CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

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Representative(s) Robaina offered the following:

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Substitute Amendment for Amendment (918865) (with title amendment)

Between lines 3719 and 3720, insert:

Section 24. Paragraph (n) of subsection (2), subsection (3), paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (6), paragraph (c) of subsection (7), and subsection (9) of section 215.555, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

215.555 <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.--

- (2) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section:
- (n) "Corporation" means the $\underline{John\ F.\ Cosgrove}$ Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Finance Corporation created in paragraph (6)(d).
- (3) JOHN F. COSGROVE FLORIDA HURRICANE CATASTROPHE FUND CREATED.--There is created the John F. Cosgrove Florida 730001 4/26/2006 3:31:44 PM

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Hurricane Catastrophe Fund to be administered by the State Board of Administration. Moneys in the fund may not be expended, loaned, or appropriated except to pay obligations of the fund arising out of reimbursement contracts entered into under subsection (4), payment of debt service on revenue bonds issued under subsection (6), costs of the mitigation program under subsection (7), costs of procuring reinsurance, and costs of administration of the fund. The board shall invest the moneys in the fund pursuant to ss. 215.44-215.52. Except as otherwise provided in this section, earnings from all investments shall be retained in the fund. The board may employ or contract with such staff and professionals as the board deems necessary for the administration of the fund. The board may adopt such rules as are reasonable and necessary to implement this section and shall specify interest due on any delinquent remittances, which interest may not exceed the fund's rate of return plus 5 percent. Such rules must conform to the Legislature's specific intent in establishing the fund as expressed in subsection (1), must enhance the fund's potential ability to respond to claims for covered events, must contain general provisions so that the rules can be applied with reasonable flexibility so as to accommodate insurers in situations of an unusual nature or where undue hardship may result, except that such flexibility may not in any way impair, override, supersede, or constrain the public purpose of the fund, and must be consistent with sound insurance practices. The board may, by rule, provide for the exemption from subsections (4) and (5) of insurers writing covered policies with less than \$10 million in aggregate exposure for

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only) covered policies if the exemption does not affect the actuarial soundness of the fund.

(6) REVENUE BONDS. --

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- (c) Revenue bond issuance through counties or municipalities.--
- If the board elects to enter into agreements with local governments for the issuance of revenue bonds for the benefit of the fund, the board shall enter into such contracts with one or more local governments, including agreements providing for the pledge of revenues, as are necessary to effect such issuance. The governing body of a county or municipality is authorized to issue bonds as defined in s. 125.013 or s. 166.101 from time to time to fund an assistance program, in conjunction with the John F. Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, for the purposes set forth in this section or for the purpose of paying the costs of construction, reconstruction, repair, restoration, and other costs associated with damage to properties of policyholders of covered policies due to the occurrence of a hurricane by assuring that policyholders located in this state are able to recover claims under property insurance policies after a covered event.
- 2. In order to avoid needless and indiscriminate proliferation, duplication, and fragmentation of such assistance programs, any local government may provide for the payment of fund reimbursements, regardless of whether or not the losses for which reimbursement is made occurred within or outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the local government.
- 3. The state hereby covenants with holders of bonds issued under this paragraph that the state will not repeal or abrogate 730001

the power of the board to direct the Office of Insurance Regulation to levy the assessments and to collect the proceeds of the revenues pledged to the payment of such bonds as long as any such bonds remain outstanding unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of such bonds pursuant to the documents authorizing the issuance of such bonds.

- 4. There shall be no liability on the part of, and no cause of action shall arise against any members or employees of the governing body of a local government for any actions taken by them in the performance of their duties under this paragraph.
- (d) <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Finance Corporation.--
- 1. In addition to the findings and declarations in subsection (1), the Legislature also finds and declares that:
- a. The public benefits corporation created under this paragraph will provide a mechanism necessary for the costeffective and efficient issuance of bonds. This mechanism will eliminate unnecessary costs in the bond issuance process, thereby increasing the amounts available to pay reimbursement for losses to property sustained as a result of hurricane damage.
- b. The purpose of such bonds is to fund reimbursements through the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund to pay for the costs of construction, reconstruction, repair, restoration, and other costs associated with damage to properties of policyholders of covered policies due to the occurrence of a hurricane.
- c. The efficacy of the financing mechanism will be enhanced by the corporation's ownership of the assessments, by

the insulation of the assessments from possible bankruptcy proceedings, and by covenants of the state with the corporation's bondholders.

- 2.a. There is created a public benefits corporation, which is an instrumentality of the state, to be known as the <u>John F.</u>

 <u>Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Finance Corporation.
- b. The corporation shall operate under a five-member board of directors consisting of the Governor or a designee, the Chief Financial Officer or a designee, the Attorney General or a designee, the director of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration, and the senior employee of the State Board of Administration responsible for operations of the John F. Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.
- c. The corporation has all of the powers of corporations under chapter 607 and under chapter 617, subject only to the provisions of this subsection.
- d. The corporation may issue bonds and engage in such other financial transactions as are necessary to provide sufficient funds to achieve the purposes of this section.
- e. The corporation may invest in any of the investments authorized under s. 215.47.
- f. There shall be no liability on the part of, and no cause of action shall arise against, any board members or employees of the corporation for any actions taken by them in the performance of their duties under this paragraph.
- 3.a. In actions under chapter 75 to validate any bonds issued by the corporation, the notice required by s. 75.06 shall be published only in Leon County and in two newspapers of general circulation in the state, and the complaint and order of 730001

the court shall be served only on the State Attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit.

- b. The state hereby covenants with holders of bonds of the corporation that the state will not repeal or abrogate the power of the board to direct the Office of Insurance Regulation to levy the assessments and to collect the proceeds of the revenues pledged to the payment of such bonds as long as any such bonds remain outstanding unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of such bonds pursuant to the documents authorizing the issuance of such bonds.
- 4. The bonds of the corporation are not a debt of the state or of any political subdivision, and neither the state nor any political subdivision is liable on such bonds. The corporation does not have the power to pledge the credit, the revenues, or the taxing power of the state or of any political subdivision. The credit, revenues, or taxing power of the state or of any political subdivision shall not be deemed to be pledged to the payment of any bonds of the corporation.
- 5.a. The property, revenues, and other assets of the corporation; the transactions and operations of the corporation and the income from such transactions and operations; and all bonds issued under this paragraph and interest on such bonds are exempt from taxation by the state and any political subdivision, including the intangibles tax under chapter 199 and the income tax under chapter 220. This exemption does not apply to any tax imposed by chapter 220 on interest, income, or profits on debt obligations owned by corporations other than the <u>John F.</u>
 Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Finance Corporation.

- b. All bonds of the corporation shall be and constitute legal investments without limitation for all public bodies of this state; for all banks, trust companies, savings banks, savings associations, savings and loan associations, and investment companies; for all administrators, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; for all insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business; and for all other persons who are now or may hereafter be authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state and shall be and constitute eligible securities to be deposited as collateral for the security of any state, county, municipal, or other public funds. This sub-subparagraph shall be considered as additional and supplemental authority and shall not be limited without specific reference to this sub-subparagraph.
- 6. The corporation and its corporate existence shall continue until terminated by law; however, no such law shall take effect as long as the corporation has bonds outstanding unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of such bonds pursuant to the documents authorizing the issuance of such bonds. Upon termination of the existence of the corporation, all of its rights and properties in excess of its obligations shall pass to and be vested in the state.
 - (7) ADDITIONAL POWERS AND DUTIES. --
- (c) Each fiscal year, the Legislature shall appropriate from the investment income of the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund an amount no less than \$10 million and no more than 35 percent of the investment income based upon the most recent fiscal year-end audited financial statements for 730001

190 the purpose of providing funding for local governments, state agencies, public and private educational institutions, and 191 nonprofit organizations to support programs intended to improve 192 193 hurricane preparedness, reduce potential losses in the event of a hurricane, provide research into means to reduce such losses, 194 195 educate or inform the public as to means to reduce hurricane losses, assist the public in determining the appropriateness of 196 197 particular upgrades to structures or in the financing of such 198 upgrades, or protect local infrastructure from potential damage 199 from a hurricane. Moneys shall first be available for 200 appropriation under this paragraph in fiscal year 1997-1998. Moneys in excess of the \$10 million specified in this paragraph 201 shall not be available for appropriation under this paragraph if 202 the State Board of Administration finds that an appropriation of 203 204 investment income from the fund would jeopardize the actuarial soundness of the fund. 205

(9) APPLICABILITY OF S. 19, ART. III OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.--The Legislature finds that the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund created by this section is a trust fund established for bond covenants, indentures, or resolutions within the meaning of s. 19(f)(3), Art. III of the State Constitution.

Section 25. Section 215.556, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

215.556 Exemption.--The <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund created by s. 215.555 is exempt from the deduction required by s. 215.20(1).

Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 215.559, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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215.559 Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program. --

(1) There is created a Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program. The Legislature shall annually appropriate \$10 million of the moneys authorized for appropriation under s. 215.555(7)(c) from the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund to the Department of Community Affairs for the purposes set forth in this section.

Section 27. Subsection (3) of section 624.5091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

624.5091 Retaliatory provision, insurers.--

(3) This section does not apply as to personal income taxes, nor as to sales or use taxes, nor as to ad valorem taxes on real or personal property, nor as to reimbursement premiums paid to the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, nor as to emergency assessments paid to the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, nor as to special purpose obligations or assessments imposed in connection with particular kinds of insurance other than property insurance, except that deductions, from premium taxes or other taxes otherwise payable, allowed on account of real estate or personal property taxes paid shall be taken into consideration by the department in determining the propriety and extent of retaliatory action under this section.

Section 28. Subsection (5) of section 627.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.062 Rate standards.--

(5) With respect to a rate filing involving coverage of the type for which the insurer is required to pay a reimbursement premium to the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane 730001

Catastrophe Fund, the insurer may fully recoup in its property insurance premiums any reimbursement premiums paid to the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, together with reasonable costs of other reinsurance, but may not recoup reinsurance costs that duplicate coverage provided by the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. An insurer may not recoup more than 1 year of reimbursement premium at a time. Any under-recoupment from the prior year may be added to the following year's reimbursement premium and any over-recoupment shall be subtracted from the following year's reimbursement premium.

Section 29. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1), paragraphs (b) and (f) of subsection (2), and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 627.0628, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.0628 Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology; public records exemption; public meetings exemption.--

- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT. --
- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature to create the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology as a panel of experts to provide the most actuarially sophisticated guidelines and standards for projection of hurricane losses possible, given the current state of actuarial science. It is the further intent of the Legislature that such standards and guidelines must be used by the State Board of Administration in developing reimbursement premium rates for the John F. Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, and, subject to paragraph (3)(c), may be used by insurers in rate filings under s. 627.062 unless the way in which such standards and guidelines were 730001

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applied by the insurer was erroneous, as shown by a preponderance of the evidence.

(2) COMMISSION CREATED. --

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- (b) The commission shall consist of the following 11 members:
 - 1. The insurance consumer advocate.
 - 2. The senior employee of the State Board of Administration responsible for operations of the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.
 - 3. The Executive Director of the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.
 - 4. The Director of the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Community Affairs.
 - 5. The actuary member of the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Advisory Council.
 - 6. An employee of the office who is an actuary responsible for property insurance rate filings and who is appointed by the director of the office.
 - 7. Five members appointed by the Chief Financial Officer, as follows:
 - a. An actuary who is employed full time by a property and casualty insurer which was responsible for at least 1 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for homeowner's insurance in the calendar year preceding the member's appointment to the commission.
 - b. An expert in insurance finance who is a full-time member of the faculty of the State University System and who has a background in actuarial science.

- c. An expert in statistics who is a full-time member of the faculty of the State University System and who has a background in insurance.
- d. An expert in computer system design who is a full-time member of the faculty of the State University System.
- e. An expert in meteorology who is a full-time member of the faculty of the State University System and who specializes in hurricanes.
- (f) The State Board of Administration shall, as a cost of administration of the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, provide for travel, expenses, and staff support for the commission.
 - (3) ADOPTION AND EFFECT OF STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES .--
- (b) In establishing reimbursement premiums for the <u>John F.</u>

 <u>Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, the State Board of Administration must, to the extent feasible, employ actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges found by the commission to be accurate or reliable.
- Section 30. Subsection (10) of section 627.0629, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 627.0629 Residential property insurance; rate filings.--
- (10) A property insurance rate filing that includes any adjustments related to premiums paid to the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u>
 Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund must include a complete calculation of the insurer's catastrophe load, and the information in the filing may not be limited solely to recovery of moneys paid to the fund.

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Section 31. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2), paragraphs (b), (c), (k), and (l) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans. --

- (2) WINDSTORM INSURANCE RISK APPORTIONMENT. --
- The department shall require all insurers holding a certificate of authority to transact property insurance on a direct basis in this state, other than joint underwriting associations and other entities formed pursuant to this section, to provide windstorm coverage to applicants from areas determined to be eligible pursuant to paragraph (c) who in good faith are entitled to, but are unable to procure, such coverage through ordinary means; or it shall adopt a reasonable plan or plans for the equitable apportionment or sharing among such insurers of windstorm coverage, which may include formation of an association for this purpose. As used in this subsection, the term "property insurance" means insurance on real or personal property, as defined in s. 624.604, including insurance for fire, industrial fire, allied lines, farmowners multiperil, homeowners' multiperil, commercial multiperil, and mobile homes, and including liability coverages on all such insurance, but excluding inland marine as defined in s. 624.607(3) and excluding vehicle insurance as defined in s. 624.605(1)(a) other than insurance on mobile homes used as permanent dwellings. The department shall adopt rules that provide a formula for the recovery and repayment of any deferred assessments.
- 1. For the purpose of this section, properties eligible for such windstorm coverage are defined as dwellings, buildings, and other structures, including mobile homes which are used as 730001

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dwellings and which are tied down in compliance with mobile home tie-down requirements prescribed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles pursuant to s. 320.8325, and the contents of all such properties. An applicant or policyholder is eligible for coverage only if an offer of coverage cannot be obtained by or for the applicant or policyholder from an admitted insurer at approved rates.

2.a.(I) All insurers required to be members of such association shall participate in its writings, expenses, and losses. Surplus of the association shall be retained for the payment of claims and shall not be distributed to the member insurers. Such participation by member insurers shall be in the proportion that the net direct premiums of each member insurer written for property insurance in this state during the preceding calendar year bear to the aggregate net direct premiums for property insurance of all member insurers, as reduced by any credits for voluntary writings, in this state during the preceding calendar year. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "net direct premiums" means direct written premiums for property insurance, reduced by premium for liability coverage and for the following if included in allied lines: rain and hail on growing crops; livestock; association direct premiums booked; National Flood Insurance Program direct premiums; and similar deductions specifically authorized by the plan of operation and approved by the department. A member's participation shall begin on the first day of the calendar year following the year in which it is issued a certificate of authority to transact property insurance in the state and shall terminate 1 year after the end of the calendar year during which 730001

it no longer holds a certificate of authority to transact property insurance in the state. The commissioner, after review of annual statements, other reports, and any other statistics that the commissioner deems necessary, shall certify to the association the aggregate direct premiums written for property insurance in this state by all member insurers.

- (II) Effective July 1, 2002, the association shall operate subject to the supervision and approval of a board of governors who are the same individuals that have been appointed by the Treasurer to serve on the board of governors of the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.
- (III) The plan of operation shall provide a formula whereby a company voluntarily providing windstorm coverage in affected areas will be relieved wholly or partially from apportionment of a regular assessment pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph d.(I) or sub-sub-aragraph d.(II).
- (IV) A company which is a member of a group of companies under common management may elect to have its credits applied on a group basis, and any company or group may elect to have its credits applied to any other company or group.
- (V) There shall be no credits or relief from apportionment to a company for emergency assessments collected from its policyholders under sub-sub-subparagraph d.(III).
- (VI) The plan of operation may also provide for the award of credits, for a period not to exceed 3 years, from a regular assessment pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph d.(II) as an incentive for taking policies out of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association. In order to qualify for the exemption under this 730001

419 sub-sub-subparagraph, the take-out plan must provide that at least 40 percent of the policies removed from the Residential 420 Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association cover risks 421 located in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties or at least 30 422 percent of the policies so removed cover risks located in Dade, 423 424 Broward, and Palm Beach Counties and an additional 50 percent of the policies so removed cover risks located in other coastal 425 426 counties, and must also provide that no more than 15 percent of 427 the policies so removed may exclude windstorm coverage. With the approval of the department, the association may waive these 428 429 geographic criteria for a take-out plan that removes at least the lesser of 100,000 Residential Property and Casualty Joint 430 431 Underwriting Association policies or 15 percent of the total number of Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting 432 433 Association policies, provided the governing board of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association 434 certifies that the take-out plan will materially reduce the 435 Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting 436 Association's 100-year probable maximum loss from hurricanes. 437 With the approval of the department, the board may extend such 438 credits for an additional year if the insurer guarantees an 439 440 additional year of renewability for all policies removed from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting 441 Association, or for 2 additional years if the insurer quarantees 442 2 additional years of renewability for all policies removed from 443 the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting 444445 Association.

- b. Assessments to pay deficits in the association under this subparagraph shall be included as an appropriate factor in the making of rates as provided in s. 627.3512.
- c. The Legislature finds that the potential for unlimited deficit assessments under this subparagraph may induce insurers to attempt to reduce their writings in the voluntary market, and that such actions would worsen the availability problems that the association was created to remedy. It is the intent of the Legislature that insurers remain fully responsible for paying regular assessments and collecting emergency assessments for any deficits of the association; however, it is also the intent of the Legislature to provide a means by which assessment liabilities may be amortized over a period of years.
- d.(I) When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year is 10 percent or less of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for all member insurers, the association shall levy an assessment on member insurers in an amount equal to the deficit.
- (II) When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year exceeds 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for all member insurers, the association shall levy an assessment on member insurers in an amount equal to the greater of 10 percent of the deficit or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for member insurers. Any remaining deficit shall be recovered through emergency assessments under sub-sub-subparagraph (III).

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(III) Upon a determination by the board of directors that a deficit exceeds the amount that will be recovered through regular assessments on member insurers, pursuant to sub-subsubparagraph (I) or sub-subparagraph (II), the board shall levy, after verification by the department, emergency assessments to be collected by member insurers and by underwriting associations created pursuant to this section which write property insurance, upon issuance or renewal of property insurance policies other than National Flood Insurance policies in the year or years following levy of the regular assessments. The amount of the emergency assessment collected in a particular year shall be a uniform percentage of that year's direct written premium for property insurance for all member insurers and underwriting associations, excluding National Flood Insurance policy premiums, as annually determined by the board and verified by the department. The department shall verify the arithmetic calculations involved in the board's determination within 30 days after receipt of the information on which the determination was based. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each member insurer and each underwriting association created pursuant to this section shall collect emergency assessments from its policyholders without such obligation being affected by any credit, limitation, exemption, or deferment. The emergency assessments so collected shall be transferred directly to the association on a periodic basis as determined by the association. The aggregate amount of emergency assessments 500 levied under this sub-sub-subparagraph in any calendar year may not exceed the greater of 10 percent of the amount needed to 502 cover the original deficit, plus interest, fees, commissions, 730001

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required reserves, and other costs associated with financing of the original deficit, or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance written by member insurers and underwriting associations for the prior year, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing the original deficit. The board may pledge the proceeds of the emergency assessments under this subsub-subparagraph as the source of revenue for bonds, to retire any other debt incurred as a result of the deficit or events giving rise to the deficit, or in any other way that the board determines will efficiently recover the deficit. The emergency assessments under this sub-sub-subparagraph shall continue as long as any bonds issued or other indebtedness incurred with respect to a deficit for which the assessment was imposed remain outstanding, unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of such bonds or other indebtedness pursuant to the document governing such bonds or other indebtedness. Emergency assessments collected under this sub-sub-subparagraph are not part of an insurer's rates, are not premium, and are not subject to premium tax, fees, or commissions; however, failure to pay the emergency assessment shall be treated as failure to pay premium.

(IV) Each member insurer's share of the total regular assessments under sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or sub-sub-subparagraph (II) shall be in the proportion that the insurer's net direct premium for property insurance in this state, for the year preceding the assessment bears to the aggregate statewide net direct premium for property insurance of all member

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insurers, as reduced by any credits for voluntary writings for that year.

- If regular deficit assessments are made under sub-sub-(V)subparagraph (I) or sub-subparagraph (II), or by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association under sub-subparagraph (6)(b)3.a. or sub-subparagraph (6) (b) 3.b., the association shall levy upon the association's policyholders, as part of its next rate filing, or by a separate rate filing solely for this purpose, a market equalization surcharge in a percentage equal to the total amount of such regular assessments divided by the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for member insurers for the prior calendar year. Market equalization surcharges under this sub-sub-subparagraph are not considered premium and are not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes; however, failure to pay a market equalization surcharge shall be treated as failure to pay premium.
- e. The governing body of any unit of local government, any residents of which are insured under the plan, may issue bonds as defined in s. 125.013 or s. 166.101 to fund an assistance program, in conjunction with the association, for the purpose of defraying deficits of the association. In order to avoid needless and indiscriminate proliferation, duplication, and fragmentation of such assistance programs, any unit of local government, any residents of which are insured by the association, may provide for the payment of losses, regardless of whether or not the losses occurred within or outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the local government. Revenue bonds may not be issued until validated pursuant to chapter 75, unless 730001

560 a state of emergency is declared by executive order or proclamation of the Governor pursuant to s. 252.36 making such 561 findings as are necessary to determine that it is in the best 562 563 interests of, and necessary for, the protection of the public 564 health, safety, and general welfare of residents of this state 565 and the protection and preservation of the economic stability of 566 insurers operating in this state, and declaring it an essential 567 public purpose to permit certain municipalities or counties to issue bonds as will provide relief to claimants and 568 policyholders of the association and insurers responsible for 569 570 apportionment of plan losses. Any such unit of local government may enter into such contracts with the association and with any 571 572 other entity created pursuant to this subsection as are necessary to carry out this paragraph. Any bonds issued under 573 574 this sub-subparagraph shall be payable from and secured by 575 moneys received by the association from assessments under this 576 subparagraph, and assigned and pledged to or on behalf of the 577 unit of local government for the benefit of the holders of such bonds. The funds, credit, property, and taxing power of the 578 579 state or of the unit of local government shall not be pledged for the payment of such bonds. If any of the bonds remain unsold 580 581 60 days after issuance, the department shall require all insurers subject to assessment to purchase the bonds, which 582 shall be treated as admitted assets; each insurer shall be 583 required to purchase that percentage of the unsold portion of 584 585 the bond issue that equals the insurer's relative share of 586 assessment liability under this subsection. An insurer shall not 587 be required to purchase the bonds to the extent that the 588 department determines that the purchase would endanger or impair 730001

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the solvency of the insurer. The authority granted by this subsubparagraph is additional to any bonding authority granted by subparagraph 6.

- 3. The plan shall also provide that any member with a surplus as to policyholders of \$20 million or less writing 25 percent or more of its total countrywide property insurance premiums in this state may petition the department, within the first 90 days of each calendar year, to qualify as a limited apportionment company. The apportionment of such a member company in any calendar year for which it is qualified shall not exceed its gross participation, which shall not be affected by the formula for voluntary writings. In no event shall a limited apportionment company be required to participate in any apportionment of losses pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II) in the aggregate which exceeds \$50 million after payment of available plan funds in any calendar year. However, a limited apportionment company shall collect from its policyholders any emergency assessment imposed under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(III). The plan shall provide that, if the department determines that any regular assessment will result in an impairment of the surplus of a limited apportionment company, the department may direct that all or part of such assessment be deferred. However, there shall be no limitation or deferment of an emergency assessment to be collected from policyholders under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(III).
- 4. The plan shall provide for the deferment, in whole or in part, of a regular assessment of a member insurer under subsub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II), but 730001

not for an emergency assessment collected from policyholders under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(III), if, in the opinion of the commissioner, payment of such regular assessment would endanger or impair the solvency of the member insurer. In the event a regular assessment against a member insurer is deferred in whole or in part, the amount by which such assessment is deferred may be assessed against the other member insurers in a manner consistent with the basis for assessments set forth in sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II).

- 5.a. The plan of operation may include deductibles and rules for classification of risks and rate modifications consistent with the objective of providing and maintaining funds sufficient to pay catastrophe losses.
- b. The association may require arbitration of a rate filing under s. 627.062(6). It is the intent of the Legislature that the rates for coverage provided by the association be actuarially sound and not competitive with approved rates charged in the admitted voluntary market such that the association functions as a residual market mechanism to provide insurance only when the insurance cannot be procured in the voluntary market. The plan of operation shall provide a mechanism to assure that, beginning no later than January 1, 1999, the rates charged by the association for each line of business are reflective of approved rates in the voluntary market for hurricane coverage for each line of business in the various areas eligible for association coverage.
- c. The association shall provide for windstorm coverage on residential properties in limits up to \$10 million for commercial lines residential risks and up to \$1 million for 730001

personal lines residential risks. If coverage with the association is sought for a residential risk valued in excess of these limits, coverage shall be available to the risk up to the replacement cost or actual cash value of the property, at the option of the insured, if coverage for the risk cannot be located in the authorized market. The association must accept a commercial lines residential risk with limits above \$10 million or a personal lines residential risk with limits above \$1 million if coverage is not available in the authorized market. The association may write coverage above the limits specified in this subparagraph with or without facultative or other reinsurance coverage, as the association determines appropriate.

- d. The plan of operation must provide objective criteria and procedures, approved by the department, to be uniformly applied for all applicants in determining whether an individual risk is so hazardous as to be uninsurable. In making this determination and in establishing the criteria and procedures, the following shall be considered:
- (I) Whether the likelihood of a loss for the individual risk is substantially higher than for other risks of the same class; and
- (II) Whether the uncertainty associated with the individual risk is such that an appropriate premium cannot be determined.

The acceptance or rejection of a risk by the association pursuant to such criteria and procedures must be construed as the private placement of insurance, and the provisions of chapter 120 do not apply.

- e. If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance program or through a mechanism established by the association, either before the policy is issued by the association or during the first 30 days of coverage by the association, and the producing agent who submitted the application to the association is not currently appointed by the insurer, the insurer shall:
- (I) Pay to the producing agent of record of the policy, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the association; or
- (II) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the association's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-subparagraph (I). Subject to the provisions of s. 627.3517, the policies issued by the association must provide that if the association obtains an offer from an authorized insurer to cover the risk at its approved rates under either a standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the department, a basic policy including wind coverage, the risk is no longer eligible for coverage through the association. Upon termination of eligibility, the association shall provide written notice to 730001

the policyholder and agent of record stating that the association policy must be canceled as of 60 days after the date of the notice because of the offer of coverage from an authorized insurer. Other provisions of the insurance code relating to cancellation and notice of cancellation do not apply to actions under this sub-subparagraph.

- f. When the association enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of the association policy is entitled to retain any unearned commission on the policy, and the insurer shall:
- (I) Pay to the producing agent of record of the association policy, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the association; or
- (II) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the association policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the association's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-subparagraph (I).

6.a. The plan of operation may authorize the formation of a private nonprofit corporation, a private nonprofit unincorporated association, a partnership, a trust, a limited liability company, or a nonprofit mutual company which may be empowered, among other things, to borrow money by issuing bonds 730001

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or by incurring other indebtedness and to accumulate reserves or funds to be used for the payment of insured catastrophe losses. The plan may authorize all actions necessary to facilitate the issuance of bonds, including the pledging of assessments or other revenues.

b. Any entity created under this subsection, or any entity formed for the purposes of this subsection, may sue and be sued, may borrow money; issue bonds, notes, or debt instruments; pledge or sell assessments, market equalization surcharges and other surcharges, rights, premiums, contractual rights, projected recoveries from the John F. Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, other reinsurance recoverables, and other assets as security for such bonds, notes, or debt instruments; enter into any contracts or agreements necessary or proper to accomplish such borrowings; and take other actions necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection. The association may issue bonds or incur other indebtedness, or have bonds issued on its behalf by a unit of local government pursuant to subparagraph (6)(g)2., in the absence of a hurricane or other weather-related event, upon a determination by the association subject to approval by the department that such action would enable it to efficiently meet the financial obligations of the association and that such financings are reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements of this subsection. Any such entity may accumulate reserves and retain surpluses as of the end of any association year to provide for the payment of losses incurred by the association during that year or any future year. The association shall incorporate and continue the plan of operation and articles of agreement in effect on the effective 730001

date of chapter 76-96, Laws of Florida, to the extent that it is not inconsistent with chapter 76-96, and as subsequently modified consistent with chapter 76-96. The board of directors and officers currently serving shall continue to serve until their successors are duly qualified as provided under the plan. The assets and obligations of the plan in effect immediately prior to the effective date of chapter 76-96 shall be construed to be the assets and obligations of the successor plan created herein.

- c. In recognition of s. 10, Art. I of the State
 Constitution, prohibiting the impairment of obligations of
 contracts, it is the intent of the Legislature that no action be
 taken whose purpose is to impair any bond indenture or financing
 agreement or any revenue source committed by contract to such
 bond or other indebtedness issued or incurred by the association
 or any other entity created under this subsection.
- 7. On such coverage, an agent's remuneration shall be that amount of money payable to the agent by the terms of his or her contract with the company with which the business is placed. However, no commission will be paid on that portion of the premium which is in excess of the standard premium of that company.
- 8. Subject to approval by the department, the association may establish different eligibility requirements and operational procedures for any line or type of coverage for any specified eligible area or portion of an eligible area if the board determines that such changes to the eligibility requirements and operational procedures are justified due to the voluntary market being sufficiently stable and competitive in such area or for 730001

such line or type of coverage and that consumers who, in good faith, are unable to obtain insurance through the voluntary market through ordinary methods would continue to have access to coverage from the association. When coverage is sought in connection with a real property transfer, such requirements and procedures shall not provide for an effective date of coverage later than the date of the closing of the transfer as established by the transferor, the transferee, and, if applicable, the lender.

- 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law:
- a. The pledge or sale of, the lien upon, and the security interest in any rights, revenues, or other assets of the association created or purported to be created pursuant to any financing documents to secure any bonds or other indebtedness of the association shall be and remain valid and enforceable, notwithstanding the commencement of and during the continuation of, and after, any rehabilitation, insolvency, liquidation, bankruptcy, receivership, conservatorship, reorganization, or similar proceeding against the association under the laws of this state or any other applicable laws.
- b. No such proceeding shall relieve the association of its obligation, or otherwise affect its ability to perform its obligation, to continue to collect, or levy and collect, assessments, market equalization or other surcharges, projected recoveries from the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, reinsurance recoverables, or any other rights, revenues, or other assets of the association pledged.
- c. Each such pledge or sale of, lien upon, and security interest in, including the priority of such pledge, lien, or 730001

security interest, any such assessments, emergency assessments, market equalization or renewal surcharges, projected recoveries from the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, reinsurance recoverables, or other rights, revenues, or other assets which are collected, or levied and collected, after the commencement of and during the pendency of or after any such proceeding shall continue unaffected by such proceeding.

- documents" means any agreement, instrument, or other document now existing or hereafter created evidencing any bonds or other indebtedness of the association or pursuant to which any such bonds or other indebtedness has been or may be issued and pursuant to which any rights, revenues, or other assets of the association are pledged or sold to secure the repayment of such bonds or indebtedness, together with the payment of interest on such bonds or such indebtedness, or the payment of any other obligation of the association related to such bonds or indebtedness.
- e. Any such pledge or sale of assessments, revenues, contract rights or other rights or assets of the association shall constitute a lien and security interest, or sale, as the case may be, that is immediately effective and attaches to such assessments, revenues, contract, or other rights or assets, whether or not imposed or collected at the time the pledge or sale is made. Any such pledge or sale is effective, valid, binding, and enforceable against the association or other entity making such pledge or sale, and valid and binding against and superior to any competing claims or obligations owed to any other person or entity, including policyholders in this state, 730001

asserting rights in any such assessments, revenues, contract, or other rights or assets to the extent set forth in and in accordance with the terms of the pledge or sale contained in the applicable financing documents, whether or not any such person or entity has notice of such pledge or sale and without the need for any physical delivery, recordation, filing, or other action.

- f. There shall be no liability on the part of, and no cause of action of any nature shall arise against, any member insurer or its agents or employees, agents or employees of the association, members of the board of directors of the association, or the department or its representatives, for any action taken by them in the performance of their duties or responsibilities under this subsection. Such immunity does not apply to actions for breach of any contract or agreement pertaining to insurance, or any willful tort.
 - (6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION. --
- (b)1. All insurers authorized to write one or more subject lines of business in this state are subject to assessment by the corporation and, for the purposes of this subsection, are referred to collectively as "assessable insurers." Insurers writing one or more subject lines of business in this state pursuant to part VIII of chapter 626 are not assessable insurers, but insureds who procure one or more subject lines of business in this state pursuant to part VIII of chapter 626 are subject to assessment by the corporation and are referred to collectively as "assessable insureds." An authorized insurer's assessment liability shall begin on the first day of the calendar year following the year in which the insurer was issued a certificate of authority to transact insurance for subject 730001

lines of business in this state and shall terminate 1 year after the end of the first calendar year during which the insurer no longer holds a certificate of authority to transact insurance for subject lines of business in this state.

- 2.a. All revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and
 expenses of the corporation shall be divided into three separate
 accounts as follows:
- (I) A personal lines account for personal residential policies issued by the corporation or issued by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association and renewed by the corporation that provide comprehensive, multiperil coverage on risks that are not located in areas eligible for coverage in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002, and for such policies that do not provide coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in such areas;
- (II) A commercial lines account for commercial residential policies issued by the corporation or issued by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association and renewed by the corporation that provide coverage for basic property perils on risks that are not located in areas eligible for coverage in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002, and for such policies that do not provide coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in such areas; and
- (III) A high-risk account for personal residential policies and commercial residential and commercial nonresidential property policies issued by the corporation or transferred to the corporation that provide coverage for the 730001

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peril of wind on risks that are located in areas eligible for coverage in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002. The high-risk account must also include quota share primary insurance under subparagraph (c)2. The area eligible for coverage under the high-risk account also includes the area within Port Canaveral, which is bordered on the south by the City of Cape Canaveral, bordered on the west by the Banana River, and bordered on the north by Federal Government property. The office may remove territory from the area eliqible for wind-only and quota share coverage if, after a public hearing, the office finds that authorized insurers in the voluntary market are willing and able to write sufficient amounts of personal and commercial residential coverage for all perils in the territory, including coverage for the peril of wind, such that risks covered by windonly policies in the removed territory could be issued a policy by the corporation in either the personal lines or commercial lines account without a significant increase in the corporation's probable maximum loss in such account. Removal of territory from the area eligible for wind-only or quota share coverage does not alter the assignment of wind coverage written in such areas to the high-risk account.

b. The three separate accounts must be maintained as long as financing obligations entered into by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association or Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association are outstanding, in accordance with the terms of the corresponding financing documents. When the financing obligations are no longer outstanding, in accordance with the terms of the corresponding financing 730001

documents, the corporation may use a single account for all revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses of the corporation.

- c. Creditors of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association shall have a claim against, and recourse to, the accounts referred to in sub-sub-subparagraphs a.(I) and (II) and shall have no claim against, or recourse to, the account referred to in sub-sub-subparagraph a.(III). Creditors of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association shall have a claim against, and recourse to, the account referred to in sub-sub-subparagraph a.(III) and shall have no claim against, or recourse to, the accounts referred to in sub-sub-subparagraphs a.(I) and (II).
- d. Revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses not attributable to particular accounts shall be prorated among the accounts.
- e. The Legislature finds that the revenues of the corporation are revenues that are necessary to meet the requirements set forth in documents authorizing the issuance of bonds under this subsection.
- f. No part of the income of the corporation may inure to the benefit of any private person.
 - 3. With respect to a deficit in an account:
- a. When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year is not greater than 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year, the entire deficit shall be recovered through regular assessments of assessable insurers under paragraph (g) and assessable insureds.

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- b. When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year exceeds 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year, the corporation shall levy regular assessments on assessable insurers under paragraph (g) and on assessable insureds in an amount equal to the greater of 10 percent of the deficit or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year. Any remaining deficit shall be recovered through emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph d.
- Each assessable insurer's share of the amount being assessed under sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. shall be in the proportion that the assessable insurer's direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the year preceding the assessment bears to the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for that year. The assessment percentage applicable to each assessable insured is the ratio of the amount being assessed under sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. to the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior year. Assessments levied by the corporation on assessable insurers under sub-subparagraphs a. and b. shall be paid as required by the corporation's plan of operation and paragraph (q). Assessments levied by the corporation on assessable insureds under sub-subparagraphs a. and b. shall be collected by the surplus lines agent at the time the surplus lines agent collects the surplus lines tax required by s. 626.932 and shall be paid to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office at the time the surplus lines agent pays the surplus lines tax to the 730001

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Florida Surplus Lines Service Office. Upon receipt of regular assessments from surplus lines agents, the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall transfer the assessments directly to the corporation as determined by the corporation.

Upon a determination by the board of governors that a deficit in an account exceeds the amount that will be recovered through regular assessments under sub-subparagraph a. or subsubparagraph b., the board shall levy, after verification by the office, emergency assessments, for as many years as necessary to cover the deficits, to be collected by assessable insurers and the corporation and collected from assessable insureds upon issuance or renewal of policies for subject lines of business, excluding National Flood Insurance policies. The amount of the emergency assessment collected in a particular year shall be a uniform percentage of that year's direct written premium for subject lines of business and all accounts of the corporation, excluding National Flood Insurance Program policy premiums, as annually determined by the board and verified by the office. The office shall verify the arithmetic calculations involved in the board's determination within 30 days after receipt of the information on which the determination was based. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the corporation and each assessable insurer that writes subject lines of business shall collect emergency assessments from its policyholders without such obligation being affected by any credit, limitation, exemption, or deferment. Emergency assessments levied by the corporation on assessable insureds shall be collected by the surplus lines agent at the time the surplus lines agent collects the surplus lines tax required by s. 730001

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626.932 and shall be paid to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office at the time the surplus lines agent pays the surplus lines tax to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office. The emergency assessments so collected shall be transferred directly to the corporation on a periodic basis as determined by the corporation and shall be held by the corporation solely in the applicable account. The aggregate amount of emergency assessments levied for an account under this sub-subparagraph in any calendar year may not exceed the greater of 10 percent of the amount needed to cover the original deficit, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing of the original deficit, or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for subject lines of business and for all accounts of the corporation for the prior year, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing the original deficit.

e. The corporation may pledge the proceeds of assessments, projected recoveries from the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, other insurance and reinsurance recoverables, market equalization surcharges and other surcharges, and other funds available to the corporation as the source of revenue for and to secure bonds issued under paragraph (g), bonds or other indebtedness issued under subparagraph (c)3., or lines of credit or other financing mechanisms issued or created under this subsection, or to retire any other debt incurred as a result of deficits or events giving rise to deficits, or in any other way that the board determines will efficiently recover such deficits. The purpose of the lines of credit or other financing mechanisms is to provide additional resources to assist the 730001

corporation in covering claims and expenses attributable to a catastrophe. As used in this subsection, the term "assessments" includes regular assessments under sub-subparagraph a., sub-subparagraph b., or subparagraph (g)1. and emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph d. Emergency assessments collected under sub-subparagraph d. are not part of an insurer's rates, are not premium, and are not subject to premium tax, fees, or commissions; however, failure to pay the emergency assessment shall be treated as failure to pay premium. The emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph d. shall continue as long as any bonds issued or other indebtedness incurred with respect to a deficit for which the assessment was imposed remain outstanding, unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of such bonds or other indebtedness pursuant to the documents governing such bonds or other indebtedness.

- f. As used in this subsection, the term "subject lines of business" means insurance written by assessable insurers or procured by assessable insureds on real or personal property, as defined in s. 624.604, including insurance for fire, industrial fire, allied lines, farmowners multiperil, homeowners multiperil, commercial multiperil, and mobile homes, and including liability coverage on all such insurance, but excluding inland marine as defined in s. 624.607(3) and excluding vehicle insurance as defined in s. 624.605(1) other than insurance on mobile homes used as permanent dwellings.
- g. The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall determine annually the aggregate statewide written premium in subject lines of business procured by assessable insureds and shall report that information to the corporation in a form and 730001

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at a time the corporation specifies to ensure that the corporation can meet the requirements of this subsection and the corporation's financing obligations.

- The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall verify the proper application by surplus lines agents of assessment percentages for regular assessments and emergency assessments levied under this subparagraph on assessable insureds and shall assist the corporation in ensuring the accurate, timely collection and payment of assessments by surplus lines agents as required by the corporation.
 - The plan of operation of the corporation:
- Must provide for adoption of residential property and casualty insurance policy forms and commercial residential and nonresidential property insurance forms, which forms must be approved by the office prior to use. The corporation shall adopt the following policy forms:
- Standard personal lines policy forms that are comprehensive multiperil policies providing full coverage of a residential property equivalent to the coverage provided in the private insurance market under an HO-3, HO-4, or HO-6 policy.
- Basic personal lines policy forms that are policies similar to an HO-8 policy or a dwelling fire policy that provide coverage meeting the requirements of the secondary mortgage market, but which coverage is more limited than the coverage under a standard policy.
- Commercial lines residential policy forms that are generally similar to the basic perils of full coverage obtainable for commercial residential structures in the admitted voluntary market.

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- d. Personal lines and commercial lines residential property insurance forms that cover the peril of wind only. The forms are applicable only to residential properties located in areas eligible for coverage under the high-risk account referred to in sub-subparagraph (b)2.a.
- e. Commercial lines nonresidential property insurance forms that cover the peril of wind only. The forms are applicable only to nonresidential properties located in areas eligible for coverage under the high-risk account referred to in sub-subparagraph (b) 2.a.
- 2.a. Must provide that the corporation adopt a program in which the corporation and authorized insurers enter into quota share primary insurance agreements for hurricane coverage, as defined in s. 627.4025(2)(a), for eligible risks, and adopt property insurance forms for eligible risks which cover the peril of wind only. As used in this subsection, the term:
- (I) "Quota share primary insurance" means an arrangement in which the primary hurricane coverage of an eligible risk is provided in specified percentages by the corporation and an authorized insurer. The corporation and authorized insurer are each solely responsible for a specified percentage of hurricane coverage of an eligible risk as set forth in a quota share primary insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer and the insurance contract. The responsibility of the corporation or authorized insurer to pay its specified percentage of hurricane losses of an eligible risk, as set forth in the quota share primary insurance agreement, may not be altered by the inability of the other party to the agreement to pay its specified percentage of 730001

hurricane losses. Eligible risks that are provided hurricane coverage through a quota share primary insurance arrangement must be provided policy forms that set forth the obligations of the corporation and authorized insurer under the arrangement, clearly specify the percentages of quota share primary insurance provided by the corporation and authorized insurer, and conspicuously and clearly state that neither the authorized insurer nor the corporation may be held responsible beyond its specified percentage of coverage of hurricane losses.

- (II) "Eligible risks" means personal lines residential and commercial lines residential risks that meet the underwriting criteria of the corporation and are located in areas that were eligible for coverage by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association on January 1, 2002.
- b. The corporation may enter into quota share primary insurance agreements with authorized insurers at corporation coverage levels of 90 percent and 50 percent.
- c. If the corporation determines that additional coverage levels are necessary to maximize participation in quota share primary insurance agreements by authorized insurers, the corporation may establish additional coverage levels. However, the corporation's quota share primary insurance coverage level may not exceed 90 percent.
- d. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered into between an authorized insurer and the corporation must provide for a uniform specified percentage of coverage of hurricane losses, by county or territory as set forth by the corporation board, for all eligible risks of the authorized

insurer covered under the quota share primary insurance agreement.

- e. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered into between an authorized insurer and the corporation is subject to review and approval by the office. However, such agreement shall be authorized only as to insurance contracts entered into between an authorized insurer and an insured who is already insured by the corporation for wind coverage.
- f. For all eligible risks covered under quota share primary insurance agreements, the exposure and coverage levels for both the corporation and authorized insurers shall be reported by the corporation to the John F. Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. For all policies of eligible risks covered under quota share primary insurance agreements, the corporation and the authorized insurer shall maintain complete and accurate records for the purpose of exposure and loss reimbursement audits as required by John F. Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund rules. The corporation and the authorized insurer shall each maintain duplicate copies of policy declaration pages and supporting claims documents.
- g. The corporation board shall establish in its plan of operation standards for quota share agreements which ensure that there is no discriminatory application among insurers as to the terms of quota share agreements, pricing of quota share agreements, incentive provisions if any, and consideration paid for servicing policies or adjusting claims.
- h. The quota share primary insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer must set forth the specific terms under which coverage is provided, including, but 730001

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not limited to, the sale and servicing of policies issued under the agreement by the insurance agent of the authorized insurer producing the business, the reporting of information concerning eligible risks, the payment of premium to the corporation, and arrangements for the adjustment and payment of hurricane claims incurred on eligible risks by the claims adjuster and personnel of the authorized insurer. Entering into a quota sharing insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer shall be voluntary and at the discretion of the authorized insurer.

May provide that the corporation may employ or otherwise contract with individuals or other entities to provide administrative or professional services that may be appropriate to effectuate the plan. The corporation shall have the power to borrow funds, by issuing bonds or by incurring other indebtedness, and shall have other powers reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements of this subsection, including, without limitation, the power to issue bonds and incur other indebtedness in order to refinance outstanding bonds or other indebtedness. The corporation may, but is not required to, seek judicial validation of its bonds or other indebtedness under chapter 75. The corporation may issue bonds or incur other indebtedness, or have bonds issued on its behalf by a unit of local government pursuant to subparagraph (g)2., in the absence of a hurricane or other weather-related event, upon a determination by the corporation, subject to approval by the office, that such action would enable it to efficiently meet the financial obligations of the corporation and that such financings are reasonably necessary to effectuate the 730001

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requirements of this subsection. The corporation is authorized to take all actions needed to facilitate tax-free status for any such bonds or indebtedness, including formation of trusts or other affiliated entities. The corporation shall have the authority to pledge assessments, projected recoveries from the John F. Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, other reinsurance recoverables, market equalization and other surcharges, and other funds available to the corporation as security for bonds or other indebtedness. In recognition of s. 10, Art. I of the State Constitution, prohibiting the impairment of obligations of contracts, it is the intent of the Legislature that no action be taken whose purpose is to impair any bond indenture or financing agreement or any revenue source committed by contract to such bond or other indebtedness.

4.a. Must require that the corporation operate subject to the supervision and approval of a board of governors consisting of 8 individuals who are residents of this state, from different geographical areas of this state. The Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each appoint two members of the board, effective August 1, 2005. At least one of the two members appointed by each appointing officer must have demonstrated expertise in insurance. The Chief Financial Officer shall designate one of the appointees as chair. All board members serve at the pleasure of the appointing officer. All board members, including the chair, must be appointed to serve for 3-year terms beginning annually on a date designated by the plan. Any board vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the appointing officer. The Chief Financial Officer shall 730001

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appoint a technical advisory group to provide information and advice to the board of governors in connection with the board's duties under this subsection. The executive director and senior managers of the corporation shall be engaged by the board, as recommended by the Chief Financial Officer, and serve at the pleasure of the board. The executive director is responsible for employing other staff as the corporation may require, subject to review and concurrence by the board and the Chief Financial Officer.

The board shall create a Market Accountability Advisory b. Committee to assist the corporation in developing awareness of its rates and its customer and agent service levels in relationship to the voluntary market insurers writing similar coverage. The members of the advisory committee shall consist of the following 11 persons, one of whom must be elected chair by the members of the committee: four representatives, one appointed by the Florida Association of Insurance Agents, one by the Florida Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors, one by the Professional Insurance Agents of Florida, and one by the Latin American Association of Insurance Agencies; three representatives appointed by the insurers with the three highest voluntary market share of residential property insurance business in the state; one representative from the Office of Insurance Regulation; one consumer appointed by the board who is insured by the corporation at the time of appointment to the committee; one representative appointed by the Florida Association of Realtors; and one representative appointed by the Florida Bankers Association. All members must serve for 3-year terms and may serve for consecutive terms. The committee shall 730001

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report to the corporation at each board meeting on insurance market issues which may include rates and rate competition with the voluntary market; service, including policy issuance, claims processing, and general responsiveness to policyholders, applicants, and agents; and matters relating to depopulation.

- 5. Must provide a procedure for determining the eligibility of a risk for coverage, as follows:
- Subject to the provisions of s. 627.3517, with respect to personal lines residential risks, if the risk is offered coverage from an authorized insurer at the insurer's approved rate under either a standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the office, a basic policy including wind coverage, the risk is not eliqible for any policy issued by the corporation. If the risk is not able to obtain any such offer, the risk is eligible for either a standard policy including wind coverage or a basic policy including wind coverage issued by the corporation; however, if the risk could not be insured under a standard policy including wind coverage regardless of market conditions, the risk shall be eliqible for a basic policy including wind coverage unless rejected under subparagraph 8. The corporation shall determine the type of policy to be provided on the basis of objective standards specified in the underwriting manual and based on generally accepted underwriting practices.
 - (I) If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance plan or an offer of coverage through a mechanism established by the corporation before a policy is issued to the risk by the corporation or during the first 30 730001

days of coverage by the corporation, and the producing agent who submitted the application to the plan or to the corporation is not currently appointed by the insurer, the insurer shall:

- (A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the policy, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or
- (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

- (II) When the corporation enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned commission on the policy, and the insurer shall:
- (A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the corporation policy, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or
- (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the corporation policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater 730001

of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

- b. With respect to commercial lines residential risks, if the risk is offered coverage under a policy including wind coverage from an authorized insurer at its approved rate, the risk is not eligible for any policy issued by the corporation. If the risk is not able to obtain any such offer, the risk is eligible for a policy including wind coverage issued by the corporation.
- (I) If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance plan or an offer of coverage through a mechanism established by the corporation before a policy is issued to the risk by the corporation or during the first 30 days of coverage by the corporation, and the producing agent who submitted the application to the plan or the corporation is not currently appointed by the insurer, the insurer shall:
- (A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the policy, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or
- (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the

insurer's or the corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

- If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with $\operatorname{sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-paragraph}$ (A).
- (II) When the corporation enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned commission on the policy, and the insurer shall:
- (A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the corporation policy, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or
- (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the corporation policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

- If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).
- 6. Must include rules for classifications of risks and rates therefor.
- 7. Must provide that if premium and investment income for an account attributable to a particular calendar year are in excess of projected losses and expenses for the account 730001

attributable to that year, such excess shall be held in surplus in the account. Such surplus shall be available to defray deficits in that account as to future years and shall be used for that purpose prior to assessing assessable insurers and assessable insureds as to any calendar year.

- 8. Must provide objective criteria and procedures to be uniformly applied for all applicants in determining whether an individual risk is so hazardous as to be uninsurable. In making this determination and in establishing the criteria and procedures, the following shall be considered:
- a. Whether the likelihood of a loss for the individual risk is substantially higher than for other risks of the same class; and
- b. Whether the uncertainty associated with the individual risk is such that an appropriate premium cannot be determined.

The acceptance or rejection of a risk by the corporation shall be construed as the private placement of insurance, and the provisions of chapter 120 shall not apply.

- 9. Must provide that the corporation shall make its best efforts to procure catastrophe reinsurance at reasonable rates, to cover its projected 100-year probable maximum loss as determined by the board of governors.
- 10. Must provide that in the event of regular deficit assessments under sub-subparagraph (b)3.a. or sub-subparagraph (b)3.b., in the personal lines account, the commercial lines residential account, or the high-risk account, the corporation shall levy upon corporation policyholders in its next rate filing, or by a separate rate filing solely for this purpose, a 730001

market equalization surcharge arising from a regular assessment in such account in a percentage equal to the total amount of such regular assessments divided by the aggregate statewide direct written premium for subject lines of business for the prior calendar year. Market equalization surcharges under this subparagraph are not considered premium and are not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes; however, failure to pay a market equalization surcharge shall be treated as failure to pay premium.

- 11. The policies issued by the corporation must provide that, if the corporation or the market assistance plan obtains an offer from an authorized insurer to cover the risk at its approved rates, the risk is no longer eligible for renewal through the corporation.
- 12. Corporation policies and applications must include a notice that the corporation policy could, under this section, be replaced with a policy issued by an authorized insurer that does not provide coverage identical to the coverage provided by the corporation. The notice shall also specify that acceptance of corporation coverage creates a conclusive presumption that the applicant or policyholder is aware of this potential.
- 13. May establish, subject to approval by the office, different eligibility requirements and operational procedures for any line or type of coverage for any specified county or area if the board determines that such changes to the eligibility requirements and operational procedures are justified due to the voluntary market being sufficiently stable and competitive in such area or for such line or type of coverage and that consumers who, in good faith, are unable to 730001

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obtain insurance through the voluntary market through ordinary methods would continue to have access to coverage from the corporation. When coverage is sought in connection with a real property transfer, such requirements and procedures shall not provide for an effective date of coverage later than the date of the closing of the transfer as established by the transferor, the transferee, and, if applicable, the lender.

- 14. Must provide that, with respect to the high-risk account, any assessable insurer with a surplus as to policyholders of \$25 million or less writing 25 percent or more of its total countrywide property insurance premiums in this state may petition the office, within the first 90 days of each calendar year, to qualify as a limited apportionment company. In no event shall a limited apportionment company be required to participate in the portion of any assessment, within the highrisk account, pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b)3.a. or subsubparagraph (b)3.b. in the aggregate which exceeds \$50 million after payment of available high-risk account funds in any calendar year. However, a limited apportionment company shall collect from its policyholders any emergency assessment imposed under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d. The plan shall provide that, if the office determines that any regular assessment will result in an impairment of the surplus of a limited apportionment company, the office may direct that all or part of such assessment be deferred as provided in subparagraph (g)4. However, there shall be no limitation or deferment of an emergency assessment to be collected from policyholders under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d.
- 15. Must provide that the corporation appoint as its licensed agents only those agents who also hold an appointment 730001

as defined in s. 626.015(3) with an insurer who at the time of the agent's initial appointment by the corporation is authorized to write and is actually writing personal lines residential property coverage, commercial residential property coverage, or commercial nonresidential property coverage within the state.

- (k) Upon a determination by the office that the conditions giving rise to the establishment and activation of the corporation no longer exist, the corporation is dissolved. Upon dissolution, the assets of the corporation shall be applied first to pay all debts, liabilities, and obligations of the corporation, including the establishment of reasonable reserves for any contingent liabilities or obligations, and all remaining assets of the corporation shall become property of the state and shall be deposited in the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. However, no dissolution shall take effect as long as the corporation has bonds or other financial obligations outstanding unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of the bonds or other financial obligations pursuant to the documents authorizing the issuance of the bonds or other financial obligations.
- (1)1. Effective July 1, 2002, policies of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association shall become policies of the corporation. All obligations, rights, assets and liabilities of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, including bonds, note and debt obligations, and the financing documents pertaining to them become those of the corporation as of July 1, 2002. The corporation is not required to issue endorsements or

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certificates of assumption to insureds during the remaining term of in-force transferred policies.

- 2. Effective July 1, 2002, policies of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association are transferred to the corporation and shall become policies of the corporation. All obligations, rights, assets, and liabilities of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association, including bonds, note and debt obligations, and the financing documents pertaining to them are transferred to and assumed by the corporation on July 1, 2002. The corporation is not required to issue endorsement or certificates of assumption to insureds during the remaining term of in-force transferred policies.
- The Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association shall take all actions as may be proper to further evidence the transfers and shall provide the documents and instruments of further assurance as may reasonably be requested by the corporation for that purpose. The corporation shall execute assumptions and instruments as the trustees or other parties to the financing documents of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association or the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association may reasonably request to further evidence the transfers and assumptions, which transfers and assumptions, however, are effective on the date provided under this paragraph whether or not, and regardless of the date on which, the assumptions or instruments are executed by the corporation. Subject to the relevant financing documents pertaining to their outstanding bonds, notes, indebtedness, or other financing obligations, the moneys, investments, 730001

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receivables, choses in action, and other intangibles of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association shall be credited to the high-risk account of the corporation, and those of the personal lines residential coverage account and the commercial lines residential coverage account of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association shall be credited to the personal lines account and the commercial lines account, respectively, of the corporation.

- 4. Effective July 1, 2002, a new applicant for property insurance coverage who would otherwise have been eligible for coverage in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association is eligible for coverage from the corporation as provided in this subsection.
- The transfer of all policies, obligations, rights, 1556 1557 assets, and liabilities from the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association to the corporation and the renaming of the 1558 Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association 1559 1560 as the corporation shall in no way affect the coverage with respect to covered policies as defined in s. 215.555(2)(c) 1561 1562 provided to these entities by the John F. Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. The coverage provided by the John F. 1563 1564 Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund to the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association based on its exposures as of 1565 June 30, 2002, and each June 30 thereafter shall be redesignated 1566 as coverage for the high-risk account of the corporation. 1567 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the coverage 1568 1569 provided by the John F. Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund to the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting 1570 1571 Association based on its exposures as of June 30, 2002, and each 730001

1572 June 30 thereafter shall be transferred to the personal lines 1573 account and the commercial lines account of the corporation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the high-risk 1574 1575 account shall be treated, for all John F. Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund purposes, as if it were a separate 1576 1577 participating insurer with its own exposures, reimbursement premium, and loss reimbursement. Likewise, the personal lines 1578 1579 and commercial lines accounts shall be viewed together, for all 1580 John F. Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund purposes, as 1581 if the two accounts were one and represent a single, separate 1582 participating insurer with its own exposures, reimbursement premium, and loss reimbursement. The coverage provided by the 1583 1584 John F. Cosgrove Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund to the corporation shall constitute and operate as a full transfer of 1585 1586 coverage from the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and 1587 Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting to the 1588 corporation.

Section 32. Paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of section 627.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.701 Liability of insureds; coinsurance; deductibles.-(6)

- (d) The office shall draft and formally propose as a rule the form for the certificate of security. The certificate of security may be issued in any of the following circumstances:
- 1. A mortgage lender or other financial institution may issue a certificate of security after granting the applicant a line of credit, secured by equity in real property or other reasonable security, which line of credit may be drawn on only to pay for the deductible portion of insured construction or 730001

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reconstruction after a hurricane loss. In the sole discretion of the mortgage lender or other financial institution, the line of credit may be issued to an applicant on an unsecured basis.

- 2. A licensed insurance agent may issue a certificate of security after obtaining for an applicant a line of credit, secured by equity in real property or other reasonable security, which line of credit may be drawn on only to pay for the deductible portion of insured construction or reconstruction after a hurricane loss. The <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund shall negotiate agreements creating a financing consortium to serve as an additional source of lines of credit to secure deductibles. Any licensed insurance agent may act as the agent of such consortium.
- 3. Any person qualified to act as a trustee for any purpose may issue a certificate of security secured by a pledge of assets, with the restriction that the assets may be drawn on only to pay for the deductible portion of insured construction or reconstruction after a hurricane loss.
- 4. Any insurer, including any admitted insurer or any surplus lines insurer, may issue a certificate of security after issuing the applicant a policy of supplemental insurance that will pay for 100 percent of the deductible portion of insured construction or reconstruction after a hurricane loss.
- 5. Any other method approved by the office upon finding that such other method provides a similar level of security as the methods specified in this paragraph and that such other method has no negative impact on residential property insurance catastrophic capacity. The legislative intent of this subparagraph is to provide the flexibility needed to achieve the 730001

public policy of expanding property insurance capacity while improving the affordability of property insurance.

Section 33. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 627.7077, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.7077 Florida Sinkhole Insurance Facility and other matters related to affordability and availability of sinkhole insurance; feasibility study.--

- (3) The feasibility study shall, at a minimum, address the following issues:
- (a) Where the facility should be housed, including, but not limited to, the options of creating a separate facility or using the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation or the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.

Section 34. Subsection (6) of section 6 of chapter 2004-480, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

Section 6.

(6) In order to maintain actuarially indicated premiums as required by s. 215.555, Florida Statutes, the State Board of Administration shall increase future premiums by the amount appropriated and transferred from the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund under this section, plus additional amounts necessary to recover lost investment income, less any refunds of unused cash to the <u>John F. Cosgrove</u> Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. The increase in future premiums shall be spread over 5 years, in equal or approximately equal amounts, beginning with the June 1, 2006, contract year.

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======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ======

HOUSE AMENDMENT Bill No. HB 7225 CS

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

1659	Remove line 227, and insert:
1660	committing insurance fraud; amending ss. 215.555, 215.556,
1661	215.559, 624.5091, 627.062, 627.0628, 627.0629, 627.351,
1662	627.701, and 627.7077, F.S., and ch. 2004-480, Laws of
1663	Florida; changing the name of the Florida Hurricane
1664	Catastrophe Fund to the John F. Cosgrove Hurricane
1665	Catastrophe Fund; renaming the fund finance corporation to
1666	conform; creating the Task Force on