of Delaware, the Board shall be expressly authorized to adopt, amend, alter or repeal the Bylaws of the Corporation. The Bylaws may also be adopted, amended, altered or repealed by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the votes that would be entitled to be cast on such matter by the then outstanding shares of all classes and series of capital stock of the Corporation, at any annual or special meeting of stockholders, voting together as a single class. In addition to the powers and authority herein or by statute expressly conferred upon them, the Board is hereby empowered to exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Corporation, subject to the provisions of the DGCL and the Certificate of Incorporation.

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## ARTICLE VII

7.1 No Action by Written Consent of Stockholders. Except as otherwise expressly provided by the terms of any series of Preferred Stock permitting the holders of such series of Preferred Stock to act by written consent, any action required or permitted to be taken by stockholders of the Corporation must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of the stockholders and may not be effected by written consent or by electronic transmission in lieu of a meeting.

7.2 Advance Notice of Stockholder Nominations and Other Business. Advance notice of stockholder nominations for the election of directors and of business to be brought by stockholders before any meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation shall be given in the manner provided in the Bylaws of the Corporation.

7.3 Committees. Pursuant to the Bylaws, the Board may establish one or more committees to which may be delegated any or all of the powers and duties of the Board to the fullest extent permitted by law.

## ARTICLE VIII

8.1 Limitation of Personal Liability. To the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, as it presently exists or may hereafter be amended from time to time, no director of the Corporation shall be personally liable to the Corporation or any of its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director; provided that nothing contained in this Section 8.1 shall eliminate or limit the liability of a director (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the Corporation or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) pursuant to the provisions of Section 174 of the DGCL or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. If the DGCL is amended to authorize corporate action further eliminating or limiting the personal liability of directors, then the liability of a director of the Corporation shall be eliminated or limited to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, as so amended. Any repeal or amendment of this Section 8.1 by the stockholders of the Corporation or by changes in law, or the adoption of any other provision of this Certificate of Incorporation inconsistent with this Section 8.1 will, unless otherwise required by law, be prospective only (except to the extent such amendment or change in law permits the Corporation to further eliminate or limit the liability of directors) and shall not adversely affect any right or protection of a director of the Corporation existing at the time of such repeal or amendment or adoption of such inconsistent provision with respect to acts or omissions occurring prior to such repeal or amendment or adoption of such inconsistent provision.

8.2 Indemnification. To the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, as it presently exists or may hereafter be amended from time to time, the Corporation shall have the power to indemnify (and advance expenses to) any person made or threatened to be made a party to, or otherwise involved in, an action or proceeding, whether criminal, civil, administrative, investigative, legislative or otherwise, by reason of the fact that he, she, his or her testator or his or her intestate is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation or any predecessor of the Corporation or serves or served at any other enterprise as a director, officer, employee or agent at the request of the Corporation or any predecessor to the Corporation. Any repeal or amendment of this Section 8.2 by the stockholders of the Corporation or by changes in law, or the adoption of any other provision of this Certificate of Incorporation inconsistent with this Section 8.2 will, unless otherwise required by law, be prospective only (except to the extent such amendment or change in law permits the Corporation to provide broader indemnification rights (or rights to advancement of expenses) than said law permitted the Corporation to provide prior to such amendment) and shall not adversely affect any right to indemnification (or advancement of expenses) of any person existing at the time of such repeal or amendment or adoption of such inconsistent provision with respect to acts or omissions occurring prior to such repeal or amendment or adoption of such inconsistent provision.

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ARTICLE IX

9.1 Exclusive Forum. Unless the Corporation consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Corporation, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director, officer, other employee or agent of the Corporation to the Corporation or the Corporation's stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim against the Corporation or any director, officer, other employee or agent of the Corporation arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws (in each case, as they may be amended from time to time), (iv) any action asserting a claim against the Corporation or any director, officer, other employee or agent of the Corporation governed by the internal affairs doctrine, or (v) any action to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of the Certificate of Incorporation or the Bylaws (in each case, as they may be amended from time to time), shall be a state court located within the State of Delaware (or, if no state court located within the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware), in all cases to the fullest extent permitted by law and subject to said court having personal jurisdiction over the indispensable parties named as defendants therein. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in any share of capital stock of the Corporation shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to this Article IX.

ARTICLE X

The Corporation reserves the right at any time and from time to time to amend, alter, change or repeal any provision contained in this Certificate of Incorporation (including any rights, preferences or other designations of Preferred Stock), and any other provisions authorized by the DGCL may be added or inserted, in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by law; and all rights, preferences and privileges of whatsoever nature conferred upon stockholders, directors or any other persons whomsoever by and pursuant to this Certificate of Incorporation in its present form or as hereafter amended are granted subject to the right reserved in this Article X. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Certificate of Incorporation or any provision of law that might otherwise permit a lesser vote, but in addition to any affirmative vote of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock required by law, this Certificate of Incorporation or any Preferred Stock Designation, the affirmative vote of holders of shares representing at least a majority of the votes that would be entitled to be cast on such matter by the then outstanding shares of all classes and series of capital stock of the Corporation at any annual or special meeting of stockholders, voting together as a single class, shall be required to amend, alter, change or repeal any provision of this Certificate of Incorporation, or to adopt any new provision of this Certificate of Incorporation; provided that the affirmative vote of the holders of shares representing at least two-thirds of the votes that would be entitled to be cast on such matter by the then outstanding shares of all classes and series of capital stock of the Corporation at any annual or special meeting of stockholders, voting together as a single class, shall be required to amend, alter, change or repeal, or adopt any provision inconsistent with, any of Article V, Article VI, Article VII, Article VIII, Article IX, and Article X, the definition of any capitalized terms used therein or any successor provision (including, without limitation, any such article or section as renumbered as a result of any amendment, alteration, change, repeal or adoption of any other provision of this Certificate of Incorporation). Any amendment, repeal, modification or expiration of any of Article VIII and this sentence shall not adversely affect any right or protection of any person existing thereunder with respect to any act or omission occurring prior to such repeal or modification.

\* \* \* \* \*

The name and the mailing address of the Sole Incorporator is as follows:

NAME	MAILING ADDRESS
Sean M. Donahue	c/o Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP

1111 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, DC 20004

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Certificate has been subscribed this [ ] day of [ ] 2015 by the undersigned who affirms that the statements made herein are true and correct.

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Sole Incorporator

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BYLAWS OF

PICO HOLDINGS, INC.

a Delaware corporation

As adopted with effect from [1], 2015



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BYLAWS OF  
PICO HOLDINGS, INC.  
a Delaware corporation  
As adopted with effect from [1], 2015

ARTICLE I

Offices

Section 1. Registered Office. The registered office of PICO Holdings, Inc. (the “Corporation”) in the State of Delaware is Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, State of Delaware, 19801.

Section 2. Principal Office. The principal office for the transaction of the business of the Corporation shall be at such place as the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the “Board of Directors” or the “Board”) may determine. The Board is hereby granted full power and authority to change said principal office from one location to another.

Section 3. Other Offices. The Corporation may also have and maintain offices in such other places, within or without the State of Delaware, as the Board may, from time to time, determine or as the business of the Corporation may require.

ARTICLE II

Meetings of Stockholders

Section 1. Annual Meetings. The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting in accordance with all applicable requirements of these Bylaws and the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, as amended from time to time (“DGCL”), shall be held at such place (within or without the State of Delaware), date (which date shall not be a legal holiday in the place where the meeting is to be held) and hour as shall be designated by resolution of the Board adopted by a majority of the total number of authorized directors (whether or not there exist any vacancies in previously authorized directorships at the time such resolution is presented to the Board for adoption). The Board may, in its sole discretion, determine that the meeting shall not be held at any place, but may instead be held solely by means of remote communication as provided under the DGCL.

Section 2. Notice of Meetings. Each stockholder of record of each class of stock of the Corporation then outstanding and entitled to vote at any meeting of stockholders shall be given written notice of such meeting, which notice shall state the place, date and hour of the meeting, and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. Except as otherwise expressly required by law, notice of each meeting of stockholders shall be given not less than ten (10) nor more than sixty (60) days before the date of such meeting to each stockholder entitled to vote at such meeting. An affidavit of the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Corporation or of the transfer agent or other agent of the Corporation that the notice has been given shall, in the absence of fraud, be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. Notice given by electronic transmission shall only be valid if it complies with Section 232 of the DGCL.

Section 3. Notice of Business to be Brought Before a Meeting.

(a) At an annual meeting of the stockholders, only such business shall be conducted as shall have been properly brought before the meeting. To be properly brought before an annual meeting, such business must be (i) specified in a notice of meeting given by or at the direction of the Board of Directors, (ii) if not specified in a notice of meeting (or any supplement thereto), otherwise brought before the meeting by the Board of Directors or the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or (iii) otherwise properly brought before the meeting by a stockholder present in person who (A) was a beneficial owner of shares of the Corporation both at the time of giving the notice provided for in this Section 3 and at the time of the meeting, (B) is entitled to vote at the meeting, and (C) has complied with this Section 3 in all applicable respects. For the avoidance of doubt, except for proposals properly made in accordance with Rule 14a-8 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, and the rules and regulations thereunder (as so amended and inclusive of such rules and regulations, the "Exchange Act"), and included in the notice of meeting given by or at the direction of the board of directors, clause (iii) above shall be the exclusive means for a stockholder to bring business before an annual meeting of stockholders. For purposes of this Section 3, "present in person" shall mean that the stockholder proposing that the business be brought before the annual meeting of the Corporation, or, if the proposing stockholder is not an individual, a qualified representative of such proposing stockholder, appear at such annual meeting. For purposes of these Bylaws, a "qualified representative" of a stockholder shall be, (i) if such stockholder is a general or limited partnership, any general partner or person who functions as a general partner of the general or limited partnership or who controls the general or limited partnership, (ii) if such stockholder is a corporation or a limited liability company, any officer or person who functions as an officer of the corporation or limited liability company or any officer, director, general partner or person who functions as an officer, director or general partner of any entity ultimately in control of the corporation or limited liability company or (iii) if such stockholder is a trust, any trustee of such trust. Stockholders seeking to nominate persons for election to the Board of Directors must comply with Section 4 and Section 5, and this Section 3 shall not be applicable to nominations except as expressly provided in Section 4 and Section 5.

(b) Without qualification, for business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a stockholder, the stockholder must (i) provide a Timely Notice (as defined below) thereof in writing and in proper form to the Secretary of the Corporation, and (ii) provide any updates or supplements to such notice at the times and in the forms required by this Section 3. To be timely, a stockholder's notice must be delivered to, or mailed to and received at, the principal executive offices of the Corporation not less than ninety (90) days nor more than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the one-year anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting; provided, however, that if the date of the annual meeting is more than thirty (30) days before or more than sixty (60) days after such anniversary date, notice by the stockholder to be timely must be so delivered, or mailed and received, not later than the ninetieth (90th) day prior to such annual meeting or, if later, the tenth (10th) day following the day on which public disclosure of the date of such annual meeting was first made (a notice satisfying the time period requirements of this Section 3(b) is referred to as a "Timely Notice"). In no event shall any adjournment or postponement of an annual meeting or the announcement thereof commence a new time period for the giving of Timely Notice as described above.

(c) To be in proper form for purposes of this Section 3, a stockholder's notice to the Secretary shall set forth:

(i) As to each Proposing Person (as defined below), (A) the name and address of such Proposing Person (including, if applicable, the name and address that appear on the Corporation's books and records); (B) the class or series and number of shares of the Corporation that are, directly or indirectly, owned of record or beneficially owned (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) by such Proposing Person, except that such Proposing Person shall in all events be deemed to beneficially own any shares of any class or series of the Corporation as to which such Proposing Person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership at any time in the future; (C) a representation that the stockholder intends to appear in person or by qualified representative at the meeting to propose the business described

in the Timely Notice; and (D) a representation as to whether the stockholder intends or is part of a group which intends (x) to deliver a proxy statement and/or form of proxy to holders of at least the percentage of the Corporation's outstanding capital stock required to approve the proposed business described in the Timely Notice and/or (y) otherwise to solicit proxies from stockholders in support of such proposed business (the disclosures to be made pursuant to the foregoing clauses (A), (B), (C) and (D) are referred to as "Stockholder Information");

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(ii)As to each Proposing Person, (A) the full notional amount of any securities that, directly or indirectly, underlie any “derivative security” (as such term is defined in Rule 16a-1(c) under the Exchange Act) that constitutes a “call equivalent position” (as such term is defined in Rule 16a-1(b) under the Exchange Act) (“Synthetic Equity Position”) and that is, directly or indirectly, held or maintained by such Proposing Person with respect to any shares of any class or series of shares of the Corporation; provided that, for the purposes of the definition of “Synthetic Equity Position,” the term “derivative security” shall also include any security or instrument that would not otherwise constitute a “derivative security” as a result of any feature that would make any conversion, exercise or similar right or privilege of such security or instrument becoming determinable only at some future date or upon the happening of a future occurrence, in which case the determination of the amount of securities into which such security or instrument would be convertible or exercisable shall be made assuming that such security or instrument is immediately convertible or exercisable at the time of such determination; and, provided, further, that any Proposing Person satisfying the requirements of Rule 13d-1(b)(1) under the Exchange Act (other than a Proposing Person that so satisfies Rule 13d-1(b)(1) under the Exchange Act solely by reason of Rule 13d-1(b)(1)(ii)(E)) shall not be deemed to hold or maintain the notional amount of any securities that underlie a Synthetic Equity Position held by such Proposing Person as a hedge with respect to a bona fide derivatives trade or position of such Proposing Person arising in the ordinary course of such Proposing Person’s business as a derivatives dealer, (B) any rights to dividends on the shares of any class or series of shares of the Corporation owned beneficially by such Proposing Person that are separated or separable from the underlying shares of the Corporation, (C) any material pending or threatened legal proceeding in which such Proposing Person is a party or material participant involving the Corporation or any of its officers or directors, or any affiliate of the Corporation, (D) any other material relationship between such Proposing Person, on the one hand, and the Corporation, any affiliate of the Corporation or any principal competitor of the Corporation, on the other hand, (E) any direct or indirect material interest in any material contract or agreement of such Proposing Person with the Corporation, any affiliate of the Corporation or any principal competitor of the Corporation (including, in any such case, any employment agreement, collective bargaining agreement or consulting agreement) and (F) any other information relating to such Proposing Person that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filing required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies or consents by such Proposing Person in support of the business proposed to be brought before the meeting pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act (the disclosures to be made pursuant to the foregoing clauses (A) through (F) are referred to as “Disclosable Interests”); provided, however, that Disclosable Interests shall not include any such disclosures with respect to the ordinary course business activities of any broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee who is a Proposing Person solely as a result of being the stockholder directed to prepare and submit the notice required by these Bylaws on behalf of a beneficial owner; and

(iii)As to each item of business that the stockholder proposes to bring before the annual meeting, (A) a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the annual meeting, the reasons for conducting such business at the annual meeting and any material interest in such business of each Proposing Person, (B) the text of the proposed business (including the text of any resolutions proposed for consideration), and (C) a reasonably detailed description of all agreements, arrangements and understandings (x) between or among any of the Proposing Persons or (y) between or among any Proposing Person and any other person or entity (including their names) in connection with the proposal of such business by such stockholder, including without limitation any agreements that would be required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 5 or Item 6 of a Schedule 13D that would be filed pursuant to the Exchange Act (regardless of whether the requirement to file a Schedule 13D is applicable to the Proposing Person or other person or entity); and (D) any other information relating to such item of business that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filing required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies in support of the business proposed to be brought before the meeting pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act; provided, however, that the disclosures required by this paragraph (iii) shall not include any disclosures with respect to any broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee who is a Proposing Person solely as a result of being the stockholder directed to prepare and submit the notice required by these Bylaws on behalf of a beneficial

owner.

For purposes of this Section 3, the term “Proposing Person” shall mean (i) the stockholder providing the notice of business proposed to be brought before an annual meeting, (ii) the beneficial owner or beneficial owners, if any, on whose behalf the notice of the business proposed to be brought before the annual meeting is made, (iii) any participant (as defined in paragraphs (a)(ii)-(vi) of Instruction 3 to Item 4 of Schedule 14A, or any successor instructions) with such stockholder or beneficial owner in such solicitation of proxies in respect of any such proposed business, (iv) any Affiliate of such stockholder (within the meaning of Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act for purposes of these Bylaws) or beneficial owner; and (v) any person controlling, controlled by or under common control with any person referred to in the preceding clauses (i) and (ii).

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(d) A Proposing Person shall update and supplement its notice to the Corporation of its intent to propose business at an annual meeting, if necessary, so that the information provided or required to be provided in such notice pursuant to this Section 3 shall be true and correct as of (1) the record date for the determination of persons entitled to receive notice of the meeting and (ii) the date that is five (5) business days prior to the meeting and, in the event of any adjournment or postponement thereof, five (5) business days prior to such adjourned or postponed meeting. In the case of an update and supplement pursuant to clause (i) of this Section, such update and supplement shall be delivered to, or mailed and received by, the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than eight (8) business days after the record date for the determination of persons entitled to receive notice of the meeting. In the case of an update and supplement pursuant to clause (ii) of this Section, such update and supplement shall be delivered to, or mailed and received by, the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than two (2) business days prior to the date for the meeting, and, in the event of any adjournment or postponement thereof, two (2) business days prior to such adjourned or postponed meeting. The term “business day” shall mean any day that is not a Saturday or Sunday or a day on which banks in the city of the Corporation’s principal place of business are required or permitted to close.

(e) Notwithstanding anything in these Bylaws to the contrary (other than the provisions of Section 3(g) hereof relating to any proposal made in accordance with Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act and included in the proxy statement), no business shall be conducted at an annual meeting that is not properly brought before the meeting in accordance with this Section 3. The presiding officer of the meeting shall, if the facts warrant, determine that the business was not properly brought before the meeting in accordance with this Section 3, and if he or she should so determine, he or she shall so declare to the meeting and any such business not properly brought before the meeting shall not be transacted. In addition, business proposed to be brought by a stockholder may not be brought before the annual meeting if such stockholder takes action contrary to the representations made in the stockholder notice applicable to such business or if the stockholder notice applicable to such business contains an untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact necessary to make the statements therein not misleading.

(f) Notwithstanding any notice of the annual meeting sent to stockholders on behalf of the Corporation, a stockholder must comply with this Section 3 to conduct business at any annual meeting. If the stockholder's proposed business is the same or relates to business brought by the Corporation and included in its annual meeting notice, the stockholder is nevertheless required to comply and give its own separate and timely written notice to the Secretary pursuant to this Section 3.

(g) This Section 3 is expressly intended to apply to any business proposed to be brought before an annual meeting of stockholders other than any proposal made in accordance with Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act and included in the Corporation’s proxy statement. In addition to the requirements of this Section 3 with respect to any business proposed to be brought before an annual meeting, each Proposing Person shall comply with all applicable requirements of the Exchange Act with respect to any such business. Nothing in this Section 3 shall be deemed to affect any rights of (1) a stockholder to request inclusion of proposals in the Corporation’s proxy statement pursuant to Rule 14a-8 (or any successor provision) under the Exchange Act or (2) the Corporation to omit a proposal from the Corporation’s proxy statement pursuant to Rule 14a-8 (or any successor provision) under the Exchange Act.

(h) For purposes of these Bylaws, “public disclosure” shall mean disclosure (i) in a press release reported by a national news service, (ii) in a document publicly filed by the Corporation with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) pursuant to Sections 13, 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, or (iii) another method of broad-based dissemination.

Section 4. Notice of Nominations for Election to the Board of Directors.

(a) Nominations of any person for election to the Board of Directors at an annual meeting or at a special meeting (but only if the election of directors is a matter specified in the notice of meeting given by or at the direction of the person calling such special meeting) may be made at such meeting only (i) by or at the direction of the Board of Directors, including by any committee or persons authorized to do so by the Board of Directors or these Bylaws, or (ii) by a stockholder present in person (A) who was a beneficial owner of shares of the Corporation both at the time of giving the notice provided for in this Section 4 and at the time of the meeting, (B) is entitled to vote at the meeting, and (C) has complied with this Section 4 and Section 5 as to such notice and nomination. For purposes of this Section 4, “present in person” shall mean that the stockholder proposing that the business be brought before the meeting of the Corporation, or, if the proposing stockholder is not an individual, a qualified representative (as defined in Section 3(a) hereof) of such stockholder, appear at such meeting. The foregoing clause (ii) shall be the exclusive means for a stockholder to make any nomination of a person or persons for election to the Board of Directors at an annual meeting or special meeting.

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(b) Without qualification, for a stockholder to make any nomination of a person or persons for election to the Board of Directors at an annual meeting, the stockholder must (A) provide Timely Notice (as defined in Section 3) thereof in writing and in proper form to the Secretary of the Corporation, (B) provide the information, agreements and questionnaires with respect to such stockholder and its candidate for nomination as required to be set forth by this Section 4 and Section 5 and (C) provide any updates or supplements to such notice at the times and in the forms required by this Section 4 and Section 5.

(c) Without qualification, if the election of directors is a matter specified in the notice of meeting given by or at the direction of the person calling a special meeting, then for a stockholder to make any nomination of a person or persons for election to the Board of Directors at a special meeting, the stockholder must (i) provide timely notice thereof in writing and in proper form to the Secretary of the Corporation at the principal executive offices of the Corporation, (ii) provide the information with respect to such stockholder and its candidate for nomination as required by this Section 4 and Section 5 and (iii) provide any updates or supplements to such notice at the times and in the forms required by this Section 4. To be timely, a stockholder's notice for nominations to be made at a special meeting must be delivered to, or mailed and received at, the principal executive offices of the Corporation not earlier than the one hundred twentieth (120th) day prior to such special meeting and not later than the ninetieth (90th) day prior to such special meeting or, if later, the tenth (10th) day following the day on which public disclosure (as defined in Section 3) of the date of such special meeting was first made.

(d) In no event shall any adjournment or postponement of an annual meeting or special meeting or the announcement thereof commence a new time period for the giving of a stockholder's notice as described above.

(e) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section 4 to the contrary, in the event that the number of directors in an Expiring Class is increased and there is no public announcement of the appointment of a director to such class, or, if no appointment was made, of the vacancy in such class, made by the Corporation at least ten (10) days before the last day a stockholder may deliver a notice of nomination, a stockholder's notice required by this Section 4 and which complies with the requirements in this Section 4, other than the timing requirements, shall also be considered timely, but only with respect to nominees for any new positions in such Expiring Class created by such increase, if it shall be received by the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than the close of business on the tenth (10th) day following the day on which such public announcement is first made by the Corporation of the increase in the number of directors in the Expiring Class. For purposes of this section, an "Expiring Class" shall mean a class of directors whose term shall expire at the next annual meeting of stockholders.

(f) To be in proper form for purposes of this Section 4, a stockholder's notice to the Secretary shall set forth:

(i) As to each Nominating Person (as defined below), the Stockholder Information (as defined in Section 3(c)(i)), except that for purposes of this Section 4 the term "Nominating Person" shall be substituted for the term "Proposing Person" in all places it appears in Section 3(c)(i);

(ii) As to each Nominating Person, any Disclosable Interests (as defined in Section 3(c)(ii)), except that for purposes of this Section 4 the term "Nominating Person" shall be substituted for the term "Proposing Person" in all places it appears in Section 3(c)(ii) and the disclosure with respect to the business to be brought before the meeting in Section 3(c)(ii) shall be made with respect to the election of directors at the meeting);

(iii) As to each candidate whom a Nominating Person proposes to nominate for election as a director, (A) all information with respect to such candidate for nomination that would be required to be set forth in a stockholder's notice pursuant to this Section 4 and Section 5 if such candidate for nomination were a Nominating Person, (B) all information relating to such candidate for nomination that is required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other

filings required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors in a contested election pursuant to Section 14(a) under the Exchange Act (including such candidate's written consent to being named in the proxy statement as a nominee and to serving as a director if elected), (C) a description of any direct or indirect material interest in any material contract or agreement between or among any Nominating Person, on the one hand, and each candidate for nomination or his or her respective associates or any other participants in such solicitation, on the other hand, including, without limitation, all information that would be required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404 under Regulation S-K if such Nominating Person were the "registrant" for purposes of such rule and the candidate for nomination were a director or executive officer of such registrant (the disclosures to be made pursuant to the foregoing clauses (A) through (C) are referred to as "Nominee Information"), and (D) a completed and signed questionnaire, representation and agreement as provided in Section 5(a).

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For purposes of this Section 4, the term “Nominating Person” shall mean: (i) the stockholder providing the notice of the nomination proposed to be made at the meeting, (ii) the beneficial owner or beneficial owners, if different, on whose behalf the notice of the nomination proposed to be made at the meeting is made, (iii) any participant (as defined in paragraphs (a)(ii)-(vi) of Instruction 3 to Item 4 of Schedule 14A) with such stockholder or beneficial owner in any solicitation of proxies in respect of any such proposed nomination, (iv) any Affiliate of such stockholder (within the meaning of Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act for purposes of these Bylaws) or beneficial owner; and (v) any person controlling, controlled by or under common control with any person referred to in the preceding clauses (i) and (ii).

(g) A stockholder providing notice of any nomination proposed to be made at a meeting shall further update and supplement such notice, if necessary, so that the information provided or required to be provided in such notice pursuant to this Section 4 and Section 5 shall be true and correct as of (1) the record date for the determination of persons entitled to receive notice of the meeting and (ii) the date that is five (5) business days prior to the meeting and, in the event of any adjournment or postponement thereof, five (5) business days prior to such adjourned or postponed meeting. In the case of an update and supplement pursuant to clause (i) of this Section, such update and supplement shall be delivered to, or mailed and received by, the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than eight (8) business days after the record date for the determination of persons entitled to receive notice of the meeting. In the case of an update and supplement pursuant to clause (ii) of this Section, such update and supplement shall be delivered to, or mailed and received by, the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than two (2) business days prior to the date for the meeting, and, in the event of any adjournment or postponement thereof, two (2) business days prior to such adjourned or postponed meeting.

(h) In addition to the requirements of this Section 4 and Section 5 with respect to any nomination proposed to be made at a meeting, each Nominating Person shall comply with all applicable requirements of the Exchange Act and DGCL with respect to any such nominations.

(i) Notwithstanding any notice of the annual meeting sent to stockholders on behalf of the Corporation, a stockholder must comply with this Section 4 and Section 5 to propose director nominations at any annual meeting.

**Section 5. Additional Requirements For Valid Nomination of Candidates to Serve as Director and, if Elected, to Be Seated as Directors.**

(a) To be eligible to be a candidate for election as a director of the Corporation at an annual or special meeting, a candidate must be nominated in the manner prescribed in Section 4 and, in addition to any other requirements of these Bylaws:

(i) the candidate for nomination, whether nominated by the Board of Directors or by a stockholder, must have previously delivered (in accordance with the time period prescribed for delivery in a notice to such candidate given by or on behalf of the Board of Directors) to the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation: (A) a completed written questionnaire (in a form provided by the Corporation upon written request) with respect to the background, qualifications, stock ownership and independence of such proposed nominee, and (B) a written representation and agreement (in form provided by the Corporation upon written request) that such candidate for nomination (1) is not and, if elected as a director during his or her term of office, will not become a party to (A) any agreement, arrangement or understanding with, and has not given and will not give any commitment or assurance to, any person or entity as to how such proposed nominee, if elected as a director of the Corporation, will act or vote on any issue or question (a “Voting Commitment”) that has not been disclosed therein to the Corporation, or (B) any Voting Commitment that could limit or interfere with such proposed nominee’s ability to comply, if elected as a director of the Corporation, with such proposed nominee’s fiduciary duties under applicable law, (2) is not and will not become a party to any agreement, arrangement or understanding with any person or entity other than the Corporation

with respect to any direct or indirect compensation, reimbursement or indemnification in connection with service or action as a director that has not been disclosed therein; and (3) would be in compliance, if elected as a director of the corporation, and will comply with all applicable corporate governance, code of conduct, conflict of interest, confidentiality, stock ownership and trading and other policies and guidelines of the Corporation applicable to directors and in effect during such person's term in office as a director (and, if requested in writing by any candidate for nomination, the Secretary of the Corporation shall provide to such candidate for nomination all such policies and guidelines then in effect);

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(ii)the candidate for nomination, whether nominated by the Board of Directors or by a stockholder: (A) shall not be a member of the board of directors of more than three (3) other public companies, and (B) shall not have been (1) convicted in a criminal proceeding, or the named subject in a criminal proceeding that is presently pending (other than traffic violations and other minor offenses), (2) the subject of any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any federal or state court or other authority, or any professional disciplinary body, which enjoined or otherwise limited him or her from engaging in any activity in connection with the purchase or sale of any security or commodity, or the right to be associated with persons engaged in any such activities, or finding that he or she had violated any federal or state securities laws or federal commodities laws, (3) the subject of any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization, any registered entity, or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member, or (4) suspended or barred from (aa) being associated as an officer or director of, or a person serving in a similar capacity with, an issuer, (bb) being associated with a public accounting firm, or (cc) appearing or practicing as an attorney before the SEC or any similar non-U.S. authority; and

(iii)at the request of the Board of Directors, such other information as may reasonably be required by the Corporation to determine the eligibility of such proposed candidate for nomination to serve as an independent director or audit committee financial expert of the Corporation under applicable law, securities exchange rule or regulation, or any publicly-disclosed corporate governance guideline or committee charter of the Corporation.

(b)No candidate shall be eligible for nomination as a director of the Corporation unless such candidate for nomination and the Nominating Person seeking to place such candidate's name in nomination has complied with Section 4 and this Section 5, as applicable. The presiding officer at the meeting shall, if the facts warrant, determine that a nomination was not properly made in accordance with Section 4 and this Section 5, and if he or she should so determine, he or she shall so declare such determination to the meeting, the defective nomination shall be disregarded and any ballots cast for the candidate in question (but in the case of any form of ballot listing other qualified nominees, only the ballots cast for the nominee in question) shall be void and of no force or effect.

(c)Notwithstanding anything in these Bylaws to the contrary, no candidate for nomination shall be eligible to be seated as a director of the Corporation unless the candidate is qualified, nominated and elected in accordance with this Section 5 and Article III, Section 5.

#### Section 6.Special Meetings.

(a)Special meetings of the stockholders of the Corporation may only be called (i) at any time and for any purpose or purposes, by the Board pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the total number of authorized directors (whether or not there exist any vacancies in previously authorized directorships at the time any such resolution is presented to the Board for adoption), or by the Chairman of the Board, or (ii) by the Secretary of the Corporation, upon the written request of the holders of record as of the record date fixed in accordance with Section 6(d) who hold, in the aggregate, at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting power of the outstanding shares of the Corporation (the "Requisite Percentage") at the time such request is submitted by the holders of such Requisite Percentage, subject to and in accordance with this Section 6. The notice of a special meeting shall state the purpose or purposes of the special meeting, and the business to be conducted at the special meeting shall be limited to the purpose or purposes stated in the notice. Except in accordance with this Section 6, stockholders shall not be permitted to propose business to be brought before a special meeting of the stockholders. Stockholders who nominate persons for election to the Board of Directors at a special meeting must also comply with the requirements set forth in Section 4 and Section 5.

(b)No stockholder may request that the Secretary of the Corporation call a special meeting of the stockholders pursuant to Section 6(a) (a "Stockholder Requested Special Meeting") unless a stockholder of record has first submitted

a request in writing that the Board of Directors fix a record date (a "Request Record Date") for the purpose of determining the stockholders entitled to request that the Secretary of the Corporation call a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting, which request shall be in proper form and delivered to, or mailed and received by, the Secretary of the Corporation at the principal executive offices of the Corporation.

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(c)To be in proper form for purposes of this Section 6, a request by a stockholder for the Board of Directors to fix a Request Record Date shall set forth:

(i)As to each Requesting Person (as defined below), (A) the Stockholder Information (as defined in Section 3(c)(i), except that for purposes of this Section 6 the term “Requesting Person” shall be substituted for the term “Proposing Person” in all places it appears in Section 3(c)(i)); and (B) a representation that such Requesting Person intends to hold the shares of the Corporation described in the Stockholder Information through the date of the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting;

(ii)As to each Requesting Person, any Disclosable Interests (as defined in Section 3(c)(ii), except that for purposes of this Section 6 the term “Requesting Person” shall be substituted for the term “Proposing Person” in all places it appears in Section 3(c)(ii) and the disclosure in clause (F) of Section 3(c)(ii) shall be made with respect to the business proposed to be conducted at the special meeting or the proposed election of directors at the special meeting, as the case may be);

(iii)As to the purpose or purposes of the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting, (A) a reasonably brief description of (1) the specific purpose or purposes of the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting, (2) the matter(s) proposed to be acted on at the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting, and (3) the reasons for conducting such business at the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting, (B) a reasonably detailed description of any material interest in such matter of each Requesting Person, and (C) a reasonably detailed description of all agreements, arrangements and understandings (x) between or among any of the Requesting Persons or (y) between or among any Requesting Person and any other person or entity (including their names) in connection with the request for the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting or the business proposed to be acted on at the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting; and

(iv)If directors are proposed to be elected at the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting, the Nominee Information for each person whom a Requesting Person expects to nominate for election as a director at the special meeting.

For purposes of this Section 6(c), the term “Requesting Person” shall mean (i) the stockholder making the request to fix a Request Record Date for the purpose of determining the stockholders entitled to request that the Secretary call a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting, and (ii) the beneficial owner or beneficial owners, if different, on whose behalf such request is made.

(d)Within ten (10) days after receipt of a request to fix a Request Record Date in proper form and otherwise in compliance with this Section 6 from any stockholder of record, the Board of Directors may adopt a resolution fixing a Request Record Date for the purpose of determining the stockholders entitled to request that the Secretary of the Corporation call a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting, which date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the Request Record Date is adopted by the Board of Directors. If no resolution fixing a Request Record Date has been adopted by the Board of Directors within the ten (10) day period after the date on which such a request to fix a Request Record Date was received, the Request Record Date in respect thereof shall be deemed to be the twentieth (20th) day after the date on which such a request is received. Notwithstanding anything in this Section 6 to the contrary, no Request Record Date shall be fixed if the Board of Directors determines that the written request or requests to call a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting (each, a “Special Meeting Request” and collectively, the “Special Meeting Requests”), that would otherwise be submitted following such Request Record Date could not comply with the requirements set forth in Section 6(g).

(e)In order for a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting to be called, one or more Special Meeting Requests, in the form required by this Section 6, must be signed by stockholders as who, as of the Request Record Date, hold of record or beneficially, in the aggregate, more than the Requisite Percentage and must be timely delivered to the Secretary of the Corporation at the principal executive offices of the Corporation. To be timely, a Special Meeting Request must be

delivered to the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than the sixtieth (60th) day following the Request Record Date. In determining whether a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting has been properly requested, multiple Special Meeting Requests delivered to the Secretary will be considered together only if (i) each Special Meeting Request identifies the same purpose or purposes of the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting and the same matters proposed to be acted on at such meeting (in each case as determined in good faith by the Board), and (ii) such Special Meeting Requests have been dated and delivered to the Secretary within sixty (60) days of the earliest dated Special Meeting Request.

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(f) To be in proper form for purposes of this Section 6, a Special Meeting Request must include and set forth (a) a reasonably brief statement of (i) the specific purpose or purposes of the stockholder requested special meeting, (ii) the matter(s) proposed to be acted on at the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting, and (iii) the reasons for conducting such business at the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting, and (b) the text of the proposed business (including the text of any resolutions proposed for consideration), if applicable, and (c) with respect to any stockholder or stockholders submitting a Special Meeting Request (except for any stockholder that has provided such request in response to a solicitation made pursuant to, and in accordance with, Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act by way of a solicitation statement filed on Schedule 14A) (a “Solicited Stockholder”) the information required to be provided pursuant to this Section 6 of a Requesting Person. A stockholder may revoke a Special Meeting Request by written revocation delivered to the Secretary at any time prior to the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting. If any such revocation(s) are received by the Secretary after the Secretary’s receipt of Special Meeting Requests from the Requisite Percentage of stockholders, and as a result of such revocation(s) there no longer are unrevoked demands from the Requisite Percentage of stockholders to call a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting, the Board of Directors shall have the discretion to determine whether or not to proceed with the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting.

(g) The Secretary shall not accept, and shall consider ineffective, a Special Meeting Request if (i) such Special Meeting Request does not comply with this Section 6 or relates to an item of business to be transacted at the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting that is not a proper subject for stockholder action under applicable law; (ii) the Special Meeting Request is received by the Corporation during the period commencing ninety (90) days prior to the first anniversary of the date of the immediately preceding annual meeting of stockholders and ending on the date of the final adjournment of the next annual meeting of stockholders; (iii) an identical or substantially similar item (a “Similar Item”) to that included in the Special Meeting Request was presented at any meeting of stockholders held within one year prior to receipt by the Corporation of such Special Meeting Request (it being understood that the election of directors at the preceding annual meeting of stockholders shall be deemed not to constitute a Similar Item in respect of a proposal to remove one or more directors or the entire Board at a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting); (iv) the Board calls an annual or special meeting of stockholders (in lieu of calling the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting) in accordance with Section 6(i); (v) a Similar Item is already included in the Corporation’s notice as an item of business to be brought before a meeting of stockholders that has been called but not yet held; or (vi) such Special Meeting Request was made in a manner that involved a violation of Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act or other applicable law.

(h) Business transacted at any Stockholder Requested Special Meeting shall be limited to the purpose stated in the valid Special Meeting Request; provided, however, that nothing herein shall prohibit the Board from submitting matters to the stockholders at any Stockholder Requested Special Meeting. If none of the stockholders who submitted and signed the Special Meeting Request (but excluding any Solicited Stockholder) appears at or sends a qualified representative to the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting to present the matters to be presented for consideration that were specified in the Stockholder Meeting Request, the Corporation need not present such matters for a vote at such meeting.

(i) Any special meeting of stockholders, including any Stockholder Requested Special Meeting, shall be held at such date and time as may be fixed by the Board in accordance with these Bylaws and in compliance with applicable law; provided that a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting shall be held within ninety (90) days after the Corporation receives one or more valid Special Meeting Requests in compliance with this Section 6 from stockholders having beneficial ownership of at least the Requisite Percentage; provided, further, that the Board shall have the discretion to call an annual or special meeting of stockholders (in lieu of calling the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting) in accordance with Section 6(j) or cancel any Stockholder Requested Special Meeting that has been called but not yet held for any of the reasons set forth in the foregoing provisions of this Section 6.

(j)If a Special Meeting Request is made that complies with this Section 6, the Board may (in lieu of calling the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting) present a Similar Item for stockholder approval at any other meeting of stockholders that is held within ninety (90) days after the Corporation receives such Special Meeting Request.

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(k) In connection with a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting called in accordance with this Section 6, the stockholder or stockholders (except for any Solicited Stockholder) who requested that the Board of Directors fix a record date for notice and voting for the special meeting in accordance with this Section 6 or who signed and delivered a Special Meeting Request to the Secretary shall further update and supplement the information previously provided to the Corporation in connection with such requests, if necessary, so that the information provided or required to be provided in such requests pursuant to this Section 6 shall be true and correct as of (1) the record date for the determination of persons entitled to receive notice of the special meeting and (ii) the date that is five (5) business days prior to the special meeting and, in the event of any adjournment or postponement thereof, five (5) business days prior to such adjourned or postponed special meeting. In the case of an update and supplement pursuant to clause (i) of this Section, such update and supplement shall be delivered to, or mailed and received by, the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than eight (8) business days after the record date for the determination of persons entitled to receive notice of the special meeting. In the case of an update and supplement pursuant to clause (ii) of this Section, such update and supplement shall be delivered to, or mailed and received by, the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than two (2) business days prior to the date for the special meeting, and, in the event of any adjournment or postponement thereof, two (2) business days prior to such adjourned or postponed special meeting.

(l) Notwithstanding anything in these Bylaws to the contrary, the Secretary shall not be required to call a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting pursuant to this Section 6 except in accordance with this Section 6. If the Board of Directors shall determine that any request to fix a record date for notice and voting for the special meeting or Special Meeting Request was not properly made in accordance with this Section 6, or shall determine that the stockholder or stockholders requesting that the Board of Directors fix such record date or submitting a Special Meeting Request have not otherwise complied with this Section 6, then the Board of Directors shall not be required to fix such record date or to call and hold the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting. In addition to the requirements of this Section 6, each Requesting Person shall comply with all requirements of applicable law, including all requirements of the Exchange Act, with respect to (i) any request to fix a record date for notice and voting for the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting, (ii) any Special Meeting Request or (iii) a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting.

(m) After receipt of Special Meeting Requests in proper form and in accordance with this Section 6 from a stockholder or stockholders holding the Requisite Percentage, the Board of Directors shall duly call, and determine the place, date and time of, a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting for the purpose or purposes and to conduct the business specified in the Special Meeting Requests received by the Corporation; provided that the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting shall be held within ninety (90) days after the Corporation receives one or more valid Special Meeting Requests in compliance with this Section 6 from stockholders holding at least the Requisite Percentage; provided, further, that the Board shall have the discretion to call an annual or special meeting of stockholders (in lieu of calling the Stockholder Requested Special Meeting) in accordance with Section 6(g) or cancel any Stockholder Requested Special Meeting that has been called but not yet held for any of the reasons set forth in the foregoing provisions of this Section 6. The record date for notice and voting for such a Stockholder Requested Special Meeting shall be fixed in accordance with Article XI, Section 6 of these Bylaws. The Board of Directors shall provide written notice of such Stockholder Requested Special Meeting in accordance with Article II, Section 2 of these Bylaws.

Section 7. Quorum. Except as otherwise expressly required by law, by the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, the presence, in person, by remote communication, if applicable, or by proxy duly authorized, of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation or any adjournment thereof. The stockholders present at a duly called or convened meeting at which a quorum is present, may continue to transact business until adjournment, notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough stockholders to leave less than a quorum. In the absence of a quorum at any such meeting or any adjournment or adjournments thereof, a majority in voting interest of those present in person or

by proxy and entitled to vote thereat, or any officer entitled to preside at, or to act as secretary of, such meeting may adjourn such meeting until stockholders holding the amount of stock requisite for a quorum are present in person or by proxy.

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Section 8. Adjourned Meeting; Notice. After the meeting has been duly organized, the presiding officer of the meeting may adjourn any meeting of stockholders, annual or special, from time to time, to reconvene at the same or some other place, and notice need not be given of any such adjourned meeting if the time and place thereof are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. When a meeting is adjourned to another time or place, unless these Bylaws otherwise require, notice need not be given of the adjourned meeting if the time, place, if any, thereof, and the means of remote communications, if any, by which stockholders and proxy holders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such adjourned meeting are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. At the adjourned meeting, the Corporation may transact any business which might have been transacted at the original meeting. If the adjournment is for more than thirty (30) days, a notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting. If after the adjournment a new record date for stockholders entitled to vote is fixed for the adjourned meeting, the Board of Directors shall fix a new record date for notice of such adjourned meeting in accordance with Section 213(a) of the DGCL and Article XI, Section 6 of these Bylaws, and shall give notice of the adjourned meeting to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at such adjourned meeting as of the record date fixed for notice of such adjourned meeting.

#### Section 9. Conduct of Meetings.

(a) Officers of the Meeting. The Chairman of the Board, or in the absence of the Chairman, the President, or in their absence, the Vice Chairman, or if no such officer is present, a director designated by the Board, shall call meetings of the stockholders to order and shall act as chairman of the meeting. The Secretary, or in the absence of the Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, shall act as secretary of the meeting of the stockholders, but in the absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary at a meeting of the stockholders the chairman of the meeting may appoint any person to act as secretary of the meeting.

(b) Order of Business. The chairman of the meeting shall have the right to determine the order of business at the meeting.

(c) Meeting Protocol. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, the Board shall be entitled to make such rules or regulations for the conduct of meetings of stockholders as it shall deem necessary, appropriate or convenient. Subject to such rules and regulations of the Board, if any, the chairman of the meeting shall have the right and authority to prescribe such rules, regulations and procedures and take such action as, in the discretion of such chairman, are deemed necessary, appropriate or convenient for the proper conduct of the meeting. Such rules, regulations and procedures, whether adopted by the Board or prescribed by the chairman of the meeting, may include, without limitation, the following: (i) establishing an agenda for the meeting and the order for the consideration of the items of business on such agenda; (ii) restricting admission to the time set for the commencement of the meeting; (iii) limiting attendance at the meeting to stockholders of record of the Corporation entitled to vote at the meeting, their duly authorized proxies or other such persons as the chairman of the meeting may determine; (iv) limiting participation at the meeting on any matter to stockholders of record of the Corporation entitled to vote on such matter, their duly authorized proxies or other such persons as the chairman of the meeting may determine to recognize and, as a condition to recognizing any such participant, requiring such participant to provide the chairman of the meeting with evidence of his or her name and affiliation, whether he or she is a stockholder or a proxy for a stockholder, and the class and series and number of shares of each class and series of capital stock of the Corporation which are owned beneficially and/or of record by such stockholder; (v) limiting the time allotted to questions or comments by participants; (vi) taking such actions as are necessary or appropriate to maintain order, decorum, safety and security at the meeting; (vii) removing any stockholder who refuses to comply with meeting procedures, rules or guidelines as established by the chairman of the meeting; and (viii) complying with any state and local laws and regulations concerning safety and security. Unless otherwise determined by the chairman of the meeting, meetings of stockholders shall not be required to be held in accordance with the rules of parliamentary procedure.

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**Section 10. Inspectors.** The Board may, in advance of any meeting of stockholders, appoint one or more inspectors to act at such meeting or any adjournment thereof. If any of the inspectors so appointed shall fail to appear or act, the chairman of the meeting may, or if inspectors shall not have been appointed, the chairman of the meeting shall, appoint one or more inspectors. Each inspector, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take and sign an oath faithfully to execute the duties of inspector at such meeting with strict impartiality and according to the best of his ability. The inspectors shall (i) ascertain the number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation outstanding and the voting power of each, (ii) ascertain the number of shares represented at the meeting, (iii) ascertain the existence of a quorum, (iv) ascertain the validity and effect of proxies, (v) count and tabulate all votes, ballots or consents, (vi) determine and retain for a reasonable period a record of the disposition of all challenges made to any determination made by the inspectors, (vii) certify the determination of the number of shares represented at the meeting and their count of all votes and ballots, and (viii) do such acts as are proper to conduct the election or vote with fairness to all stockholders. On request of the chairman of the meeting, the inspectors shall make a report in writing of any challenge, request or matter determined by them and shall execute a certificate of any fact found by them. No director or candidate for the office of director shall act as an inspector of an election of directors. The inspectors may appoint or retain other persons or entities to assist the inspectors in the performance of the duties of the inspectors. In determining the validity and counting of all proxies and ballots, the inspectors shall act in accordance with applicable law.

**Section 11. Voting.** Unless otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of capital stock held by such stockholder. All voting, including on the election of directors but excepting where otherwise required by applicable law or the Certificate of Incorporation, may take place via a voice vote. The Board of Directors, in its discretion, or the officer of the Corporation presiding at a meeting of stockholders, in his or her discretion, may require that any votes cast at a meeting of stockholders shall be cast by written ballot. When a quorum is present, except as otherwise provided by statute, by applicable stock exchange rules, by the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, in all matters other than the election of directors, the affirmative vote of the majority of shares present in person, by remote communication, if applicable, or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote generally on the subject matter shall be the act of the stockholders. For the purposes of this Section 11, Broker Non-Votes represented at the meeting but not permitted to vote on a particular matter shall not be counted, with respect to the vote on such matter, in the number of (a) votes cast, (b) votes cast affirmatively, or (c) votes cast negatively. Except as otherwise required by law, the Certificate of Incorporation, these bylaws or the rules of any applicable stock exchange, directors shall be elected by a plurality of the voting power of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the election of directors.

**Section 12. Proxies.** Each stockholder entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders may authorize another person or persons to act for such stockholder by proxy authorized by an instrument in writing or by a transmission permitted by law filed in accordance with the procedure established for the meeting, but no such proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three (3) years from its date, unless the proxy provides for a longer period. The revocability of a proxy that states on its face that it is irrevocable shall be governed by the provisions of Section 212 of the DGCL. A written proxy may be in the form of a telegram, cablegram, or other means of electronic transmission which sets forth or is submitted with information from which it can be determined that the telegram, cablegram, or other means of electronic transmission was authorized by the person.

**Section 13. Lists of Stockholders.** The Secretary shall prepare and make, at least ten (10) days before every meeting of stockholders, a complete list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting, provided, however, if the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote is less than ten (10) days before the meeting date, the list shall reflect the stockholders entitled to vote as of the tenth (10th) day before the meeting date. The stockholder list shall be arranged in alphabetical order and show the address of each stockholder and the number of shares registered in the name of each stockholder. The Corporation shall not be required to include electronic mail addresses or other

electronic contact information on such list. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder for any purpose germane to the meeting for a period of at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting during ordinary business hours, at the principal place of business of the Corporation. In the event that the Corporation determines to make the list available on an electronic network, the Corporation may take reasonable steps to ensure that such information is available only to stockholders of the Corporation. If the meeting is to be held at a physical location, then the list shall be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof, and may be inspected by any stockholder who is present. If the meeting is to be held solely by means of remote communications, then the list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder during the whole time of the meeting on a reasonably accessible electronic network, and the information required to access such list shall be provided with the notice of the meeting. The stock ledger shall be the only evidence as to who are the stockholders entitled to examine the stock ledger, the list required by this Section 13 or the books of the Corporation, or to vote in person or by proxy at any meeting of stockholders.

Section 14. Postponement and Cancellation of Meetings. Any previously scheduled annual or special meeting of the stockholders may be postponed, and any previously scheduled annual or special meeting of the stockholders called by the Board may be canceled, by resolution of the Board upon public notice given prior to the time previously scheduled for such meeting of stockholders.

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## ARTICLE III

### Board of Directors

**Section 1. General Powers.** The property, business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the Board, which may exercise all such powers of the Corporation and do all such lawful acts and things as are not by law or by the Certificate of Incorporation directed or required to be exercised or done by the stockholders.

**Section 2. Number of Directors.** The number of directors which shall constitute the whole Board shall be fixed from time to time by resolution of the Board adopted by a majority of the total number of authorized directors (whether or not there exist any vacancies in previously authorized directorships at the time such resolution is presented to the Board for adoption). The number of directors may be decreased at any time and from time to time by a majority of the directors then in office, but only to eliminate vacancies existing by reason of the death, resignation, removal or expiration of the term of one or more directors. No decrease in the number of directors constituting the Board shall shorten the term of any incumbent director.

**Section 3. Classes of Directors.** Other than those directors, if any, elected by the holders of any series of preferred stock pursuant to the Certificate of Incorporation, the board of directors shall be and is divided into three classes, as nearly equal in number as possible, designated: Class I, Class II and Class III. In case of any increase or decrease, from time to time, in the number of directors, the number of directors in each class shall be apportioned as nearly equal as possible.

**Section 4. Term of Office.** Except for the terms of such additional directors, if any, as elected by the holders of any series of preferred stock and as provided for or fixed pursuant to the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation, each director shall serve for a term ending on the date of the third annual meeting following the annual meeting at which such director was elected; provided, that immediately upon effectiveness of these Bylaws, each Class I director shall serve for a term expiring at the Corporation's annual meeting of stockholders in 2018; each Class II director shall serve for a term expiring at the Corporation's annual meeting of stockholders in 2016; and each Class III director shall serve for a term expiring at the Corporation's annual meeting of stockholders in 2017; provided, that the term of each director shall continue until the election and qualification of a successor and be subject to such director's earlier death, resignation or removal.

**Section 5. Qualifications.** In addition to the requirements set forth in Article II, Section 5 regarding the eligibility of candidates for election as a director of the Corporation, each director shall be at least 21 years of age. Directors need not be stockholders or citizens or residents of the United States of America.

### Section 6. Resignations.

(a) Any director may resign at any time upon notice given in writing or by electronic transmission to the Chairman of the Board, the President or the Secretary; provided, however, that if such notice is given by electronic transmission, such electronic transmission must either set forth or be submitted with information from which it can be determined that the electronic transmission was authorized by the director. A resignation is effective when the resignation is delivered unless the resignation specifies a later effective date or an effective date determined upon the happening of an event or events. Acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. Unless otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, when one or more directors resign from the Board of Directors, effective at a future date, a majority of the directors then in office, including those who have so resigned,

shall have power to fill such vacancy or vacancies, the vote thereon to take effect when such resignation or resignations shall become effective.

Section 7. Removal of Directors. Unless otherwise restricted by law, by the Certificate of Incorporation or by these Bylaws, any director or the entire Board of Directors may be removed, but only for cause, by the holders of at least two-thirds of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors. No reduction of the authorized number of directors shall have the effect of removing any director prior to the expiration of such director's term of office.

Section 8. Vacancies. Vacancies in the Board and newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors may be filled by a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director or by the stockholders of the Corporation at the next annual meeting or any special meeting called for such purpose. Each director so chosen shall hold office until his or her successor shall be elected and shall qualify or until his or her earlier death, resignation or removal in the manner as herein provided.

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**Section 9.Place of Meetings.** The Board may hold its meetings at such place or places within or without the State of Delaware as the Board may from time to time determine or as shall be designated in the respective notices or waivers of notice thereof.

**Section 10.Regular Meetings.** The Board from time to time may by resolution provide for the holding of regular meetings and fix the place (which may be within or without the State of Delaware), date and time of such meetings. Notice of regular meetings need not be given; provided, however, that if the Board shall fix or change the time or place of any regular meeting, notice of such action shall be mailed promptly, or given by telephone (including by a voice or text messaging system), facsimile or electronic mail to each director who shall not have been present at the meeting at which such action was taken, directed to each director at that director's address, telephone number, facsimile number or electronic mail address, as the case may be, as shown on the Corporation's records, or shall be delivered to him or her personally.

**Section 11.Special Meetings.** Special meetings of the Board shall be held whenever called by the Chairman of the Board, the President or at least two of the directors, at such place, date and time as may be specified in the respective notices or waivers of notice of such meetings. Special meetings of the Board may be called on at least twenty-four (24) hours' notice to each director if notice is given to each director personally or by telephone (including by a voice or text messaging system), facsimile or electronic mail, or on three (3) days' notice from the official date of deposit in the mail if notice is sent by internationally recognized courier to each director, directed to each director at that director's address, telephone number, facsimile number or electronic mail address, as the case may be, as shown on the Corporation's records. Such notice need not state the purpose of, nor the business to be transacted at, that meeting, except as may otherwise be required by these Bylaws or applicable law. Notice need not be given to a director present at a meeting. A meeting may be held at any time without notice if all the directors are present or if those not present waive notice of the meeting in writing either before or after that meeting.

**Section 12.Quorum and Manner of Acting.** Except as provided by law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, a majority of the total number of directors then in office shall be present in person at any meeting of the Board in order to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at such meeting. The affirmative vote of a majority of those directors present at any such meeting at which a quorum is present shall be necessary for the passage of any resolution or act of the Board, unless a different vote is required by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws. In the absence of a quorum for any such meeting, a majority of the directors present thereat may adjourn such meeting from time to time until a quorum shall be present thereat. Notice of any adjourned meeting need not be given.

**Section 13.Organization.** The Board shall from time to time, but in no event less frequently than annually, elect a Chairman of the Board from among the directors. The Chairman of the Board may be, but is not required to be, an officer or employee of the Corporation. Meetings of the Board shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Board, or such other person as the Board may determine. The Secretary shall act as secretary of the meeting, and in his or her absence such other person as the person presiding over the meeting may appoint.

**Section 14.Action Without a Meeting.** Unless otherwise restricted by the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board or of any committee thereof may be taken without a meeting if all members of the Board or any committee thereof, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing, or by electronic transmission, and the writing or writings or electronic transmissions are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Directors or committee thereof, as the case may be. Such filing shall be in paper form if the minutes are maintained in paper form and shall be in electronic form if the minutes are maintained in electronic form.

Section 15.Meetings by Electronic Communications Equipment. Any one or more members of the Board, or any committee designated by the Board, may participate in a meeting of the Board, or such committee, by means of conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation in a meeting by such means shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

Section 16.Compensation. Each director, in consideration of his or her serving as such, shall be entitled to receive from the Corporation such amount per annum or such fees for attendance at meetings of the Board or of any committee, or both, as the Board shall from time to time determine. The Board may likewise provide that the Corporation shall reimburse each director or member of a committee for any expenses incurred by him or her on account of his or her attendance at any such meeting. Unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, directors who are employees of the Corporation shall not receive any compensation for service on the Board of Directors, but shall be reimbursed for expenses of attendance at meetings. Nothing contained in this Section shall be construed to preclude any director from serving the Corporation in any other capacity and receiving compensation therefor.

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## ARTICLE IV

### Committees

Section 1. Committees. The Board shall, by resolution adopted by a majority of the total number of authorized directors (whether or not there exist any vacancies in previously authorized directorships at the time such resolution is presented to the Board for adoption), designate a compensation committee, a corporate governance and nominating committee, an audit committee and, if so desired from time to time, other committees to serve at the pleasure of the Board. Each committee shall consist of two or more of the directors of the Corporation. Any such committee, to the extent provided in the resolution of the Board, shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the Board in the management of the business and affairs of the Corporation and may authorize the seal of the Corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it; but no such committee shall have the power or authority to amend the Certificate of Incorporation (except as may be authorized in accordance with the provisions of Section 141(c)(1) of the DGCL), adopt an agreement of merger or consolidation, recommend to the stockholders the sale, lease, or exchange of all or substantially all of the Corporation's properties and assets, recommend to the stockholders a dissolution of the Corporation or a revocation of a dissolution or to amend these Bylaws. Unless a resolution of the Board adopted by a majority of the total number of authorized directors (whether or not there exist any vacancies in previously authorized directorships at the time such resolution is presented to the Board for adoption) expressly provides, no such committee shall have the power or authority to declare a dividend. Such committee(s) shall have such name(s) as may be determined from time to time by resolution adopted by the Board. Each committee shall keep regular minutes of its meetings and report the same to the Board when required. The Board may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee. In the absence or disqualification of a member of the committee, the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not he, she or they constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board to act at the meeting in place of any such absent or disqualified member.

Section 2. Committee Rules. Each committee of the Board may fix its own rules of procedure and shall hold its meetings as provided by such rules, except as may otherwise be provided by the resolution of the Board designating such committee or the charter adopted by the Board for such committee. In the absence of such rules, each committee shall conduct its business in as nearly as may be in the same manner as the Board conducts its business pursuant to Article III of these Bylaws.

Section 3. Termination of Committee Membership. In the event any person shall cease to be a director of the Corporation, such person shall simultaneously therewith cease to be a member of any committee appointed by the Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE V

### Officers

Section 1. Number. The principal officers of the Corporation shall be designated by the Board and shall consist of a President, such number of Vice Presidents as the Board may determine from time to time, a Treasurer, a Secretary and such number of Assistant Treasurers and Assistant Secretaries as the Board may determine from time to time. The Board may, in its discretion, create such offices and confer such titles as Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer or Chief Legal Officer and designate any Vice President by a number or numbers or a word or words (including, without limitation, the words "Executive" and "Senior") added before or after such title. The Board may appoint, and authorize the appointment of, such other officers of the Corporation as the Board deems necessary who shall have such authority and shall perform such duties as these Bylaws or as the Board may prescribe.

Any number of offices may be held by the same person, except that no person may simultaneously hold the offices of President and Secretary.

Section 2. Term of Office. Each officer shall hold office until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified or until his or her earlier death or resignation or removal in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 3. Removal and Resignation. Any officer, agent or employee of the Corporation may be removed, either with or without cause, by an affirmative vote of the majority of the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors, or, except in the case of any officer elected by the Board, by any committee or superior officer upon whom such power may be conferred by the Board. Designation of an officer shall not itself create contract rights. Any officer may resign at any time by giving written or electronic notice to the Corporation. Any resignation shall take effect at the date of the receipt of that notice or at any later time specified in that notice. Unless otherwise specified in the notice of resignation, the acceptance of the resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. Any resignation is without prejudice to the rights, if any, of the Corporation under any contract to which the officer is a party.

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Section 4. President. The President, subject to the direction of the Board, shall have such powers and perform such duties as pertain to the office of President and as the Board may from time to time prescribe, shall have the direction of all subordinate officers, agents and employees and may assign such duties to such other officers as he or she deems appropriate, and shall perform such other duties and exercise such other powers as may from time to time be prescribed by these Bylaws or the Board.

Section 5. Vice Presidents. Each Vice President shall have such powers and perform such duties as the Board or the President may from time to time prescribe and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by these Bylaws. At the request of the President, or in case of his or her absence or inability to act, any of the Vice Presidents shall perform the duties of the President and, when so acting, shall have all the powers of, and be subject to all the restrictions upon, the President.

Section 6. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall have charge and custody of, and be responsible for, all funds and securities of the Corporation, and shall deposit all such funds in the name of the Corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of these Bylaws. He or she shall disburse the funds of the Corporation as may be ordered by the Board, making proper vouchers for such disbursements, and shall render to the Board whenever required to do so, and shall present at the annual meeting of the stockholders, if called upon to do so, a statement of all his or her transactions as Treasurer. He or she shall have such powers and perform such duties as pertain to the office of Treasurer and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him or her by the Board.

Section 7. Secretary. The Secretary shall keep the records of the proceedings of all meetings of the stockholders and the Board or any committees thereof. He or she shall affix the seal of the Corporation to all deeds, contracts, bonds or other instruments requiring the corporate seal when the same shall have been signed on behalf of the Corporation by a duly authorized officer and shall be the custodian of all contracts, deeds, documents and all other indicia of title to properties owned by the Corporation and of its other corporate records (except accounting records). He or she shall have such powers and perform such duties as pertain to the office of Secretary and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him or her by the Board.

Section 8. Other Officers, Assistant Officers and Agents. Officers, assistant officers and agents, if any, other than those whose duties are provided for in these Bylaws, shall have such authority and perform such duties as may from time to time be prescribed by resolution of the Board or by the person responsible for appointing such officers, assistant officers and agents, as the case may be.

Section 9. Execution of Contracts and Instruments. Notwithstanding the foregoing description of the duties and powers of corporate officers, the Board may from time to time limit or qualify such duties and powers by an instrument designated by the Board or pursuant to the Board's delegated authority as a corporate delegation of authority, and the duties and powers of the Corporation's officers shall be so limited. The Board may also from time to time specifically authorize one or more officers or agents of the Corporation to enter into such contracts, execute such instruments and take such other actions in the name of and on behalf of the Corporation for such specific purposes and in connection with such specific matters and transactions as the Board in its discretion may determine. Any instrument may be executed on behalf of and in the name of the Corporation: (a) by the Chairman of the Board, the President, the Chief Executive Officer (if any), the Chief Financial Officer (if any), the Chief Operating Officer (if any) or any Vice President, together with the Secretary, the Treasurer or any Assistant Secretary, or any Assistant Treasurer, in each case, subject to any instrument that the Board or those authorized by it may designate as a "corporate delegation of authority," (b) by such officers specifically authorized to act by Board resolution for a specific purpose or (c) by any other person authorized to do so by, and subject to the limits stated in, the instrument that the Board or those

authorized by it may designate as a “corporate delegation of authority”, and such persons shall be deemed agents of the Corporation for such purposes. Except as otherwise designated or expressly authorized by these Bylaws, or an instrument properly designated as a “corporate delegation of authority” no officer, employee or agent of the Corporation shall have any power or authority to bind the Corporation by contract or otherwise or to pledge its credit or to render it liable pecuniarily for any purpose or to any amount.

Section 10.Security. The Board may require any officer, agent or employee of the Corporation to provide security for the faithful performance of his or her duties, in such amount and of such character as may be determined from time to time by the Board.

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## ARTICLE VI

### Proxies, Checks, Drafts, Bank Accounts, Etc.

The President, or any other officer designated by the Board as having such authority, shall have authority from time to time to exercise in the name and on behalf of the Corporation the powers and rights which the Corporation may have as the holder of stock or other securities or interests in any other corporation or business entity and to vote or consent in respect of such stock, securities or interest; the President or such designated officers may designate an agent or agents to perform such function and may instruct the person or persons so appointed as to the manner of exercising such powers and rights; and the President or such designated officers may execute or cause to be executed in the name and on behalf of the Corporation and under its corporate seal, or otherwise, such written proxies, powers of attorney or other instruments as they may deem necessary or proper in order that the Corporation may exercise its said powers and rights. All checks and drafts on the Corporation bank accounts and all bills of exchange and promissory notes, and all acceptances, obligations and other instruments for the payment of money, shall be signed by such officer or officers or agent or agents or other employee or employees as shall be thereunto authorized from time to time by the Board. Third parties shall be entitled to rely on the authority delegated by the Board or pursuant to its delegated authority in an instrument designated as a "corporate delegation of authority" as to all matters governed by this Article VI.

## ARTICLE VII

### Books and Records

The books and records of the Corporation may be kept at such places within or without the State of Delaware as the Board may from time to time determine.

## ARTICLE VIII

### Seal

The corporate seal shall be in the form adopted by the Board of Directors. Said seal may be used by causing it or a facsimile thereof to be impressed or affixed or reproduced or otherwise. The seal may be affixed by any officer of the Corporation to any instrument executed by authority of the Corporation, and the seal when so affixed may be attested by the signature of any officer of the Corporation.

## ARTICLE IX

### Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the Corporation shall end on the 31st day of December in each year, unless changed by resolution of the Board.

## ARTICLE X

### Indemnification

Section 1. Indemnification of Directors and Officers in Third Party Proceedings. Subject to the other provisions of this Article X, the Corporation shall indemnify and hold harmless, to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL (as the same exists now or as it may be hereinafter amended, but, in the case of any such amendment, only to the extent that such amendment permits the Corporation to provide broader indemnification rights than said law permitted the Corporation to provide prior to such amendment), any person (and the heirs, executors, administrators or estate of such person) who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to, or otherwise becomes involved in, any threatened, pending or completed action, suit, investigation, inquiry, hearing, mediation, arbitration, other alternative dispute mechanism or any other proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, regulatory, investigative, legislative or otherwise and whether formal or informal (as further defined in Section 19 of this Article X, a "Proceeding") (other than an action by or in the right of the Corporation) by reason of the fact that such person is or was serving, or had agreed to serve, in an Official Capacity (as defined in Section 19 of this Article X) for the Corporation, or while serving in an Official Capacity for the Corporation is or was serving at the request of the Corporation in an Official Capacity for another corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust or other enterprise (an "Other Enterprise"), including service with respect to employee benefit plans maintained or sponsored by the Corporation, or is an employee of the Corporation specifically designated by the Board as an indemnified employee (hereinafter, each of the foregoing persons, a "Covered Person"), against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection with such Proceeding if such person acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation, and, with respect to any criminal Proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful.

Section 2. Indemnification of Directors and Officers in Actions By or in the Right of the Corporation. Subject to the other provisions of this Article X, the Corporation shall indemnify and hold harmless, to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, any Covered Person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to, or otherwise becomes involved in, a Proceeding by or in the right of the Corporation against Expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection with the defense or settlement of such action or suit if such person acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation; provided that no indemnification shall be made in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable to the Corporation unless and only to the extent that Delaware Court of Chancery or the court in which such action or suit was brought shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all the circumstances of the case, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses which the Delaware Court of Chancery or such other court shall deem proper.

Section 3. Successful Defense. To the extent that a Covered Person has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any Proceeding described in Sections 1 or 2 of this Article X, or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, such person shall be indemnified against Expenses (as defined in Section 19 of this Article X) (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection therewith.

Section 4. Indemnification of Others. Subject to the other provisions of this Article X, the Corporation shall have power to indemnify its employees and its agents to the extent not prohibited by the DGCL or other applicable law. Subject to applicable law, the Board shall have the power to delegate the determination of whether employees or agents shall be indemnified to such person or persons as the Board determines.

Section 5. Advance Payment of Expenses.

(a) Expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred by any Covered Person in defending any Proceeding shall be paid by the Corporation in advance of the final disposition of such Proceeding. Such advances shall be paid by the Corporation within ten (10) calendar days after the receipt by the Corporation of a statement or statements from the claimant requesting such advance or advances from time to time; provided, that the payment of such expenses incurred by a Covered Person in his or her capacity as a director or officer shall be made only upon delivery to the Corporation of an undertaking in writing by or on behalf of such Covered Person to repay all amounts so advanced if it shall ultimately be determined by final judicial decision from which there is no further right of appeal (a "final disposition") that such Covered Person is not entitled to be indemnified for such expenses under this bylaw or otherwise. The Covered Person's undertaking to repay the Corporation any amounts advanced for Expenses shall not be required to be secured and shall not bear interest.

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(b) Except as otherwise provided in the DGCL or this Section 5, the Corporation shall not impose on the Covered Person additional conditions to the advancement of Expenses or require from the Covered Person additional undertakings regarding repayment. Advancements of Expenses shall be made without regard to the Covered Person's ability to repay the Expenses.

(c) Advancements of Expenses pursuant to this subsection shall not require approval of the Board or the stockholders of the Corporation, or of any other person or body. The Secretary shall promptly advise the Board in writing of the request for advancement of Expenses, of the amount and other details of the request and of the undertaking to make repayment provided pursuant to this Section 5.

(d) Advancements of Expenses to a Covered Person shall include any and all reasonable Expenses incurred pursuing an action to enforce this right of advancement, including Expenses incurred preparing and forwarding statements to the Corporation to support the advancements claimed.

(e) The right to advancement of Expenses shall not apply to (i) any action, suit or proceeding against a Covered Person brought by the Corporation and approved by a majority of the authorized members of the Board which alleges willful misappropriation of corporate assets by such agent, wrongful disclosure of confidential information, or any other willful and deliberate breach in bad faith of such agent's duty to the Corporation or its stockholders, or (ii) any claim for which indemnification is excluded pursuant to these Bylaws, but shall apply to any Proceeding referenced in Section 6(c) prior to a determination that the person is not entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation.

Section 6. Limitations on Indemnification. Except as otherwise required by the DGCL or the Certificate of Incorporation, the Corporation shall not be obligated to indemnify any person pursuant to this Article X in connection with any Proceeding (or any part of any Proceeding):

(a) for which payment has actually been made to or on behalf of such person under any statute, insurance policy, indemnity provision, vote or otherwise, except with respect to any excess beyond the amount paid;

(b) for an accounting or disgorgement of profits pursuant to Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act, or similar provisions of federal, state or local statutory law or common law, if such person is held liable therefor (including pursuant to any settlement arrangements);

(c) for any reimbursement of the Corporation by such person of any bonus or other incentive-based or equity-based compensation or of any profits realized by such person from the sale of securities of the Corporation, as required in each case under the Exchange Act, including any such reimbursements that arise from an accounting restatement of the Corporation pursuant to Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act") or the rules of any national securities exchange upon which the Corporation's securities are listed, if such person is held liable therefor (including pursuant to any settlement arrangements);

(d) for any reimbursement of the Corporation by such person of profits arising from the purchase and sale by such person of securities in violation of Section 306 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, if such person is held liable therefor (including pursuant to any settlement arrangements);

(e) initiated by such person against the Corporation or its directors, officers, employees, agents or other indemnitees, unless (a) the Board authorized the Proceeding (or the relevant part of the Proceeding) prior to its initiation, (b) the Corporation provides the indemnification, in its sole discretion, pursuant to the powers vested in the Corporation under applicable law, (c) otherwise made under Section 5 of this Article X or (d) otherwise required by applicable law; or

(f)if prohibited by applicable law.

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Section 7. Indemnification Claims; Determination.

(a) To obtain indemnification under this Article X, a Covered Person shall submit to the Corporation a written request, including therein or therewith such documentation and information as is reasonably available to the Covered Person and is reasonably necessary to determine whether and to what extent the Covered Person is entitled to indemnification. Upon written request by a Covered Person for indemnification, a determination (the “Determination”), if required by applicable law, with respect to the Covered Person’s entitlement thereto shall be made as follows: (i) by the Board by majority vote of a quorum consisting of Disinterested Directors (as defined in Section 19 of this Article X); (ii) if such a quorum of Disinterested Directors cannot be obtained, by majority vote of a committee duly designated by the Board (all directors, whether or not Disinterested Directors, may participate in such designation) consisting solely of two or more Disinterested Directors; (iii) if such a committee cannot be designated, by any Independent Counsel (as defined in Section 19 of this Article X) selected by the Board, as prescribed in (i) above or by the committee of the Board prescribed in (ii) above, in a written opinion to the Board, a copy of which shall be delivered to the claimant; or if a quorum of the Board cannot be obtained for (a) above and the committee cannot be designated under (b) above, selected by majority vote of the full Board (in which directors who are parties may participate); or (iv) if such Independent Legal Counsel determination cannot be obtained, by majority vote of a quorum of stockholders consisting of stockholders who are not parties to such Proceeding, or if no such quorum is obtainable, by a majority vote of stockholders who are not parties to the Proceeding. If it is so determined that the claimant is entitled to indemnification, payment to the claimant shall be made within thirty (30) calendar days after such determination.

(b) If a claim for indemnification under this Article X is not paid in full by the Corporation within thirty (30) calendar days after a determination is made pursuant to Section 7(a) that the claimant is entitled to be indemnified, or (ii) if a request for advancement of Expenses under this Article X is not paid in full by the Corporation within ten (10) calendar days after a statement pursuant to Section 5 above and the required Undertaking, if any, have been received by the Corporation, the claimant may at any time thereafter bring suit against the Corporation in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the unpaid amount of the claim for indemnification or request for advancement of Expenses and, if successful in whole or in part, the claimant shall be entitled to be paid also any and all Expenses incurred in connection with prosecuting such claim. In any such suit, the Corporation shall, to the fullest extent not prohibited by law, have the burden of proving that the claimant is not entitled to the requested indemnification or advancement of Expenses. It shall be a defense to any such action that, under the DGCL or other applicable law, the claimant has not met the standard of conduct which makes it permissible for the Corporation to indemnify the claimant for the amount claimed or that the claimant is not entitled to the requested advancement of Expenses, but (except where the required Undertaking, if any, has not been tendered to the Corporation) the burden of proving such defense shall be on the Corporation. Neither the failure of the Corporation (including its Disinterested Directors, Independent Counsel or stockholders) to have made a determination prior to the commencement of such action that indemnification of the claimant is proper in the circumstances because he or she has met the applicable standard of conduct set forth under the DGCL or other applicable law, nor an actual determination by the Corporation (including its Disinterested Directors, Independent Counsel or stockholders) that the claimant has not met such applicable standard of conduct, shall be a defense to the action or create a presumption that the claimant has not met the applicable standard of conduct.

(c) The termination of any Proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person did not act in good faith and in a manner which the person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had reasonable cause to believe that the person’s conduct was unlawful.

(d) If a Determination shall have been made pursuant to Section 7(a) above that the claimant is entitled to indemnification, the Corporation shall be bound by such determination in any judicial proceeding commenced pursuant to Section 7(b) above.

(e) The Corporation shall be precluded from asserting in any judicial proceeding commenced pursuant to Section 7(b) above that the procedures and presumptions of this Bylaw are not valid, binding and enforceable and shall stipulate in such proceeding that the Corporation is bound by all the provisions of this Bylaw.

Section 8. Procedures For The Determination Of Whether Standards Have Been Satisfied.

(a) Costs. All costs incurred by the Corporation in making the Determination shall be borne solely by the Corporation, including, but not limited to, the costs of legal counsel, proxy solicitations and judicial determinations. The Corporation shall also be solely responsible for paying all costs incurred by it in defending any suits or Proceedings challenging payments by the Corporation to a Covered Person under these Bylaws.

(b)Timing of the Determination. The Corporation shall use its best efforts to make the Determination contemplated by Section 7 hereof as promptly as is reasonably practicable under the circumstances.

Section 9.Non-exclusivity of Rights. The rights of indemnification and advancement of Expenses provided in this Article X shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which a person seeking indemnification or advancement of expenses may be entitled under any bylaw, agreement, insurance policy, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise, both as to action in his or her official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office. The Corporation is specifically authorized to enter into an agreement with any of its directors, officers, employees or agents providing for indemnification and advancement of expenses, including attorneys' fees, that may change, enhance, qualify or limit any right to indemnification or advancement of expenses created by this Article X, to the fullest extent not prohibited by the DGCL or other applicable law.

Section 10.Continuation of Rights. The rights of indemnification and advancement of expenses provided in this Article X shall continue as to any person who has ceased to be a director, officer, partner, member, trustee, agent or employee and shall inure to the benefit of his or her heirs, executors, administrators and estates.

Section 11.Contract Rights. Without the necessity of entering into an express contract, the obligations of the Corporation to indemnify a director, officer, partner, member, trustee, agent or employee under this Article X, including the duty to advance expenses, shall be considered a contract right between the Corporation and such individual and shall be effective to the same extent and as if provided for in a contract between the Corporation and the director or executive officer. Such contract right shall be deemed to vest at the commencement of such individual's service to or at the request of the Corporation, and no amendment, modification or repeal of this Article X shall affect, to the detriment of the indemnified person and such indemnified person's heirs, executors, administrators and estate, such obligations of the Corporation in connection with a claim based on any act or failure to act occurring before such modification or repeal.

Section 12.Subrogation. In the event of payment of indemnification to a person described in Sections 1 or 2 of this Article X, the Corporation shall be subrogated to the extent of such payment to any right of recovery such person may have and such person, as a condition of receiving indemnification from the Corporation, shall execute all documents and do all things that the Corporation may deem necessary or desirable to perfect such right of recovery, including the execution of such documents necessary to enable the Corporation effectively to enforce any such recovery.

Section 13.No Duplication of Payments. The Corporation shall not be liable under this Article X to make any payment in connection with any claim made against a person described in Sections 1 or 2 of this Article X to the extent such person has otherwise received payment (under any insurance policy, bylaw, agreement or otherwise) of the amounts otherwise payable as indemnity hereunder.

Section 14.Insurance and Funding.

(a)The Board of Directors may authorize that the Corporation purchase and maintain, at the Corporation's expense, insurance to protect the Corporation and any person against any liability or expense asserted against or incurred by such person in connection with any Proceeding, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify such person against such liability or expense by law or under this Article X or otherwise. The Corporation may create a trust fund, grant a security interest or use other means (including, without limitation, a letter of credit) to insure the payment of such sums as may become necessary to effect the indemnification provided herein.

(b)Any full or partial payment by an insurance company under any insurance policy covering any director, officer, employee, agent or other person indemnified above made to or on behalf of a person entitled to indemnification under



this Article X shall relieve the Corporation of its liability for indemnification provided for under this Article X or otherwise to the extent of such payment.

(c) Any insurance or other financial arrangement made on behalf of a person pursuant to this Section 14 may be provided by the Corporation or any other person approved by the Board of Directors, even if all or part of the other person's stock or other securities is owned by the Corporation. In the absence of fraud, (i) the decision of the Board of Directors as to the propriety of the terms and conditions of any insurance or other financial arrangement made pursuant to this Section 14 and the choice of the person to provide the insurance or other financial arrangement is conclusive; and (ii) the insurance or other financial arrangement does not subject any director approving it to personal liability for his action in approving the insurance or other financial arrangement; even if a director approving the insurance or other financial arrangement is a beneficiary of the insurance or other financial arrangement.

Section 15.No Imputation. The knowledge and/or actions, or failure to act, of any other officer, director, employee or agent of the Corporation or an Other Enterprise shall not be imputed to an indemnified person for purposes of determining the right to indemnification under this Article X.

Section 16.Reliance. Persons who after the date of the adoption of Article X or any amendment thereto serve or continue to serve the Corporation in an Official Capacity or who, while serving in an Official Capacity, serve or continue to serve in an Official Capacity for an Other Enterprise, shall be conclusively presumed to have relied on the rights to indemnification and advancement of Expenses contained in this Article X.

Section 17.Severability. If this Article X or any portion hereof shall be invalidated on any ground by any court of competent jurisdiction, then the Corporation shall nevertheless indemnify and hold harmless each director and officer and any other person indemnified pursuant to this Article X as to all Expenses with respect to any Proceeding to the full extent permitted by any applicable portion of this Article X that shall not have been invalidated and to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.

Section 18.Notices. Any notice, request or other communication required or permitted to be given to the Corporation under this Article X shall be in writing and either delivered in person or sent by U.S. mail, overnight courier or by e-mail or other electronic transmission, to the Secretary of the Corporation and shall be effective only upon receipt by the Secretary.

Section 19.Certain Definitions.

(a)The term “Corporation” shall include, in addition to PICO Holdings, Inc. and, in the event of a consolidation or merger involving the Corporation, in addition to the resulting corporation, any constituent corporation (including any constituent of a constituent) absorbed in a consolidation or merger which, if its separate existence had continued, would have had power and authority to indemnify its directors, officers, employees or agents, so that any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of such constituent corporation, or is or was serving at the request of such constituent corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, shall stand in the same position under the provisions of this Article X with respect to the resulting or surviving corporation as such person would have with respect to such constituent corporation if its separate existence had continued.

(b)The term “Disinterested Director” means a director of the Corporation who is not and was not a party to the matter in respect of which indemnification is sought by the claimant.

(c)The term “Expenses” shall be broadly construed and shall include, without limitation, all direct and indirect losses, liabilities, expenses, including fees and expenses of attorneys, fees and expenses of accountants, court costs, transcript costs, fees and expenses of experts, witness fees and expenses, travel expenses, printing and binding costs, telephone charges, delivery service fees, the premium, security for, and other costs relating to any bond (including cost bonds, appraisal bonds, or their equivalents), judgments, fines (including excise taxes assessed on a person with respect to an employee benefit plan) and amounts paid in settlement and all other disbursements or expenses of the types customarily incurred in connection with (i) the investigation, prosecution, defense, appeal or settlement of a Proceeding, (ii) serving as an actual or prospective witness, or preparing to be a witness in a Proceeding, or other participation in, or other preparation for, any Proceeding, (iii) any compulsory interviews or depositions related to a Proceeding, (iv) any non-compulsory interviews or depositions related to a Proceeding, subject to the person receiving advance written approval by the Corporation to participate in such interviews or depositions, and (v) responding to, or objecting to, a request to provide discovery in any Proceeding. Expenses shall also include any federal, state, local and foreign taxes imposed on such person as a result of the actual or deemed receipt of any payments under this Article X.

(d)The term “Independent Counsel” means a law firm, a member of a law firm, or an independent practitioner, that is experienced in matters of corporation law and shall include any person who, under the applicable standards of professional conduct then prevailing, would not have a conflict of interest in representing either the corporation or the claimant in an action to determine the claimant’s rights under this Article X.

(e)The term “Official Capacity” shall mean service as a director or officer of the Corporation or service, at the request of the Corporation while serving in an Official Capacity for the Corporation, as a director, officer, partner, member, manager, trustee, employee, agent or other representative of an Other Enterprise.

(f)The term “Proceeding” shall be broadly construed and shall include, without limitation, the investigation, preparation, prosecution, defense, settlement, mediation, arbitration and appeal of, and the giving of testimony in, any Proceeding.

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(g)The term “serving at the request of the Corporation” includes any service as a director, officer, employee, or agent of the Corporation that imposes duties on such persons, including duties relating to an employee benefit plan and its participants or beneficiaries.

(h)The term “not opposed to the best interest of the Corporation,” when used in the context of a Covered Person’s service with respect to employee benefit plans maintained or sponsored by the Corporation, describes the actions of a person who acts in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the participants and beneficiaries of an employee benefit plan.

## ARTICLE XI

### Shares and Their Transfer

Section 1.Certificated and Uncertificated Shares. The shares of the Corporation shall be represented by certificates, or shall be uncertificated shares evidenced by a book-entry system, or a combination of both. Certificates shall be signed by, or in the name of the Corporation by, (i) the President or a Vice President and (ii) the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary, certifying the number and class of shares of the Corporation owned by the holder of such certificate. If such a certificate is countersigned (a) by a transfer agent or an assistant transfer agent other than the Corporation or its employee or (b) by a registrar other than the Corporation or its employee, the signature of any such President, Vice President, Secretary or Assistant Secretary may be a facsimile. In case any officer(s) who have signed, or whose facsimile signature(s) have been used on, any such certificate(s) shall cease to be such officer(s) of the Corporation, whether because of death, resignation or otherwise, before such certificate(s) have been delivered by the Corporation, such certificate(s) may nevertheless be issued and delivered as though the person or persons who signed such certificate(s) or whose facsimile signature(s) have been used thereon had not ceased to be such officer(s) of the Corporation.

Section 2.Registered Stockholders. A record shall be kept of the name of the person, firm or corporation owning each share of stock of the Corporation, including, in the case of stock represented by each certificate for stock of the Corporation issued, the number of shares represented by each such certificate, and the date thereof, and, in the case of cancellation, the date of cancellation. Except as otherwise expressly required by law, the person in whose name shares of stock stand on the books of the Corporation shall be deemed the owner thereof for all purposes as regards the Corporation. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Corporation (a) shall be entitled to recognize the exclusive right of a person registered on its books as the owner of shares to receive dividends and to vote as such owner; and (b) shall not be bound to recognize any equitable or other claim to or interest in such share or shares on the part of another person, whether or not it shall have express or other notice thereof, except as otherwise provided by the laws of Delaware.

Section 3.Transfers of Stock. Transfers of stock shall be made only upon the transfer books of the Corporation kept at an office of the Corporation or by transfer agents designated to transfer shares of the stock of the Corporation. Except when a certificate is issued in accordance with Section 4 of this Article XI, in the case of stock represented by a certificate, an outstanding certificate for the number of shares involved shall be surrendered for cancellation before a new certificate is issued therefor.

Section 4.Lost, Destroyed or Mutilated Certificates. In the case of an alleged loss or destruction or the mutilation of a certificate representing stock of the Corporation, a new certificate may be issued in place thereof, in the manner and upon such terms as the Board may prescribe. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Corporation may issue a new certificate of stock or uncertificated shares in the place of any certificate theretofore issued by it, alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, and the Corporation may require the owner of the lost, stolen or destroyed

certificate, or such owner's legal representative, to give the Corporation a bond sufficient to indemnify it against any claim that may be made against it on account of the alleged loss, theft or destruction of any such certificate or the issuance of such new certificate or uncertificated shares.

Section 5.Fractional Shares. The Corporation shall have the complete discretion to issue fractional shares.

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Section 6. Record Date. The Board of Directors may by resolution of the Board adopted by a majority of the total number of authorized directors (whether or not there exist any vacancies in previously authorized directorships at the time such resolution is presented to the Board for adoption) fix in advance a date as a record date for the determination of the stockholders entitled to notice of and to vote at any meeting of stockholders, or entitled to receive payment of any dividends or other distribution, or to exercise the rights in respect to any change, conversion, or exchange of capital stock, and in such case only stockholders of record on the date so fixed shall be entitled to such notice of, and to vote at, such meeting, or to receive payment of such dividend or other distribution, or allotment of rights, or exercise such rights, as the case may be, and notwithstanding any transfer of any stock on the books of the Corporation after any such record date fixed as herein provided. In no event may any such record date: (i) be more than sixty (60) days preceding the date of any meeting of stockholders, or the date for the payment of any dividend, or the date when any change or conversion or exchange of capital stock shall go into effect, or (ii) precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the Board may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

## ARTICLE XII

### General Provisions

Section 1. Section Headings. Section headings in these Bylaws are for convenience of reference only and shall not be given any substantive effect in limiting or otherwise construing any provision herein.

Section 2. Gender. All words used in these Bylaws in the masculine gender shall extend to and shall include the feminine and neuter genders.

Section 3. Time Periods. In applying any provision of these Bylaws that requires that an act be done or not be done a specified number of days prior to an event or that an act be done during a period of a specified number of days prior to an event, unless the use of business days are specified, calendar days shall be used, the day of the doing of the act shall be excluded, and the day of the event shall be included.

Section 4. Evidence of Authority. A certificate by the Secretary, or an Assistant Secretary, or a temporary Secretary, as to any action taken by the stockholders, directors, a committee or any officer or representative of the Corporation shall, as to all persons who rely on the certificate in good faith, be conclusive evidence of such action.

Section 5. Certificate of Incorporation. All references in these Bylaws to the "Certificate of Incorporation" shall be deemed to refer to the "Certificate of Incorporation" of the Corporation, as amended and in effect from time to time, including the terms of any certificate of designations of any series of Preferred Stock.

Section 6. Bylaw Provisions Additional and Supplemental to Provisions of Law. All restrictions, limitations, requirements and other provisions of these Bylaws shall be construed, insofar as possible, as supplemental and additional to all provisions of law applicable to the subject matter thereof and shall be fully complied with in addition to the said provisions of law unless such compliance shall be illegal.

Section 7. Interpretation. Unless the context requires otherwise, the general provisions, rules of construction, and definitions in the DGCL shall govern the construction of these Bylaws. Reference in these Bylaws to any provision of the DGCL shall be deemed to include all amendments thereof. The term "person" includes both a corporation and a natural person. The term "Chief Executive Officer" shall be equivalent to the term "President" under the DGCL.

Section 8. Inconsistent Provisions. In the event that any provision of these Bylaws is or becomes inconsistent with any provision of the Certificate of Incorporation, the DGCL or any other applicable law, such provision of these Bylaws shall not be given any effect to the extent of such inconsistency but shall otherwise be given full force and effect.

Section 9. Notices. Except as otherwise specifically provided herein or required by the DGCL or other applicable law or the Certificate of Incorporation, all notices required to be given to any person pursuant to these Bylaws shall be in writing and may in every instance be effectively given by hand delivery to the recipient thereof, by depositing such notice in the mails, postage paid, addressed to such person at his or her last known address as the same appears on the books of the Corporation. Notices may also be sent by facsimile or other electronic transmission.

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Section 10. Notice To Stockholders By Electronic Transmission.

(a) Without limiting the manner by which notice otherwise may be given effectively to stockholders pursuant to the DGCL, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, any notice to stockholders given by the Corporation under any provision of the DGCL, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws shall be effective if given by a form of electronic transmission consented to by the stockholder to whom the notice is given. Any such consent shall be revocable by the stockholder by written notice to the Corporation. Any such consent shall be deemed revoked if (a) the Corporation is unable to deliver by electronic transmission two consecutive notices given by the Corporation in accordance with such consent; and (b) such inability becomes known to the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Corporation or to the transfer agent, or other person responsible for the giving of notice. However, the inadvertent failure to treat such inability as a revocation shall not invalidate any meeting or other action.

(b) Any notice given pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall be deemed given: (i) if by facsimile telecommunication, when directed to a number at which the stockholder has consented to receive notice; (ii) if by electronic mail, when directed to an electronic mail address at which the stockholder has consented to receive notice; (iii) if by a posting on an electronic network together with separate notice to the stockholder of such specific posting, upon the later of (A) such posting and (B) the giving of such separate notice; and (iv) if by any other form of electronic transmission, when directed to the stockholder. An affidavit of the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary or of the transfer agent or other agent of the Corporation that the notice has been given by a form of electronic transmission shall, in the absence of fraud, be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

(c) For purposes of these Bylaws, an “electronic transmission” means any form of communication, not directly involving the physical transmission of paper, that creates a record that may be retained, retrieved, and reviewed by a recipient thereof, and that may be directly reproduced in paper form by such a recipient through an automated process.

Section 11. Notice to Stockholders Sharing an Address. Except as otherwise prohibited under the DGCL, without limiting the manner by which notice otherwise may be given effectively to stockholders, any notice to stockholders given by the Corporation under the provisions of the DGCL, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws shall be effective if given by a single written notice to stockholders who share an address if (a) consented to by the stockholders at that address to whom such notice is given, or (b) the Corporation complies with the provisions of Rule 14a-3(e) of the Exchange Act. The stockholder consent referenced in the immediately preceding sentence shall be revocable by the stockholder by written notice to the Corporation. Any stockholder who fails to object in writing to the Corporation, within sixty (60) days of having been given written notice by the Corporation of its intention to send the single notice, shall be deemed to have consented to receiving such single written notice.

Section 12. Waiver of Notice. Whenever notice is required to be given to stockholders, directors or other persons under any provision of the DGCL, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, a written waiver, signed by the person entitled to notice, or a waiver by electronic transmission by the person entitled to notice, whether before or after the time of the event for which notice is to be given, shall be deemed equivalent to notice. Attendance of a person at a meeting, whether in person, by remote communication, if applicable, or by proxy, shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except when the person attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the stockholders or the board of directors, as the case may be, need be specified in any written waiver of notice or any waiver by electronic transmission unless so required by the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws. Any person so waiving notice of such a meeting shall be bound by the proceedings of any such meeting in all respects as if due notice thereof had been given.



ARTICLE XIII

Amendments

The Board of Directors shall have the power to adopt, amend or repeal the Bylaws of the Corporation by the affirmative action of a majority of its members. The Bylaws may also be adopted, amended, altered, or repealed by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the votes that would be entitled to be cast on such matter by the then outstanding shares of all classes and series of capital stock of the Corporation, at any annual or special meeting of stockholders, voting together as a single class, if notice of such proposed adoption, amendment or repeal be contained in the notice of such meeting.

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The undersigned hereby certifies that he or she is the duly elected, qualified, and acting Secretary or Assistant Secretary of PICO Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Corporation"), and that the foregoing bylaws were duly adopted on [1] by the Corporation's board of directors.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has hereunto set his or her hand this [1] day of [1] 2015.

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Secretary

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