CS/SB	1260 b	у ВІ,	Brandes (CO-INTRODUCERS) Soto;	(Similar to CS/CS/1ST ENG/H 0565) Ins	urance
589854	Α	S	RS	AGG, Hays	Before L.195:	04/09 03:01 PM
670382	SA	S	RCS	AGG, Hays	Before L.195:	04/09 03:01 PM
500632	Α	S	RCS	AGG, Hays	btw L.756 - 757:	04/09 03:01 PM
582796	Α	S	RCS	AGG, Hays	btw L.1202 - 1203:	04/09 03:01 PM
560680	Α	S	RCS	AGG, Hays	Delete L.1211 - 1213:	04/09 03:01 PM
955004	Α	S	L WD	AGG, Hays	Delete L.948 - 958:	04/09 03:01 PM

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT Senator Hays, Chair Senator Thompson, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Wednesday, April 9, 2014

TIME: 1:00 —3:00 p.m.

PLACE: Toni Jennings Committee Room, 110 Senate Office Building

MEMBERS: Senator Hays, Chair; Senator Thompson, Vice Chair; Senators Bradley, Braynon, Bullard, Dean,

Detert, Joyner, Latvala, Legg, Simpson, Soto, and Stargel

CS/SB 1260

TAB

1

BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS

COMMITTEE ACTION

Yeas 12 Nays 0

Fav/CS

Banking and Insurance / Brandes (Similar CS/CS/H 565, Compare H 291, CS/CS/H 321, H 471, H 581, CS/CS/H 633, CS/H 743, H 759, CS/H 785, CS/H 879, CS/H 1109, CS/H 1271, S 462, S 496, CS/CS/CS/S 542, CS/CS/S 570, CS/CS/S 708, CS/S 952, CS/S 1210, CS/CS/S 1308, CS/CS/S 1344, S 1672)

BILL NO. and INTRODUCER

Insurance; Revising original appointment and renewal fees related to certain insurance representatives; providing licensure exemptions that allow specified individuals or entities to conduct insurance business at specified locations under certain circumstances; revising provisions for unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts relating to conducting certain insurance transactions through credit card facilities; providing that certain dividends may be retained by the joint underwriting plan for future use,

etc.

BI AGG 03/19/2014 Fav/CS 04/09/2014 Fav/CS

ΑP

Other Related Meeting Documents

S-036 (10/2008) Page 1 of 1

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Betta		DeLoach	AGG	Fav/CS	
. Knudson		Knudson	BI	Fav/CS	
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION	
DATE:	April 11, 20	REVISED:			
SUBJECT:	Insurance				
NTRODUCER:	Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Banking and Insurance Committee; and Senator Brandes and others				
BILL:	CS/CS/SB 1260				
	ared by. The F	rofessional Staff of the Ap	propriations Subcor	minute on General Government	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/CS/SB 1260 enacts the following changes related to insurance:

- Revises insurance agency licensure application requirements;
- Revises the criteria for establishing a not-for-profit self-insurance fund;
- Allows an insurance agency license to continue in force until cancelled, suspended, revoked or terminated;
- Creates a license for unaffiliated insurance agents;
- Expands the scope limited licenses to transact motor vehicle rental insurance issued to a business entity that offers motor vehicles for rent or lease;
- Provides the Department of Financial Services (DFS) with additional authority to regulate mediators, navigators, and sinkhole neutral evaluators;
- Provides the DFS with an additional ground to deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a license for an insurance agent, adjuster, customer or service representative, or managing general agent;
- Revises the application for a certificate of authority to be an insurance administrator;
- Allows an insurer to use a qualified third party to conduct required reviews of an insurance administrator:
- Allows annual financial statements of insurance administrators to cover the prior fiscal year;
- Repeals the requirement that surplus lines agents file an affidavit with the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office (FSLSO);

• Includes using a straight average of hurricane model results or output ranges as factors the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR) must consider in a rate filing;

- Permits the OIR to approve a premium discount to rates for liability, personal injury protection, and collision coverages for motor vehicle policies for vehicles with electronic vehicle crash avoidance technology;
- Increases from 60 days to 180 days the time an insurer is not required to use the newest version of an approved hurricane model;
- Allows motor vehicle insurance rating territories to encompass a single zip code;
- Allows workers' compensation insurance retrospective rating plans that provide for negotiation of rating factors between the insurer and employer in specified instances;
- Allows the Florida Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association to retain dividends that are not paid to former insureds;
- Prohibits insurers from denying residential property insurance claims on the basis of credit information that is publicly available if the insurance policy has been effective for more than 90 days;
- Establishes a uniform 120 day advance written notice of nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination for personal and commercial lines residential property insurance policies;
- Authorizes a licensed company adjuster to provide the sworn statement of liability insurance coverage required by current law;
- Deletes the requirement that representatives of an insurer must provide at least 48 hours' notice to the insured before scheduling a meeting or conducting an onsite inspection of the insured property;
- Allows motor vehicle insurers to electronically transfer unearned premium to a policyholder who cancels a motor vehicle insurance policy;
- Allows a policyholder to elect electronic delivery of policy documents;
- Allows a Notice of Change in Policy Terms to be sent separately from the Notice of Renewal Premium;
- Requires an insurance agent recommending the surrender of an annuity or life insurance
 policy with a cash value, but is not recommending the proceeds be used to fund another life
 insurance or annuity product, to provide specified disclosures;
- Creates conflict of interest standards for appraisers in residential property insurance claims;
- Specifies instances when an insurer need not provide notice of the availability of sinkhole neutral evaluation;
- Clarifies that the annual update to the Personal Injury Protection medical fee schedule applies until the last day of February in the following year;
- Creates exemptions to the required preinsurance inspection of private passenger motor vehicles;
- Changes the date by which title insurers and title insurance agencies must annually submit financial data to the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR);
- Expands the risks industrial insured captive insurance companies may insure;
- Revises requirements related to the acquisition of controlling stock in an insurer; and
- Provides exceptions to certain financial requirements applicable to service warranty associations.

II. Present Situation:

Not-For-Profit Self-Insurance Funds

Section 624.4625, F.S., provides that two or more not-for-profit corporations located and organized under Florida law may form a self-insurance fund. The purpose of the self-insurance fund must be to pool and spread the property and casualty liabilities of group members. The fund must meet a number of requirements including:

- Annual normal premiums in excess of \$5 million;
- Each participating member receiving at least 75 percent of its revenues from local, state, and federal governmental sources;
- Use of a qualified actuary to determine actuarially sound rates and adequate reserves;
- Maintaining excess insurance coverage;
- Submitting annually audited financial statements; and
- Other requirements set forth under the statute.

Licensing of Insurance Agents Selling Motor Vehicle Rental Insurance

In general, insurance agents transact insurance on behalf of an insurer or insurers. Agents must be licensed by the DFS to act as an agent for an insurer, and be appointed (i.e., given the authority by an insurance company to transact business on its behalf) by at least one insurer to act as the agent for that particular appointing insurer or insurers.¹

Limited lines insurance agents are individuals, or in some cases entities, licensed as insurance agents but limited to selling one or more of the following forms of insurance (each requiring a separate license):

- Motor vehicle physical damage and mechanical breakdown insurance;
- Industrial fire or burglary;
- Travel insurance:
- Motor vehicle rental insurance:
- Credit insurance;
- Crop hail and multiple-peril crop insurance;
- In-transit and storage personal property insurance; and
- Portable electronics insurance.²

A limited lines insurance agent license generally has fewer requirements for licensing than other insurance agents. These licensees must, however, file an application with the DFS and be appointed by an insurance company.

Department of Financial Services

The DFS licenses insurance agencies and agents. The DFS Division of Agent and Agency Services receives licensing applications, issues licenses, and investigates violations of the

¹ s. 626.112, F.S.

² s. 626.321, F.S.

Insurance Code.³ In order to transact insurance, a person must be licensed by the DFS and appointed by an insurer to transact insurance on its behalf.⁴ If an agent fails to maintain an appointment during a four-year period, the agent's license expires and the agent must qualify as a first time applicant before transacting insurance.⁵

Section 624.310, F.S., gives the DFS the authority to initiate administrative proceedings to seek cease and desist orders, to seek the removal of affiliated parties, to impose administrative fines, and to suspend or revoke licenses. Any service of documents authorized or required by s. 624.310, F.S., must be made by certified mail, personal delivery, or by service of process in accordance with ch. 48, F.S. Section 624.310, F.S., does not allow for service by electronic mail.

Insurance Agency Licensure and Registration

The DFS is responsible for licensing insurance agencies in accordance with s. 626.172, F.S. An application for licensure must be signed by the owner of the agency.⁶ Insurance agents who are sole proprietors and do not employ other insurance agents must be licensed as both an insurance agent and an insurance agency.⁷

Each place of business where an agent transacts insurance must have an agency license.⁸ Section 626.747, F.S., requires a licensed insurance agent to be at each branch location where activities requiring licensure as an insurance agent occur. Such an agent is commonly referred to as the "agent in charge."

Section 626.112(7), F.S., provides that agencies existing prior to January 1, 2003, are allowed to file an application for registration in lieu of applying for licensure. A benefit of registration over licensing is that registrations do not expire, whereas licenses expire every three years. The DFS staff indicates that Florida is the only state that registers insurance agencies in lieu of licensing them and that many registered agencies are seeking licensure. The provided has been described by the pro

Insurance Agents

A "general lines agent" is an agent who transacts property insurance, casualty insurance, surety insurance, certain types of health insurance, and marine insurance. A "customer representative" means an individual appointed by a general lines agent or agency to assist that agent or agency in transacting the business of insurance from the office of that agent or agency. A "limited customer representative" is a customer representative appointed by a general lines agent or

³ The Division of Agent and Agency Services website is found at http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Agents/#.UxnmwPldUeG (last accessed March 7, 2013).

⁴ See ss. 626.015(3) and 626.112 F.S.

⁵ See s. 626.431, F.S.

⁶ See s. 626.172(2), F.S.

⁷ See s. 626.112(7), F.S.

⁸ See s. 626.112(7), F.S.

⁹ See s. 626.382, F.S.

¹⁰ Interview with DFS staff, March 7, 2014.

¹¹ See s. 626.015(5), F.S.

¹² See s. 626.015(4), F.S.

agency to assist that agent or agency in transacting only the business of private passenger motor vehicle insurance from the office of that agent or agency.¹³

Regulation of Navigators

In 2010, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act became law. The act created "navigators" to aid consumers in selecting a health plan. Part XIII of ch. 626, F.S., requires navigators to register with the DFS and provides a registration process for navigators. ¹⁴ Section 626.9957, F.S., provides disciplinary rules for navigators and grounds for the denial of registration.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Programs

The DFS administers alternative dispute programs for various types of insurance and has mediation programs for property insurance¹⁵ and automobile insurance¹⁶ claims. The DFS has a neutral evaluation program, similar to mediation, for sinkhole insurance claims.¹⁷ The DFS approves mediators used in the two mediation programs and certifies the neutral evaluators used in neutral evaluations for sinkhole insurance claims.¹⁸

To qualify as a mediator for the property or automobile mediation programs, a person must possess graduate level degrees in specified areas, be a member of the Florida Bar, be a licensed certified public accountant, or be a mediator for four years. ¹⁹ In addition, an applicant must complete a training program approved by the DFS. ²⁰

To qualify as a neutral evaluator for sinkhole insurance claims, a neutral evaluator must be a professional engineer or a professional geologist who has completed a course of study in alternative dispute resolution approved by the DFS and who is determined by the DFS to be fair and impartial.²¹ According to an analysis provided by the DFS,²² the number of reported mediations and neutral evaluations is:

	Fiscal Year 2010-2011	Fiscal Year 2011-2012	Fiscal Year 2012-2013
Mediations	3,489	3,323	3,966
Neutral Evaluations	2,245	2,681	1,867

¹³ See. s. 626.015(11), F.S.

¹⁴ http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Agents/Industry/News/Navigators.htm#.UxsW4vldUeE (last accessed March 8, 2014).

¹⁵ See s. 627.7015, F.S.

¹⁶ See s. 626.745, F.S.

¹⁷ See s. 627.7074, F.S.

¹⁸ See ss. 627.7015, 627.7074, and 627.745, F.S.

¹⁹ See ss. 627.7015, 627.745(3), F.S.

²⁰ See ss. 627.7015, 627.745(3), F.S.

²¹ See s. 627.706, F.S.

²² See Department of Financial Services, Senate Bill 708 Analysis (February 4, 2014) (on file with the Committee on Banking and Insurance).

The DFS does not have the explicit authority to investigate, remove, or discipline mediators and neutral evaluators.

Public Adjuster and Insurance Adjuster Notice Requirements for Residential Property Insurance Claims

Section 626.854, F.S., defines a public adjuster as any person²³ who is compensated for aiding an insured or third-party claimant to file an insurance claim or negotiate the settlement of an insurance claim.²⁴ Section 626.854(6), F.S., prohibits public adjusters from initiating contact or contracting with an insured or claimant regarding a residential property insurance claim until at least 48 hours after the event that is the basis of the claim occurs. The Florida Supreme Court, however, ruled the 48 hour prohibition an unconstitutional regulation of commercial speech in a 2012 decision.²⁵ Section 626.854(14), F.S., contains a corresponding requirement that adjusters, investigators and attorneys representing insurers must provide the claimant or claimant's representative at least 48 hours' notice prior to scheduling a meeting with the claimant or inspecting the insured property. This requirement remains effective under Florida law.

Insurance Administrators

An insurance administrator is any person who directly or indirectly solicits or effects coverage of, collects charges or premiums from, or adjusts or settles claims on residents of this state in connection with an insurance policy. To operate as an insurance administrator, a person must obtain a certificate of authority to act as an administrator from the Office of Insurance Regulation.²⁶ An insurer who utilizes an insurance administrator must at least semiannually conduct a review of the operations of an administrator that administers more than 100 certificateholders of that insurer.²⁷ An administrator must have a written agreement between itself and each insurer for which it performs administrative functions.²⁸ Administrators must also file an annual financial statement with the OIR containing the administrator's financial condition, transactions, and affairs no later than March 1 of each year.²⁹

Surplus Lines Agent Affidavit

Surplus lines insurance refers to a category of insurance for which there is no market available through standard insurance carriers in the admitted market (insurance companies licensed to transact insurance in Florida). Surplus lines insurance is sold by surplus lines insurance agents. Before a surplus lines insurance agent can place insurance in the surplus lines market, s. 626.916, F.S., requires the insurance agent to make a diligent effort to procure the desired coverage from admitted insurers. Section 626.914, F.S., defines a diligent effort as seeking and being denied coverage from at least three authorized insurers in the admitted market unless the cost to replace

²³ Other than an attorney at law.

²⁴ Licensed health care providers or their employees who prepare or file health insurance claims on behalf of patients are excluded from the definition, as are any person who files a health insurance claim on behalf of another and does so without compensation.

²⁵ Atwater v. Kortum, 95 So.3d 85 (Fla. 2012).

²⁶ S. 626.8805, F.S.

²⁷ S. 626.8817, F.S.

²⁸ S. 626.882, F.S.

²⁹ S. 626.89, F.S.

the property insured is \$1 million or more. In that case, diligent effort is seeking and being denied coverage from at least one authorized insurer in the admitted market.

Surplus lines insurance agents must report surplus lines insurance transactions to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office (FSLSO or Office) within 30 days of the effective date of the transaction. They must also transmit service fees to the Office each month, and must transmit assessment and tax payments to the Office quarterly.

Current law also requires a surplus lines agent to file a quarterly affidavit with the FSLSO to document all surplus lines insurance transacted in the quarter it was submitted to the FSLSO. The affidavit also documents the efforts the agent made to place coverage with authorized insurers and the results of the efforts.

Hurricane Loss Projection Models

The Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology (Commission) was established by the Legislature to serve as an independent body to provide expert evaluation of computer models that project hurricane losses. ³⁰ The Commission is assigned to the State Board of Administration. The Commission adopts findings on the accuracy or reliability of the methods, standards, principles, models and other means used to project hurricane losses. Members of the Commission include:³¹

- The Insurance Consumer Advocate:
- The person responsible for FHCF operations;
- The Executive Director of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation;
- The Director of Emergency Management;
- An actuary member from the FHCF Advisory Council;
- An actuary employed by the OIR;
- An appointment by the state Chief Financial Officer who is an actuary employed with a property and casualty insurer;
- An appointment by the state Chief Financial Officer who is an insurance finance expert and who is a full-time faculty member in the State University System;
- An appointment by the state Chief Financial Officer who is a statistics expert in meteorology and who is a full-time faculty member in the State University System; and
- An appointment by the state Chief Financial Officer who is an expert in computer system design and who is a full-time faculty member in the State University System.

The Commission sets standards for loss projection methodology and examines the methods employed in hurricane loss models used by private insurers in setting rates to determine whether they meet the Commission's standards. Only hurricane loss models or methods that the Commission has found to be accurate can be used by insurers to estimate the hurricane losses that are used to set property insurance rates. After the Commission finds a model to be accurate, an insurer has 60 days to use the model to predict the insurer's probable maximum loss "with respect to a rate filing." ³²

³⁰ See s. 627.0628, F.S.

³¹ S. 627.0628(2) (b), F.S.

³² S. 627.0628(3) (d), F.S.

Zip Codes and Rating Territories for Motor Vehicle Insurance

Section 627.062, F.S., is Florida's rating law. Among other requirements, it provides that insurance rates cannot be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. Insurer rate filings that comply with the law and are adequately supported by actuarial justification must be accepted by the OIR. Pursuant to s. 627.0651, F.S., the use of a single zip code as a rating territory for motor vehicle insurance rates is deemed unfairly discriminatory and is thus prohibited.

Premium Discounts for Motor Vehicle Insurance

Section 627.0653, F.S., sets forth motor vehicle insurance discounts that insurers must offer for specified motor vehicle equipment. Insurers are required to provide a premium discount for liability, personal injury protection (PIP), and collision coverages if the insured vehicle is equipped with factory-installed, four-wheel antilock brakes. A premium discount on comprehensive coverage must be provided for an antitheft device or vehicle recovery system that is factory installed or approved by the OIR. Discounts must be provided on PIP and medical payments coverage if a vehicle has one or more factory installed airbags. The statute also allows, but does not require, insurers to provide a discount on comprehensive coverage for permanent etching of the vehicle identification number on all windows of the vehicle. Section 627.0652, F.S., requires insurers to provide a discount to insureds age 55 years or older who successfully complete a motor vehicle accident prevention course approved by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

Workers' Compensation Retrospective Rating Plans

Florida law requires every workers' compensation insurer to file with the OIR its rates and classifications that the insurer proposes to use.³³ Section 627.072, F.S., prescribes factors used in the determination of rates. Section 627.091(1), F.S., requires every insurer to file with the OIR every manual of classifications, rules, and rates, and every rating plan, which it proposes to use. Rate filings for workers' compensation are subject to approval by the OIR before they become effective. The standard for approving insurance rates in Florida and most states is that the rate may not be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory.³⁴

Current Florida law and the rating plans approved by OIR allow for various ways for insurers to compete in the market by varying or adjusting premiums, including retrospective (retro) rating plans that adjust the premium at the end of the policy period to reflect the actual loss experience of the employer. In a retro rating plan, the insurer and employer agree that the final premium paid will be based upon losses actually incurred in the policy period. The insurer and employer negotiate on certain expenses, charges, taxes, and assessments, based upon minimum and maximum premiums. Retrospective rating has been a component of workers' compensation

³³ Section 627. 091(4), F.S., allows an insurer to satisfy this obligation by becoming a member of a licensed rating organization, which makes such filings on its behalf. The law expressly provides that an insurer is not required to be a member of any rating organization, but all workers' compensation insurers in Florida have chosen to do so. Currently, all workers' compensation insurers are members of the National Council on Compensation Insurance.

³⁴ Section 627.062, F.S.

rating for over 50 years in Florida and nationwide. The National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI) has filed actuarially sound rating plans.

In 1991, the NCCI filed the Large Risk Alternative Rating Option (LRARO) in Florida. The LRARO was described as providing greater flexibility of negotiation between an insurer and employer for risks with over \$1,000,000 in standard premium." In 1991, the Department of Insurance (predecessor of the Office of Insurance Regulation) disapproved the use of the LRARO on the basis that it did not comply with s. 627.091(1), F.S., and that the LRARO was not a rating plan but an agreement to use any factors acceptable to both parties. Subsequently, in 1993, an insurer filed its own version of the LRARO and the Department of Insurance disapproved it. The rejection of the plan was primarily on the basis that the use of the LRARO would not allow agency oversight as to the determination of premiums since it proposed to allow the insurer and prospective insureds to agree unilaterally on the components to be used in the rating process. The insurer appealed the disapproval to the Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH) and DOAH found that the Department of Insurance was justified in disapproving the plan.

Currently, the LRARO plans are available in the majority of the states. However, Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, and Nebraska do not allow its use.³⁷ The NCCI retro plan rule, which does not apply in Florida, provides that an insured is eligible for the LRARO if the estimated standard premium individually or in any combination with any other commercial casualty lines of insurance exceeds an annual standard premium eligibility threshold of \$500,000 for the term of a retrospective rating plan. The following table provides examples of states with different annual standard premium eligibility thresholds for LRARO.³⁸

LRARO Premium Eligibility Threshold			
State	Annual Standard Premium		
Arizona	\$250,000		
Kansas	\$1,000,000		
Minnesota	\$250,000		
Nevada	\$250,000		
New Hampshire	\$250,000		
North Carolina	\$250,000		

³⁵ See Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, et. al., v. State of Florida, Department of Insurance, Case No. 94-0892 (Fla. DOAH 1994).

³⁶ *Id*.

³⁷ E-mail from Lori Lovgren, NCCI (Mar. 4, 2014) (on file with Senate Committee on Banking and Insurance).

³⁸ *Id*.

Refunds to Insureds from the Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association

The Florida Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association (FWCJUA)³⁹ is the market of last resort for workers' compensation and employers' liability coverage. Only employers that cannot find coverage in the voluntary market are eligible for coverage in the FWCJUA. At the end of October 2013, the FWCJUA had 1,636 policies with corresponding premiums of \$29.4 million.⁴⁰

The FWCJUA has a three-tier rating plan. As a brief overview, Tier 1 is for employers with good loss experience; Tier 2 is for employers with moderate loss experience and non-rated new employers; and Tier 3 is for employers not eligible for Tiers 1 or 2.⁴¹ As of January 1, 2014, the premium for Tier 1 is five percent above voluntary rates, Tier 2 is 20 percent above voluntary rates, and Tier 3⁴² is 75 percent above voluntary rates. Additionally, all three tiers have a flat surcharge of \$475. Tier 3 policies are also subject to assessment if premiums are not sufficient to cover losses and expenses.

Misrepresentations on Insurance Applications and Cancellation of Insurance Policies

Section 627.409, F.S., provides recovery under an insurance policy may be prevented if a misrepresentation, omission, concealment of fact, or incorrect statement on an application for insurance (1) is fraudulent or is material either to the acceptance of the risk or to the hazard assumed by the insurer or (2) if the true facts had been known to the insurer, the insurer would not have issued the policy, would not have issued it at the same premium rate, would not have issued a policy in as large an amount, or would not have provided coverage with respect to the hazard resulting in the loss. If an insurer discovers a misrepresentation or omission after issuing the policy, it may deny coverage after a claim is made. In *Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance* Company v. Kramer, 43 an insurer refused to pay a claim for a stolen automobile because the insureds did not disclose a previous bankruptcy filing. In Kieser v. Old Line Insurance Company of America, 44 an insurance company refused to pay a life insurance policy because the insured failed to disclose certain health conditions and failed to disclose that he was shopping for other life insurance policies. In Universal Property and Casualty Insurance Company v. Johnson, 45 an insurance company refused to pay a property insurance claim because the insureds failed to disclose prior criminal history. A misrepresentation from or an omission in an insurance application need not be intentional in order for the insurance company to deny recovery. 46

Section 627.4133(2), F.S., requires notice to the insured before an insurer can cancel, nonrenew, or terminate any personal lines or commercial residential property insurance policy. The timing

³⁹ The Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Plan (FWCIP) was the residual market for Florida until the FWCJUA was created on January 1, 1994.

⁴⁰ See "2013 Workers' Compensation Annual Report," Florida Office of Insurance Regulation (December 31, 2013). Available at: http://www.floir.com/search/search.aspx#2013 workers compensation annual report (Last accessed March 21, 2014).

⁴¹ For further specifics, see the FWCJUA's website: http://www.fwcjua.com/.

⁴²In addition, an Assigned Risk Adjustment Program (ARAP) surcharge applies for Tier 3.

⁴³ 725 So.2d 1141 (Fla. 2^d DCA 1998).

⁴⁴ 712 So.2d 1261 (Fla. 1st DCA 1998).

⁴⁵ 114 So.3d 1031 (Fla. 1st DCA 2013).

⁴⁶ Universal Property and Casualty Insurance Company, 114 So.3d at 1035.

of the notice ranges from ten days for nonpayment of premium to 120 days for certain policyholders. After the policy has been in effect for 90 days, such a policy cannot be canceled unless there has been a material misstatement, a nonpayment of premium, a failure to comply with underwriting requirements within 90 days after the date of effectuation of coverage, or a substantial change in the risk covered by the policy. According to the DFS, there are instances of insurance companies reviewing a policyholder's application for insurance after a claim has been filed and denying coverage based on misrepresentations about credit history.

Notice of Cancellation or Nonrenewal

The requirements for an insurer to give notice of cancelling or nonrenewing a residential property insurance policy are contained in s. 627.4133(2), F.S. The specific notice depends on the particular circumstances of the policy being nonrenewed, as follows:

- Generally, an insurer must give the insured 100 days written notice of nonrenewal or cancellation;
- For any nonrenewal or cancellation that would be effective between June 1 and November 30 (hurricane season), an insurer must give notice by June 1, or 100 days, whichever is earlier;
- If the nonrenewal or cancellation would be effective between June 1 and November 30, but the reason is a revision in sinkhole coverage, the insurer must give the insured 100 days written notice of nonrenewal;
- If the nonrenewal or cancellation would be effective between June 1 and November 30, but the policy is to be nonrenewed by Citizens pursuant to an approved assumption plan by an authorized insurer, Citizens must give the insured 45 days written notice of nonrenewal;
- If the insured structure has been insured by the insurer or an affiliate for at least five years, the insurer must give 120 days' notice of nonrenewal or cancellation;
- If the cancellation is for nonpayment of premium, the insurer must give 10 days' notice of cancellation accompanied by the reason for the cancellation;
- If the OIR finds that the early cancellation is necessary to protect the best interests of the public or policyholders, the insurer must give the insured 45 days' written notice of cancellation or nonrenewal;
- If a policy covers both home and motor vehicle, the insurer must give the insured 100 days written notice of nonrenewal.

Required Disclosures by Liability Insurers

Under current law, a liability insurer must provide to a claimant a statement containing the following information within 30 days of a written request by the claimant:

- The name of the insurer:
- The name of each insured;
- The limits of the liability coverage;
- A statement of any policy or coverage defense which such insurer reasonably believes is available to the such insurer at the time of filing such statement; and

⁴⁷ See s. 627.4133(2), F.S.

⁴⁸ *Id*.

⁴⁹ See Department of Financial Services, Senate Bill 708 Analysis (February 4, 2014)(on file with the Committee on Banking and Insurance).

• A copy of the policy.

Further, the above statement must be under oath by a corporate officer or the insurer's claims manager or superintendent.

Delivery of Insurance Policies Electronically

Section 627.421, F.S., requires every insurance policy⁵⁰ to be mailed or delivered to the insured (policyholder) within 60 days after the insurance takes effect. Insurance policies are typically only delivered when the policy is issued and are not delivered each time the policy is renewed. The Federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (E-SIGN) applies to electronic transactions involving interstate commerce.⁵¹ Insurance is specifically included in E-SIGN.⁵² E-SIGN provides contracts formed using electronic signatures on electronic records will not be denied legal effect only because they are electronic. However, E-SIGN requires consumer disclosure and consent to electronic records in certain instances before electronic records will be given legal effect. Under E-SIGN, if a statute requires information to be provided or made available to a consumer in writing, the use of an electronic record to provide or make the information available to the consumer will satisfy the statute's requirement of writing if the consumer affirmatively consents to use of an electronic record. The consumer must also be provided with a statement notifying the consumer of the right to have the electronic information made available in a paper format and of the right to withdraw consent to electronic records, among other notifications.

In addition, s. 668.50, F.S., Florida's Uniform Electronic Transaction Act (UETA), is similar to the federal E-SIGN law. The UETA specifically applies to insurance and provides a requirement in statute that information that must be delivered in writing to another person can be satisfied by delivering the information electronically if the parties have agreed to conduct a transaction by electronic means.

In 2013, legislation⁵³ was enacted allowing all insurance policies to be electronically transmitted to the policyholder. The legislation also contained specific electronic delivery parameters for insurance covering commercial risks.

Change of Policy Terms in Insurance Policies

An insurer must give the policyholder written Notice of Change in Policy Terms with the policy renewal notice to make a change in the terms of a property and casualty insurance contract. Additionally, the notice must comply with current law, which requires insurers to give notice of renewal 45 days prior to the renewal date.⁵⁴ A policyholder is deemed to accept the policy term change if the renewal premium is paid. If the insurer does not provide the Notice of Change in Policy Terms to the policyholder, the terms of the insurance policy are not changed.

⁵⁰ s. 627.402, F.S., defines policy to include endorsements, riders, and clauses. Reinsurance, wet marine and transportation insurance, title insurance, and credit life or credit disability insurance policies do not have to be mailed or delivered. (see s. 627.401, F.S.)

⁵¹ Section 101, Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, Pub. L. no. 106-229, 114 Stat 464 (2000). Many of the provisions of E-SIGN took effective October 1, 2000.

⁵³ Ch. 2013-190, L.O.F.

⁵⁴ s. 627.43141, F.S.

Mitigation Discount Verification for Citizens Property Insurance Corporation

Since 2003, insurers have been required to provide mitigation credits, discounts, other rate differentials, or reductions in deductibles (mitigation discounts) to reduce residential property insurance premiums for properties with mitigation features.⁵⁵ Section 627.711, F.S., requires insurers to clearly notify an applicant or policyholder of a personal lines residential property insurance policy of the availability and range of each premium discount, credit, other rate differential, or reduction in deductibles, for wind mitigation. The notice must be provided when the policy is issued and renewed.

Typically, policyholders are responsible for substantiating to their insurers that the insured property has mitigation features. Policyholders submit a completed uniform mitigation verification inspection form to the insurer to substantiate mitigation features. Insurers must accept mitigation forms prepared by home inspectors, building code inspectors, contractors, engineers, and architects and may accept forms prepared by persons determined to be qualified by the insurer to prepare the form.

Insurers can require mitigation forms provided to the insurer by mitigation inspectors or mitigation inspection companies be independently verified for quality assurance purposes before accepting the mitigation form as valid. The insurer must pay for the independent verification. At their expense, insurers can also independently verify, for quality assurance purposes, mitigation forms submitted by policyholders or insurance agents.

Personal Injury Protection Insurance (PIP)

In 2012, the Legislature enacted HB 119,⁵⁷ making substantial changes to laws applying to Florida's PIP requirements. Among numerous other changes, the bill amended s. 627.736(5)(a)2., F.S., by establishing the date on which changes to the Medicare fee schedule or payment limitation are effective. The new provision states, in part:

[T]he applicable fee schedule or payment limitation under Medicare is the fee schedule or payment limitation in effect on March 1 of the year in which the services, supplies, or care is rendered...and the applicable fee schedule or payment limitation applies throughout the remainder of that year....

The above language created uncertainty as to whether the Medicare fee schedule in place on March 1st applied just to the end of the calendar year or applied through the end of February of the following year. On November 6, 2012, the OIR issued Informational Memorandum OIR-12-06M,⁵⁸ stating that the plain language of the section requires the fee schedule in place on March 1, to apply throughout the following 365 days, or until March 1, of the following year.

⁵⁵ s. 627.0629(1)(a), F.S. Mitigation features are construction techniques used or items purchased and installed by a property owner to protect a structure against windstorm damage and loss. (e.g., hurricane shutters, hip roof, specified roof covering).

⁵⁶ s. 627.711(8), F.S.

⁵⁷ Ch. 2012-151, L.O.F.

⁵⁸ Available at http://www.floir.com/Sections/PandC/ProductReview/PIPInfo.aspx. Last visited March 16, 2013.

Preinsurance Inspection of Private Passenger Motor Vehicles

Section 627.744, F.S., requires preinsurance inspections of private passenger motor vehicles, but lists various exemptions, including for new, used motor vehicles "purchased" from a licensed motor vehicle dealer or leasing company when the insurer is provided with the bill of sale, buyer's order, or copy of the title and certain other documentation. Despite the exemptions, an insurer may require a preinsurance inspection of any motor vehicle as a condition of issuance of physical damage coverage. Applicants for insurance may be required to pay the cost of the preinsurance inspection, not to exceed five dollars.

Title Insurance

In Florida, title insurers operate on a monoline basis, meaning that the insurer can only transact title insurance and cannot transact any other type of insurance. Pursuant to s. 627.782, F.S., the Financial Services Commission (FSC) is mandated to adopt a rule specifying the premium to be charged by title insurers for the respective types of title insurance contracts and, for policies issued through agents or agencies, the percentage of such premium required to be retained by the title insurer, which shall not be less than 30 percent. The FSC must review the premium not less than once every three years. Title insurers and title insurance agencies are required to submit to the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR), on or before March 31st of each year, revenue, loss, and expense data for the most recently concluded year that are determined necessary to assist in the analysis of premium rates, title search costs, and the condition of the Florida title insurance industry.

Model Holding Company Act and Regulations

For years, the OIR's financial oversight authority has included a review of transactions among affiliates and members of insurance holding companies by adopting the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' (NAIC) Model Insurance Holding Company Act.

In response to the recent financial crisis, the NAIC's Solvency Modernization Initiative (SMI)⁵⁹ studied key group supervision issues for insurance holding company systems. In light of the 2008 liquidity crisis and collapse of American International Group, Inc., the SMI's efforts focused on the risks and activities of non-insurance entities within insurance holding companies, concluded there was a corresponding regulatory need to obtain affiliates' financial information, such as enterprise risk. The NAIC model act defines "enterprise risk" as:

[A]ny activity, circumstance, event, or series of events involving one or more affiliates of an insurer that, if not remedied promptly, is likely to have a material adverse effect upon the financial condition or liquidity of the insurer of its insurance company as a whole, including, but not limited to, anything that would cause the insurer's risk-based capital as set forth in [state requirement] or would cause the insurer to be in a hazardous financial condition.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ NAIC Solvency Modernization Initiative (last viewed February 3, 2014), at http://www.naic.org/index_smi.htm

⁶⁰ Section 1(F) of the NAIC Model Insurance Holding Company System Regulatory Act.

As a result, the NAIC adopted revisions to its *Model Insurance Holding Company System Regulatory Act and Regulations* in December 2010, which states must adopt as an accreditation component. These revisions include:

- Expansions to regulators' ability to evaluate any entity within an insurance holding company system;
- Enhancements to the regulator's rights to access books and records and to compel production of information;
- Establishment of expectation of funding with regard to regulator participation in supervisory colleges;
- Enhancements in corporate governance, such as board of directors and senior management responsibilities;
- The inclusion of financial statements as part of an affiliate's registration requirements; and
- Enterprise risk reporting requirements.

Currently, s. 628.461, F.S., provides that a person or affiliated person⁶¹ must file a letter of notification and a statement for the OIR's approval before concluding a tender offer to acquire five percent or more of a domestic stock insurer or of a controlling company. The statute also sets forth the information required to be disclosed in the statement, which includes criminal and regulatory history information. Alternatively, a party acquiring less than 10 percent of the outstanding voting securities of an insurer may file a disclaimer of affiliation of control, and such disclaimer must fully disclose all material relationships and affiliation with the insurer, as well as the reason for such disclaimer (this disclaimer is mandatory for acquisitions of more than 10 percent).

During the pendency of the OIR's review of an acquisition filing, the insurer is not permitted to make a "material change" to its operation or management, unless the OIR has approved or been notified, respectively. A "material change" consists of a disposal or obligation of five percent or more of the insurer's capital and surplus, or a change in management involving a person who has the authority to dispose or obligate five percent of the insurer's capital and surplus.

Service Warranty Associations

A service warranty is generally defined as a contract to perform the repair or replacement of a consumer product for failure due to a defect.⁶² A service warranty association is defined as any person, other than an authorized insurer, issuing service warranties.⁶³

Section 634.406, F.S., establishes the financial requirements, ratios, and limitations on service warranty associations. A service warranty association can allow its premiums to exceed the ratio to net assets limitations of s. 634.406, F.S., only if the association meets all of the following:

- Maintains net assets of at least \$750,000.
- Utilizes a contractual liability insurance policy approved by the office which:

⁶¹ Currently, "affiliated person" is defined in s. 628.461(12)(a), F.S., to include spouses, parents and lineal descendants, and persons affiliated through 5 percent ownership, common control, or management.

⁶² S. 634.401(13), F.S.

⁶³ S. 634.401(14), F.S.

• Reimburses the service warranty association for 100 percent of its claims liability and is issued by an insurer that maintains a policyholder surplus of at least \$100 million; or

- Complies with the requirements of subsection (3)⁶⁴ and is issued by an insurer that maintains a policyholder surplus of at least \$200 million.
- The insurer issuing the contractual liability insurance policy:
 - o Maintains a policyholder surplus of at least \$100 million.
 - o Is rated "A" or higher by A.M. Best Company or an equivalent rating by another national rating service acceptable to the OIR.
 - o Is in no way affiliated with the warranty association.
 - o Provides a statement certifying the gross written premiums is covered under the contractual liability policy, whether or not it has been reported.

The statute further requires that a contractual liability policy must insure 100 percent of an association's claims exposure under all of the association's service warranty contracts, unless numerous specified conditions are met.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Unaffiliated Agents (Sections 2, 3, 8, and 42)

According to the DFS, some insurance agents act as advisors to clients for a fee. These agents provide advice and recommendations regarding, among other things, insurance products but do not sell the products. **Section 3** defines in s. 626.015(18), F.S., a new type of insurance agent, an unaffiliated insurance agent, and **Section 8** specifies the scope of the license in s. 626.311, F.S. This agent acts as an independent consultant in the business of analyzing or abstracting insurance policies, providing insurance advice or counseling, or making specific recommendations or comparisons of insurance products for a fee established in advance by a written contract signed by the parties. This bill defines this type of agent as a licensed insurance agent, except a limited lines agent, who is not appointed by or affiliated with any insurer, but is self-appointed. This bill prohibits an unaffiliated insurance agent from holding an appointment from an insurer, from transacting an insurance contract for an insurer, and from interfering with commissions from an appointed insurance agent. Unaffiliated insurance agents may continue to receive commissions on sales made before the date of appointment as an unaffiliated insurance agent as long as the agent discloses the receipt of commissions to the client when making recommendations or evaluating products of the entity from which commissions are received.

⁶⁴ Subsection (3) of s. 634.406, F.S., states that a warranty association need not establish an unearned premium reserve if it purchases contractual liability insurance that covers 100 percent of its claims liability from an authorized insurer. The terms of the policy must contain the following (a) state the insurer will pay losses and unearned premium refunds directly to a person making a claim under the warranty association contract in the event the services warranty association does not do so; (b) the insurer must assume full responsibility for administering claims if the warranty association cannot do so; (c) 60 days written notice must be given to the OIR prior to policy cancellation; (d) the policy must insure all service warranty contracts issued while the policy was in effect whether or not the premium has been remitted to the insurer; (e) If the insurer is fulfilling the service warranty covered by the policy and the service warranty holder cancels the warranty, the insurer must fully refund unearned premium, subject to a cancellation fee under s. 634.414, F.S.; and (f) a warranty association may not use an unearned premium reserve and contractual liability insurance policy simultaneously. However, the warranty association may have contractual liability coverage on service warranties previously sold and sell new service warranties covered by the unearned premium reserve, and the converse. The warranty association must be able to distinguish how each individual service warranty is covered.

The unaffiliated agent is not appointed by an insurer to sell insurance products. This can lead to a situation where an agent's license expires because the agent is not appointed during a four-year period. This bill allows an unaffiliated agent to appoint himself or herself. Section 2 amends s. 624.501, F.S., to require unaffiliated insurance agents to pay the same agent appointment fees required under current law for agents appointed by insurers.

Section 42 creates s. 627.4553, F.S., to require insurance agents, insurers, or persons performing insurance agent activities under an exemption from licensure, who recommend that a consumer surrender an annuity or life insurance policy with a cash value, but who do not recommend that another such policy be purchased with the proceeds from the surrender, to provide the consumer with information relating to the product to be surrendered before execution of the surrender. The information must include that the amount of any surrender charge, tax consequences resulting from the transaction, and forfeited death benefit. The consumer must also be informed about the loss of any minimum interest rate guarantees and the value of any other investment performance guarantees that will be forfeited as a result of the transaction. This bill requires the DFS to adopt rules and forms so the required information can be provided.

Agent in Charge and Branch Agencies (Sections 4, 13, and 14)

Effective January 1, 2015, **Section 4** creates s. 626.0428(4), F.S., which defines an agent in charge as the licensed and appointed agent responsible for the supervision of all individuals within an insurance agency location. Each business location established by an agent or insurance agency must be in the active full-time charge of a licensed and appointed agent holding the required licenses for the lines of insurance transacted at the location. The agent in charge of an insurance agency may be the agent in charge of additional branch locations if: (1) insurance activities requiring licensure as an insurance agent do not occur at the locations when an agent is not physically present, and (2) unlicensed employees at the locations do not engage in insurance activities that require licensure as an insurance agent or customer representative.

This bill requires each insurance agency and branch office to designate an agent in charge and to file the agent's name, license number, and physical address of the insurance agency location with the DFS at the DFS website. A change of the designated agent in charge must be reported to the DFS within 30 days, and becomes effective upon notification to the DFS.

This bill provides that an insurance agency location is precluded from conducting the business of insurance unless an agent in charge is designated by and providing services to the agency at all times. When the agent in charge ends his or her affiliation with the agency, the agency must designate another agent in charge within 30 days. If the agency fails to make such designation within 90 days after the designated agent has ended his or her affiliation with the agency, the agency license automatically expires 91 days after the designated agent ended his or her affiliation with the agency.

This bill provides that an agent in charge of an insurance agency is accountable for the wrongful acts, misconduct or violations committed by the licensee or agent or by any person under her or

⁶⁵ Phone interview with DFS staff.

his supervision acting on behalf of the agency. However, the agent in charge is not criminally liable for the misconduct unless she or he personally committed the act or knew or should have known of the acts and of the facts that constitute the violation.

Section 13 repeals s. 626.747, F.S., relating to branch agencies, effective January 1, 2015. The section is incorporated and expanded in the new s. 624.0428(4), F.S.

Section 14 amends, s. 626.8411(1)(b), F.S., correcting a cross reference to properly cite the new branch agency requirements created by Section 7.

Not-For-Profit Self-Insurance Funds

Section 1 amends s. 624.4625(1)(b), F.S., to permit a publicly supported organization, as evidenced by the participating member's most recently filed Internal Revenue Service Form 990 or 990-EZ, Schedule A, to participate as a member of a not-for-profit self-insurance fund. This option is in addition to current law which provides that each member receive at least 75 percent of its revenues from local, state, or federal government sources.

Insurance Agency Licensing and Registration (Sections 5 and 6)

Section 5 amends s. 626.112, F.S., prohibiting the DFS from issuing limited customer service licenses, effective October 1, 2014.

Section 6 also amends s. 626.112, F.S., eliminating the insurance agency licensing requirement for agencies that are owned and operated by a single licensed agent who conducts business in her or his own name and does not employ or use other insurance licensees, effective January 1, 2015.

The bill provides that a branch place of business established by a licensed agency is considered a branch agency.⁶⁶ A branch agency is not required to be licensed if it: (1) transacts business under the same name and federal tax identification number as the licensed agency and has designated with the DFS a licensed agent in charge of the branch location; and (2) has submitted to the DFS for inclusion in the licensing record of the licensed agency the address and telephone number of the branch location within 30 days after insurance transactions began at the branch location.

This bill no longer allows certain insurance agencies to obtain a registration in lieu of a license and makes conforming changes due to this repeal. This bill converts all agency registrations to licenses effective October 1, 2015. Effective January 1, 2015, the bill also eliminates the three-year expiration of an agency license. Thus, an agency license will continue in force until canceled, suspended, revoked, or until it is otherwise terminated or it expires by operation of law.

Section 7 amends s. 626.172, F.S., allowing an owner, partner, officer, director, president, senior vice president, secretary, treasurer, and limited liability company member who directs or participates in the management and control of the agency, to complete and sign an insurance

⁶⁶ This bill further provides that a license issued to a business entity that offers motor vehicles for rent encompasses each employee or authorized representative at a designated branch.

agency application. This bill also allows a third party to complete, submit, and sign an agency license application on the agency's behalf. However, the agency is responsible for ensuring that the information provided by the third party is true and correct and is accountable for any misstatements or misrepresentations.

This bill also requires additional information relating to an agency or branch agency to be provided on the agency license application. Such additional information includes the name, address, and e-mail address of the agency's registered agent or person authorized to accept service on the agency's behalf, the physical address of the branch location, including its name, e-mail address, and telephone number, the date that the branch office began transacting insurance, and the fingerprints of each individual required to be listed in the agency application.

Motor Vehicle Retail Insurance License

Section 9 amends s. 626.321(1), F.S., changing the limited license statute for motor vehicle rental insurance. Under current law, a limited license to sell motor vehicle rental insurance can be issued to a business that offers motor vehicles for rent or lease. A license issued to a rental business covers each office, branch office, or place of business associated with the rental business. The bill expands this coverage to include each employee working at the rental business. Thus, all employees would be covered by the rental business' license to sell rental insurance. According to DFS, the agency interprets the current law relating to rental insurance licensing to mean the license for the rental company business covers each branch office and each employee working at the rental business. Thus, the change made by the bill is clarifying and is consistent with the application of the current law by the DFS.

Continuation of Insurance Agency Licensure

Section 10 amends s. 626.382, F.S., to allow an insurance agency license to continue in force until it is cancelled, suspended, revoked, terminated, or expires by operation of law. Under current law, the license is issued for a three-year period and may be renewed.

Mediators, Navigators, and Neutral Evaluators (Sections 11, 43, 45, 46, 47, and 51)

Section 11 amends s. 626.601, F.S., to authorize the Department of Financial Services to inquire into alleged improper conduct of mediators, neutral evaluators, and navigators and subsequently initiate and conduct an investigation if reasonable cause exists of an insurance code violation.

Section 43 amends s. 627.7015(4)(b), F.S., to specify that the requirements for qualification as a mediator of liability claims under s. 627.745, F.S., are also the standards that the DFS applies for denial of application, suspension, revocation, and other penalties for mediators who participate in the DFS property insurance mediation program.

Section 45 amends s. 627.706(2)(c), F.S., to specify that a sinkhole neutral evaluator is a person who is not otherwise ineligible for certification as a neutral evaluator under s. 627.7074, F.S.

Sections 46 and 51 amend s. 627.7074, F.S., and s. 627.745, F.S., to require the DFS to deny an application or revoke its approval of a mediator or neutral evaluator for any of the following:

- Lack of one or more of the qualifications required for approval or certification.
- Material misstatement, misrepresentation, or fraud in obtaining or attempting to obtain approval or certification.
- Demonstrated lack of fitness or trustworthiness to act as a mediator or neutral evaluator.
- Fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of mediation or neutral evaluation or in conducting business in the financial services industry.
- Violation of any provision of the Florida Insurance Code; a lawful order or rule of the DFS; or aiding, instructing, or encouraging another party to commit such a violation.

The bill grants rulemaking authority to administer these requirements.

Section 51 also changes the requirements for qualifying as a mediator under the motor vehicle insurance claim mediation program for personal injury claims of \$10,000 or less, or for property damage claims of any amount. Under the bill, a mediator must possess an active certification as a Florida Circuit Court Mediator or be an appointed department mediator as of July 1, 2014, who has conducted at least one mediation on behalf of the DFS within four years prior to that date. This provision essentially grandfathers in current and active mediators so they can continue, even if they are not certified as a Florida Circuit Court Mediator. The bill eliminates the 40-hour mediation training program and test that all mediators currently must complete in order to be approved as a mediator under the program. In order to become certified as a Florida Circuit Court Mediator, one must fulfil education requirements set by the Florida Supreme Court, complete a mediation training program certified by the Florida Supreme Court, and observe and conduct mediations under the supervision of a certified mediator.⁶⁷

Section 12 amends s. 626.621, F.S., to allow the DFS to deny an application for, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue a license or appointment of an agent, adjuster, customer representative, service representative, or managing general agent who directly or indirectly accepts any compensation, inducement, or reward from an inspector or inspection company for referring the owner of the property to the inspector or inspection company.

Insurance Company Adjusters – Notice Requirement

Section 15 repeals s. 626.854(16), F.S., which currently requires insurance company employee adjusters, independent adjusters, attorneys, investigators, or other persons acting on behalf of an insurer to provide at least 48 hours' notice to the insured, claimant, public adjuster, or legal representative before scheduling a meeting with the claimant or an onsite inspection of the insured property. A prohibition on public adjusters contacting or contracting with insureds and claimants within 48 hours of a loss in s. 626.854(6), F.S., was ruled unconstitutional by the Florida Supreme Court in 2012.

Insurance Administrators – Certificate of Authority Requirements

Section 16 amends s. 626.8805, F.S., changing the information that must be filed with the OIR or made available for OIR inspection as part of an application for a certificate of authority to act as an insurance administrator. The bill requires the applicant to provide the names, addresses,

⁶⁷ See http://www.flcourts.org/core/fileparse.php/283/urlt/HowToBecomeMediator.pdf (last accessed February 7, 2014).

official positions, and professional qualifications of individuals who are employed or retained by the administrator and who are responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the administrator. Current law contains a broader standard, requiring information of any person who exercises control or influence over the affairs of the administrator.

Insurance Administrators – Oversight Responsibilities of Insurers

Sections 17-20 amend ss. 626.8817, 626.882, 626.883, and 626.884, F.S., to allow an insurer who uses the services of an administrator to contract with a qualified third party to conduct the required semiannual review of an administrator that administers benefits for more than 100 certificateholders on behalf of the insurer.

The bill also specifies that the written agreement between an insurer and an administrator that details the responsibilities of the insurer and administrator specifies the rights, duties, and obligations of the administrator and insurer. Any restrictions regarding the proprietary rights of the insurer and administrator related to continuing access to books and records maintained by the administrator are governed by the written agreement between the parties required under s. 626.8817, F.S.

Insurance Administrators – Annual Financial Statement

Section 21 amends s. 626.89, F.S., to change to April 1 date by which an administrator must file an annual financial statement with the OIR. The bill also allows the financial statement to cover the previous fiscal year, rather than a calendar year, if the administrator's accounting is on a fiscal year basis.

Repeal of Surplus Lines Agent Affidavit Requirement

Section 22 amends s. 626.931, F.S., to eliminate the requirement that each surplus lines agent must, on or before the 45th day following each calendar quarter, file with the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office (FSLSO) an affidavit stating that all surplus lines insurance he or she transacted during that calendar year has been submitted to the FSLSO and that includes efforts made to place coverage with authorized insurers and the results of those efforts. However, surplus lines agents must still file a copy of information on each surplus lines transaction with the FSLSO in accordance with the FSLSO's plan of operation.

Sections 23-25 amend ss. 626.932, 626.935, and 626.936, F.S., to conform to the elimination of the affidavit requirement in s. 626.89, F.S.

Insurance Discounts for Motor Vehicle Equipment

Section 30 amends s. 627.0653, F.S., to specify that the OIR, when reviewing a rate filing for liability, personal injury protection, and collision coverages for motor vehicle insurance policies, may approve a premium discount applicable to the rates for vehicles equipped with electronic vehicle crash avoidance technology that is factory installed or a retrofitted system that complies with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration standards.

Use of Hurricane Models in Rate Filings

Section 27 amends s. 627.062, F.S., to specify that the Office of Insurance Regulation, when reviewing a rate filing, must consider projections of hurricane losses estimated using a straight average of model results or output ranges independently found acceptable or reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology, and as further provided in s. 627.0628, F.S.⁶⁸

Section 28 amends s. 627.0628, F.S., to increase from 60 days to 180 days the time an insurer is not required to use the newest version of a model approved by the Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology. This section also specifies that an insurer is not prohibited from using a straight average of model results or output ranges or using straight averages in a rate filing.

Motor Vehicle Insurance Rating

Section 31 amends s. 627.072, F.S., to permit new motor vehicle insurance rating programs or changes to existing programs that result in at least a single zip code as a rating territory for motor vehicle insurance rates. The bill will allow the use of such territories that are filed with the OIR if the territory incorporates sufficient loss data to be actuarially measurable and credible. The OIR would determine if the rates for such territories are excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. Current law prohibits the use of a single zip code as a rating territory as being unfairly discriminatory.

Workers' Compensation Retrospective Rating Plans

Section 31 amends s. 627.0651, F.S., allowing an insurer and employer to negotiate the retrospective plan rating factors that can be used for calculating the premium when the employer has multistate exposure and an annual estimated countrywide standard premium of \$750,000 or more for workers' compensation.

Section 32 requires the OIR, in consultation with the National Council on Compensation Insurance, to prepare a report analyzing the use of the negotiated workers' compensation premium provisions within retrospective rating plans. The report must be delivered by November 1, 2014, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 33 provides a technical conforming cross reference in s. 627.281, F.S.

⁶⁸ Section 627.0628, F.S., tasks the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology with considering actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges that have the potential for improving the accuracy or reliability of hurricane loss projections used in rate filing and probable maximum loss levels. Insurers are prohibited from using in a rate filing a modified or adjusted model, actuarial method, principle, standard, or output range that the commission has found accurate or reliable.

Florida Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association (FWCJUA) Dividend and Premium Refunds

Section 34 amends s. 627.311(5)(h), F.S., authorizing the FWCJUA to retain for future use any dividends that cannot be paid to former insureds of the FWCJUA for reasons set forth in the declaration of the dividend. Currently, the FWCJUA reports the property⁶⁹ and owner's name, last known address, and other information to the Department of Financial Services, Bureau of Unclaimed Property. The owner can claim her or his property at no cost, any time, regardless of the amount.⁷⁰ The bill eliminates the ability of a person to recover unclaimed property that is left in possession of the FWCJUA at any time in the future. The FWCJUA will not report unclaimed property to the DFS and will ultimately use the unclaimed funds in its possession.

Repeal of Duplicative Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Report

Section 36 repeals 627.3519, F.S., because it requires a report that is duplicative of the report required under s. 627.35191, F.S.

Misrepresentations on Insurance Applications and Cancellation of Insurance Policies

Section 37 amends s. 627.409, F.S. The bill provides that if a residential property insurance policy or contract has been in effect for more than 90 days, a claim filed by the insured cannot be denied based on credit information available in the public record. The bill does not change the law relating to other types of insurance or other types of misrepresentations (such as a misrepresentation regarding health or criminal history).

Section 38 amends s. 627.4133(2)(b), F.S., to provide that after a policy or contract has been in effect for more than 90 days, the insurer may not cancel or terminate the policy or contract based on credit information available in public records.

Residential Property Insurance Notice of Cancellation Requirements

Section 38 amends s. 627.4133(2)(b), F.S., to reduce to 120 days the advance written notice of nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination an insurer must give the first-named insured of a personal lines or commercial residential property insurance policy.

Section 35 provides a technical conforming cross reference in s. 627.3518, F.S.

Insurer Sworn Statement Detailing Liability Coverage and Alleged Defenses

Section 39 amends s. 627.4137, F.S., to authorize the licensed company adjuster of an insurer that provides liability insurance coverage to provide the sworn statement required by current law setting forth the name of the insurer, the name of each insured, the limits of liability coverage, a statement of each policy defense the insurer reasonably believes is available, and a copy of the

⁶⁹ Over the past 5 years, the FWCJUA has reported unclaimed property totaling \$279,499.06 to the DFS. The amount for each year follows: \$16,388.32 (2009); \$87,813.27 (2010); \$63,552.52 (2011); \$73,631.27 (2012); \$38,113.68 (2013).

⁷⁰ See chap. 717, F.S., (the Florida Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act) and information on unclaimed property on the website of the Florida Department of Financial Services: http://www.myfloridacfo.com.

policy. Current law allows the sworn statement to be provided by only the insurer's claims manager or superintendent, or a corporate officer of the insurer.

Electronic Delivery of Personal Lines Insurance Policies

Section 40 amends s. 627.421, F.S., allowing insurers to deliver insurance policies by electronic means in lieu of delivery by mail if the policyholder affirmatively elects electronic delivery. The bill does not likely implicate E-SIGN or UETA because it requires the affirmative consent of the policyholder before the electronic delivery of insurance policy documents.

Notice of Change in Policy Terms Delivered Separately from Notice of Renewal Premium

Section 41 amends s. 627.43141(2), F.S., to allow the Notice of Change in Policy Terms to be sent separately from the Notice of Renewal Premium. If a separate notice is used, it must comply with the nonrenewal mailing time requirement for that particular line of business. Insurers must also provide or make available electronically the Notice of Change in Policy Terms to the insured's insurance agent before or at the same time the notice is given to the insured.

Information Required With the Surrender of Life Insurance or Annuity

Section 42 creates s. 627.4553, F.S., to require insurance agents, insurers, or persons performing insurance agent activities under an exemption from licensure, who recommend that a consumer surrender an annuity or life insurance policy with a cash value, but who do not recommend that another such policy be purchased with the proceeds from the surrender, to provide the consumer with information relating to the product to be surrendered before execution of the surrender. The information must include that the amount of any surrender charge, tax consequences resulting from the transaction, and forfeited death benefit. The consumer must also be informed about the loss of any minimum interest rate guarantees and the value of any other investment performance guarantees that will be forfeited as a result of the transaction. This bill requires the DFS to adopt rules and forms so the required information can be provided.

Conflict of Interest Standards for Residential Property Insurance Appraisal Umpires

Section 44 creates s. 627.70151, F.S., to only allow a residential property insurer or policyholder to challenge the impartiality of an appraisal umpire if:

- A familial relationship within the third degree exists between the umpire and a party or a representative of a party;
- The umpire previously professionally represented a party or party representative in the same or a substantially related matter;
- The umpire has represented another person in a professional capacity on the same claim or a substantially related claim whose interests are materially adverse to the interests of any party; or
- The umpire has been an employer or employee of a party within the preceding five years.

Notice to Policyholder of Availability of Sinkhole Neutral Evaluation

Section 46 amends s. 627.7074(3), F.S., to limit the circumstances when an insurer must notify a policyholder of the right to participate in neutral evaluation of a sinkhole claim. The insurer must provide the notice only if there is sinkhole coverage on the damaged property and if the sinkhole claim was submitted within the statute of limitations period which is two years after the policyholder knew or reasonably should have known about the sinkhole loss. There are no parameters under current law about notification of neutral evaluation. Thus, insurers are required to notify a policyholder about neutral evaluation in cases where there is no sinkhole coverage or when the sinkhole claim is untimely filed.

Section 47 amends s. 627.711(8), F.S., to provide an exception to the mitigation form independent verification process for Citizens only. The bill does not allow independent verification of mitigation discount forms submitted to Citizens if a quality assurance program approved by Citizens reviewed and verified the form when it was submitted. In addition, Citizens is not allowed to reinspect a property to confirm mitigation features if the mitigation form was reviewed and verified by a quality assurance program approved by them.

Return of Motor Vehicle Insurance Premiums

Section 48 amends s. 627.7283, F.S., to allow the insurer to electronically transfer unearned premium to a policyholder who cancels a motor vehicle insurance policy. The insurer may also deliver the unearned premium by mail. Current law is retained requiring the insurer to refund the unearned premium within 30 days of the later of the policy cancellation date or the date the insurer receives notice of the cancellation.

Section 26 amends s. 626.9541(1)(q), F.S., the unfair insurance practices act, to specify that insurers and agents that utilize a credit card facility or seek to insure credit card holders may provide refunds of unearned premium by mail or electronic transfer.

Personal Injury Protection Medical Fee Schedule Clarification

Section 49 amends s. 627.736(5)(a), F.S., to clarify that the Personal Injury Protection medical fee schedule that is effective on March 1 of each year applies until the last day of the following February.

Exemptions to the Preinsurance Inspection of Private Passenger Motor Vehicles

Section 50 amends s. 627.744, F.S., to exempt from preinsurance inspection new, unused motor vehicles that are leased from a licensed motor vehicle dealer or leasing company, if the insurer is provided with a lease agreement that contains a full description of the motor vehicle or a copy of the registration and a copy of the window sticker. In addition, this section deletes the preinsurance inspection exemption for new, unused motor vehicles purchased if the following conditions apply:

- If the bill of sale or buyer's order contains a full description of all options and accessories, or
- If the dealer invoice showing the itemized options, equipment, and total retail price is submitted as documentation.

Title Insurance Data Submission to the OIR

Section 52 amends s. 627.782, F.S., to extend the date by which title insurers and title insurance agencies must annually submit data on the title insurance industry to the OIR for the most recently concluded year from March 31 to May 31.

Requirements Related to Acquisition of Controlling Stock

Section 53 amends s. 628.461, F.S., relating to acquisition of controlling stock of a domestic stock insurer or a controlling company. The bill increases from five percent to 10 percent the amount of stock that is considered "controlling stock" of an insurer or controlling company. Currently, s. 628.461, F.S., provides that a person or affiliated person must file a letter of notification and a statement for the OIR's approval before concluding a tender offer to acquire five percent or more of a domestic stock insurer or of a controlling company. The statement must contain certain criminal, employment, and regulatory history information.

The bill provides that a person may rebut a presumption of control by filing a disclaimer of control on a form prescribed by the OFR or by providing a copy of a Schedule 13G on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. After a disclaimer is filed, the insurer is relieved of any further duty to register or report under s. 628.461, F.S., unless the OIR disallows the disclaimer. Under current law, a party acquiring less than 10 percent of the outstanding voting securities of an insurer may file a disclaimer of affiliation of control, and such disclaimer must fully disclose all material relationships and affiliation with the insurer, as well as the reason for such disclaimer (this disclaimer is mandatory for acquisitions of more than 10 percent).

The section deletes the definition of "affiliated person" from the statute.

Florida Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association (FLHIGA) – Obligation to Pay Claims

Section 54 amends s. 631.717(11), F.S., deleting language stating that the FLHIGA not being subject to statutory bad faith claims under s. 624.155, F.S., does not affect its obligation to pay valid policy or contract claims.

Section 55 amends s. 631.737, F.S., stating that the FLHIGA is obligated to pay valid claims. The amendments to these sections do not affect the obligation of the FLHIGA to pay valid policy or contract claims and will continue to not be subject to the provisions of s. 631.717(11), F.S.

Service Warranty Association Financial Requirements

Section 56 amends s. 634.406, F.S., to revise the requirement that if a service warranty association's premiums exceed the statutorily required 7-to-1 ratio of gross written premium to net assets, it must maintain net assets of \$750,000 and maintain a contractual liability insurance policy that reimburses the service warranty association for 100 percent of its claims liability and is approved by the OIR. Under the bill, the contractual liability policy may be issued by an affiliate of the warranty association. Additionally, the insurer issuing the policy must either

maintain at least a \$100 million policyholder surplus or maintain a policyholder surplus of at least \$200 million and issue a policy that complies with the provisions of subsection (3).⁷¹

Effective Date:

Section 57 provides that except as otherwise expressly provided, the bill is effective July 1, 2014.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

CS/CS/SB 1260 allows workers' compensation insurers and larger employers greater flexibility in negotiating retrospective rating plans by allowing the parties to determine the rating factors used to calculate premiums. This change may result in a reduction in premiums for such employers.

The Florida Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association (FWCJUA) declares dividends to its policyholders generally after the expiration of a seven-year look back

⁷¹ Subsection (3) of s. 634.406, F.S., states that a warranty association need not establish an unearned premium reserve if it purchases contractual liability insurance that covers 100 percent of its claims liability from an authorized insurer. The terms of the policy must contain the following (a) state the insurer will pay losses and unearned premium refunds directly to a person making a claim under the warranty association contract in the event the services warranty association does not do so; (b) the insurer must assume full responsibility for administering claims if the warranty association cannot do so; (c) 60 days written notice must be given to the OIR prior to policy cancellation; (d) the policy must insure all service warranty contracts issued while the policy was in effect whether or not the premium has been remitted to the insurer; (e) If the insurer is fulfilling the service warranty covered by the policy and the service warranty holder cancels the warranty, the insurer must fully refund unearned premium, subject to a cancellation fee under s. 634.414, F.S.; and (f) a warranty association may not use an unearned premium reserve and contractual liability insurance policy simultaneously. However, the warranty association may have contractual liability coverage on service warranties previously sold and sell new service warranties covered by the unearned premium reserve, and the converse. The warranty association must be able to distinguish how each individual service warranty is covered.

period. Thus, the 2006 policyholder dividend would likely be declared in 2013. If FWCJUA is unable to pay a former policyholder, it must submit the funds to the Bureau of Unclaimed Property where they can be claimed by the policyholder. The bill will allow the FWCJUA to retain those funds pursuant to the terms set forth in the dividend.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

Section 53 deletes the definition of "affiliated person" from s. 628.461, F.S. The definition helps determine when a person, in conjunction with an affiliated person, has acquired controlling stock. Deletion of this definition may create ambiguity within the statute.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 624.4625, 624.501, 626.015, 626.0428, 626.112, 626.172, 626.311, 626.321, 626.382, 626.601, 626.621, 626.8411, 626.854, 626.8805, 626.8817, 626.882, 626.883, 626.884, 626.89, 626.931, 626.932, 626.935, 626.936, 626.9541, 627.062, 627.0628, 627.0651, 627.0653, 627.072, 627.281, 627.311, 627.3518, 627.409, 627.4133, 627.4137, 627.421, 627.43141, 627.4553, 627.7015, 627.706, 627.7074, 627.711, 627.7283, 627.736, 627.744, 627.745, 627.782, 628.461, 631.717, 631.734, 634.406.

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 627.4553, 627.70151.

This bill creates an undesignated section of Florida law.

This bill repeals the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 626.747, 627.3519.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

Recommended CS/CS by Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government on April 9, 2014:

The committee substitute for committee substitute:

- Permits the OIR to approve a premium discount for electronic vehicle crash avoidance technology.
- Permits publicly supported organizations that receive a substantial part of its support from a government entity or from the general public, as evidenced on the entities

- most recent filing with the Internal Revenue Service, to join a not for profit self-insurance fund.
- Provides an agent, adjuster, customer or service representative, or managing general
 agency may not directly or indirectly receive compensation, inducement, or reward
 from an inspector or inspection company for referring the owner of a property to the
 inspector or an inspection company.
- Revises the conditions when an insurer and employer can negotiate the retrospective plan rating factors that can be used for calculating the premium to when the employer has multistate exposure and an annual estimated countrywide standard premium of \$750,000 or more for workers' compensation.
- Requires the OIR to work with the National Council on Compensation Insurance to submit a report analyzing the use of negotiated workers' compensation premium provisions within the retrospective rating plans by November 1, 2014.

CS by Banking and Insurance on March 14, 2014:

The committee substitute:

- Deletes the boiler inspection provisions of the bill.
- Deletes the corporation not-for-profit self-insurance fund provision of the bill.
- Deletes the insurance premium finance provision of the bill.
- Deletes current law requiring company insurance adjusters, investigators, attorneys, or other persons acting on the insurer's behalf to provide at least 48 hours' notice to the insured or insured's representatives before scheduling a meeting with the insured or an onsite inspection of the insured property.
- Allows an insurer to electronically transfer unearned premium back to a motor vehicle insurance policyholder who cancels the policy.
- Revises a provision in the bill to allow the Florida Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association to retain dividends payable to a former insured.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



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Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government (Hays) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Before line 195

4 insert:

> Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 624.4625, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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624.4625 Corporation not for profit self-insurance funds.-

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(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any two or more corporations not for profit located in and organized under the laws of this state may form a self-insurance fund for the



purpose of pooling and spreading liabilities of its group members in any one or combination of property or casualty risk, provided the corporation not for profit self-insurance fund that is created:

(b) Requires for qualification that each participating member receive at least 75 percent of its revenues from local, state, or federal governmental sources or a combination of such sources, or qualify as a publicly supported organization as evidenced on the member's most recently filed Internal Revenue Service Form 990.

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

23 And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line 2

2.5 and insert:

> An act relating to insurance; amending s. 624.4625, F.S.; revising requirements for corporations not for profit to qualify to form a self-insurance fund; amending s. 624.501,



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Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government (Hays) recommended the following:

Senate Substitute for Amendment (589854) (with title amendment)

Before line 195 4

insert:

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Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 624.4625, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

624.4625 Corporation not for profit self-insurance funds.-

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any two or more corporations not for profit located in and organized under



the laws of this state may form a self-insurance fund for the purpose of pooling and spreading liabilities of its group members in any one or combination of property or casualty risk, provided the corporation not for profit self-insurance fund that is created:

(b) Requires for qualification that each participating member receive at least 75 percent of its revenues from local, state, or federal governmental sources or a combination of such sources, or qualify as a publicly supported organization that normally receives a substantial part of its support from a governmental unit or from the general public as evidenced on the organization's most recently filed Internal Revenue Service Form 990 or 990-EZ, Schedule A.

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

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line 2

28 and insert:

> An act relating to insurance; amending s. 624.4625, F.S.; revising requirements for corporations not for profit to qualify to form a self-insurance fund; amending s. 624.501,



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Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government (Hays) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 756 and 757 insert:

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Section 11. Subsection (15) is added to section 626.621, Florida Statutes, to read:

626.621 Grounds for discretionary refusal, suspension, or revocation of agent's, adjuster's, customer representative's, service representative's, or managing general agent's license or appointment.—The department may, in its discretion, deny an



application for, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue the license or appointment of any applicant, agent, adjuster, customer representative, service representative, or managing general agent, and it may suspend or revoke the eligibility to hold a license or appointment of any such person, if it finds that as to the applicant, licensee, or appointee any one or more of the following applicable grounds exist under circumstances for which such denial, suspension, revocation, or refusal is not mandatory under s. 626.611:

(15) Directly or indirectly accepting any compensation, inducement, or reward from an inspector or inspection company for referring the owner of property requiring inspection to the inspector or inspection company. This prohibition applies to any inspection of property intended for submission to a carrier in order to obtain insurance coverage or to determine the appropriate amount of the insurance premium.

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======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows:

Between lines 43 and 44 insert:

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amending s. 626.621, F.S.; providing an additional ground for disciplinary action against the license or appointment of certain insurance-related personnel for accepting compensation for referring the owner of a property to an inspector or inspection company;



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Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government (Hays) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Between lines 1202 and 1203

insert:

Section 28. Subsection (6) is added to section 627.0653, Florida Statutes, to read:

627.0653 Insurance discounts for specified motor vehicle equipment.-

(6) The office may approve a premium discount applicable to any rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals for liability,



personal injury protection, and collision coverages for motor 11 12 vehicle insurance policies filed with the office for vehicles equipped with electronic vehicle crash avoidance technology that 13 14 is factory installed or with a retrofitted system that complies 15 with National Highway Traffic Safety Administration standards. 16 17 ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== And the title is amended as follows: 18 Delete line 97 19 20 and insert: 21 vehicle insurance; amending s. 627.0653, F.S.; 22 authorizing the office to approve motor vehicle 23 premium discounts for vehicles equipped with 24 electronic crash avoidance technology; amending s. 2.5 627.072, F.S.;



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Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government (Hays) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

3 Delete lines 1211 - 1213

and insert:

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state and an estimated annual countrywide standard premium of \$750,000 or more for workers' compensation.

Section 29. The Office of Insurance Regulation, in consultation with the National Council on Compensation Insurance, is directed to prepare a report that analyzes the use of negotiated workers' compensation premium provisions within

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retrospective rating plans. The report must examine the use of such provisions in neighboring and competitive states, specifically as to any savings in the actual premium if a retrospective rating deviation is applied, compared to the standard workers' compensation premium, and the potential inequity for the state's employers due to the lack of such provisions in this state. The report must also examine the potential savings to Florida employers which results from implementing negotiated premiums for employers having exposure in more than one state and an estimated annual countrywide standard premium of at least \$250,000, \$500,000, and \$750,000. The report shall be delivered to the task force for approval by September 1, 2014, and the approved report shall be delivered to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1, 2014. This section is repealed June 30, 2015. ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows: Delete line 102 and insert: used to calculate premiums; requiring the office to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature by a specified date that analyzes the use of negotiated workers compensation premium provisions within

restrospective rating plans; amending s. 627.281,



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Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government (Hays) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 948 - 958

and insert:

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(1) (3) Each foreign insurer accepting premiums where this state is the home state of the insured, shall, on or before the end of the month following each calendar quarter, file with the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office a verified report of all surplus lines insurance transacted by such insurer for insurance risks located in this state during the such calendar quarter.

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(2) (4) Each alien insurer accepting premiums where this state is the home state of the insured, shall, on or before June 30 of each year, file with the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office a verified report of all surplus lines insurance transacted by such insurer for insurance risks located in this state during the preceding calendar year. ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows: Delete line 74 and insert: Service Office; clarifying which foreign or alien insurers must file a monthly report with the office; amending s. 626.932, F.S.; revising

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ the Committee on Banking and Insurance; and Senators Brandes and Soto

597-02850A-14 20141260c1

A bill to be entitled An act relating to insurance; amending s. 624.501, F.S.; revising original appointment and renewal fees related to certain insurance representatives; amending s. 626.015, F.S.; defining the term "unaffiliated insurance agent"; amending s. 626.0428, F.S.; requiring a branch place of business to have an agent in charge; authorizing an agent to be in charge of more than one branch office under certain circumstances; providing requirements relating to the designation of an agent in charge; prohibiting an insurance agency from conducting insurance business at a location without a designated agent in charge; providing that the agent in charge is accountable for misconduct and violations committed by the licensee and any person under his or her supervision; amending s. 626.112, F.S.; prohibiting limited customer representative licenses from being issued after a specified date; providing licensure exemptions that allow specified individuals or entities to conduct insurance business at specified locations under certain circumstances; revising licensure requirements and penalties with respect to registered insurance agencies; providing that the registration of an approved registered insurance agency automatically converts to an insurance agency license on a specified date; amending s. 626.172, F.S.; revising requirements relating to applications for insurance agency licenses; conforming provisions to changes made by the

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for SB 1260

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30	act; amending s. 626.311, F.S.; limiting the types of
31	business that may be transacted by certain agents;
32	amending s. 626.321, F.S.; providing that a limited
33	license to offer motor vehicle rental insurance issued
34	to a business that rents or leases motor vehicles
35	encompasses the employees of such business; amending
36	s. 626.382, F.S.; providing that an insurance agency
37	license continues in force until canceled, suspended,
38	revoked, terminated, or expired; amending s. 626.601,
39	F.S.; revising terminology relating to investigations
40	conducted by the Department of Financial Services and
41	the Office of Insurance Regulation with respect to
42	individuals and entities involved in the insurance
43	industry; revising a confidentiality provision;
44	repealing s. 626.747, F.S., relating to branch
45	agencies, agents in charge, and the payment of
46	additional county tax under certain circumstances;
47	amending s. 626.8411, F.S.; conforming a cross-
48	reference; amending s. 626.854, F.S.; deleting the
49	requirement that a 48 hours' notice be provided before
50	scheduling an onsite inspection of insured property;
51	conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 626.8805,
52	F.S.; revising insurance administrator application
53	requirements; amending s. 626.8817, F.S.; authorizing
54	an insurer's designee to provide certain coverage
55	information to an insurance administrator; authorizing
56	an insurer to subcontract the review of an insurance
57	administrator; amending s. 626.882, F.S.; prohibiting
58	a person from acting as an insurance administrator

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without a specific written agreement; amending s. 626.883, F.S.; requiring an insurance administrator to furnish fiduciary account records to an insurer; requiring administrator withdrawals from a fiduciary account to be made according to a specific written agreement; providing that an insurer's designee may authorize payment of claims; amending s. 626.884, F.S.; revising an insurer's right of access to certain administrator records; amending s. 626.89, F.S.; revising the deadline for filing certain financial statements; deleting provisions allowing an extension for administrator to submit certain financial statements; amending s. 626.931, F.S.; deleting provisions requiring a surplus lines agent to file a quarterly affidavit with the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office; amending s. 626.932, F.S.; revising the due date of surplus lines tax; amending ss. 626.935 and 626.936, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 626.9541, F.S.; revising provisions for unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts relating to conducting certain insurance transactions through credit card facilities; amending s. 627.062, F.S.; authorizing the Office of Insurance Regulation to use a straight average of model results or output ranges to estimate hurricane losses when determining whether the rates in a rate filing are excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory; amending s. 627.0628, F.S.; increasing the length of time during which an insurer must adhere

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for SB 1260

	597-02850A-14 20141260c1
88	to certain findings made by the Commission on
89	Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology with respect to
90	certain methods, principles, standards, models, or
91	output ranges used in a rate filing; providing that
92	the requirement to adhere to such findings does not
93	limit an insurer from using straight averages of model
94	results or output ranges under specified
95	circumstances; amending s. 627.0651, F.S.; revising
96	provisions for making and use of rates for motor
97	<pre>vehicle insurance; amending s. 627.072, F.S.;</pre>
98	authorizing retrospective rating plans relating to
99	workers' compensation and employer's liability
100	insurance to allow negotiations between certain
101	employers and insurers with respect to rating factors
102	used to calculate premiums; amending ss. 627.281,
103	F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s.
104	627.311, F.S.; providing that certain dividends may be
105	retained by the joint underwriting plan for future
106	use; amending s. 627.3518, F.S.; conforming a cross-
107	reference; repealing s. 627.3519, F.S., relating to an
108	annual report on the aggregate report of maximum
109	losses of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund and
110	Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; amending s.
111	627.409, F.S.; providing that a claim for residential
112	property insurance may not be denied based on certain
113	credit information; amending s. 627.4133, F.S.;
114	extending the period for prior notice required with
115	respect to the nonrenewal, cancellation, or
116	termination of certain insurance policies; deleting

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certain provisions that require extended periods of prior notice with respect to the nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination of certain insurance policies; prohibiting the cancellation of certain policies that have been in effect for a specified amount of time, except under certain circumstances; prohibiting the cancellation of a policy or contract that has been in effect for a specified amount of time based on certain credit information; amending s. 627.4137, F.S.; adding licensed company adjusters to the list of persons who may respond to a claimant's written request for information relating to liability insurance coverage; amending s. 627.421, F.S.; authorizing a policyholder of personal lines insurance to affirmatively elect delivery of policy documents by electronic means; amending s. 627.43141, F.S.; authorizing a notice of change in policy terms to be sent in a separate mailing to an insured under certain circumstances; requiring an insurer to provide such notice to the insured's insurance agent; creating s. 627.4553, F.S.; providing requirements for the recommendation to surrender an annuity or life insurance policy; amending s. 627.7015, F.S.; revising the rulemaking authority of the department with respect to qualifications and specified types of penalties covered under the property insurance mediation program; creating s. 627.70151, F.S.; providing criteria for an insurer or policyholder to challenge the impartiality of a loss appraisal umpire

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146	for purposes of disqualifying such umpire; amending s.
147	627.706, F.S.; revising the definition of the term
148	"neutral evaluator"; amending s. 627.7074, F.S.;
149	revising notification requirements for participation
150	in the neutral evaluation program; providing grounds
151	for the department to deny an application, or suspend
152	or revoke certification, of a neutral evaluator;
153	requiring the department to adopt rules relating to
154	certification of neutral evaluators; amending s.
155	627.711, F.S.; revising verification requirements for
156	uniform mitigation verification forms; amending s.
157	627.7283, F.S.; providing for the electronic transfer
158	of unearned premiums returned when a policy is
159	cancelled; amending s. 627.736, F.S.; revising the
160	time period for applicability of certain Medicare fee
161	schedules or payment limitations; amending s. 627.744,
162	F.S.; revising preinsurance inspection requirements
163	for private passenger motor vehicles; amending s.
164	627.745, F.S.; revising qualifications for approval as
165	a mediator by the department; providing grounds for
166	the department to deny an application, or suspend or
167	revoke approval of a mediator or certification of a
168	neutral evaluator; authorizing the department to adopt
169	rules; amending s. 627.782, F.S.; revising the date by
170	which title insurance agencies and certain insurers
171	must annually submit specified information to the
172	Office of Insurance Regulation; amending s. 628.461,
173	F.S.; revising filing requirements relating to the
174	acquisition of controlling stock; revising the amount

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of outstanding voting securities of a domestic stock insurer or a controlling company that a person is prohibited from acquiring unless certain requirements have been met; prohibiting persons acquiring a certain percentage of voting securities from acquiring certain securities; providing that a presumption of control may be rebutted by filing a disclaimer of control; deleting a definition; amending ss. 631.717 and 631.734, F.S.; transferring a provision relating to the obligations of the Florida Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association; amending s. 634.406, F.S.; revising criteria authorizing premiums of certain service warranty associations to exceed their specified net assets limitations; revising requirements relating to contractual liability policies that insure warranty associations; providing effective dates.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (6) and subsections (7) and (8) of section 624.501, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

624.501 Filing, license, appointment, and miscellaneous fees.—The department, commission, or office, as appropriate, shall collect in advance, and persons so served shall pay to it in advance, fees, licenses, and miscellaneous charges as follows:

(6) Insurance representatives, property, marine, casualty,

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204	and surety insurance.
205	(a) Agent's original appointment and biennial renewal or
206	continuation thereof, each insurer or unaffiliated agent making
207	an appointment:
208	Appointment fee\$42.00
209	State tax
210	County tax6.00
211	Total\$60.00
212	(c) Nonresident agent's original appointment and biennial
213	renewal or continuation thereof, appointment fee, each insurer
214	or unaffiliated agent making an appointment\$60.00
215	(7) Life insurance agents.
216	(a) Agent's original appointment and biennial renewal or
217	continuation thereof, each insurer or $\underline{\text{unaffiliated}}$ agent making
218	an appointment:
219	Appointment fee\$42.00
220	State tax
221	County tax
222	Total\$60.00
223	(b) Nonresident agent's original appointment and biennial
224	renewal or continuation thereof, appointment fee, each insurer
225	or unaffiliated agent making an appointment\$60.00
226	(8) Health insurance agents.
227	(a) Agent's original appointment and biennial renewal or
228	continuation thereof, each insurer $\underline{\text{or unaffiliated agent making}}$
229	an appointment:
230	Appointment fee\$42.00
231	State tax12.00
232	County tax6.00

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233	Total\$60.00
234	(b) Nonresident agent's original appointment and biennial
235	renewal or continuation thereof, appointment fee, each insurer
236	or unaffiliated agent making an appointment\$60.00
237	Section 2. Present subsection (18) of section 626.015,
238	Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (19), and a new
239	subsection (18) is added to that section, to read:
240	626.015 Definitions.—As used in this part:
241	(18) "Unaffiliated insurance agent" means a licensed
242	insurance agent, except a limited lines agent, who is self-
243	appointed and who practices as an independent consultant in the
244	business of analyzing or abstracting insurance policies,
245	providing insurance advice or counseling, or making specific
246	recommendations or comparisons of insurance products for a fee
247	established in advance by written contract signed by the
248	parties. An unaffiliated insurance agent may not be affiliated
249	with an insurer, insurer-appointed insurance agent, or insurance
250	agency contracted with or employing insurer-appointed insurance
251	agents.
252	Section 3. Effective January 1, 2015, section 626.0428,
253	Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
254	626.0428 Agency personnel powers, duties, and limitations
255	(1) An individual employed by an agent or agency on salary
256	who devotes full time to clerical work, with incidental taking
257	of insurance applications or quoting or receiving premiums on
258	incoming inquiries in the office of the agent or agency, is not
259	deemed to be an agent or customer representative if his or her
260	compensation does not include in whole or in part any
261	commissions on such business and is not related to the

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production of applications, insurance, or premiums.

(2) An employee or authorized representative 1

- (2) An employee or authorized representative located at a $\underline{\text{designated branch}}$ of an agent or agency may not bind insurance coverage unless licensed and appointed as an agent or customer representative.
- (3) An employee <u>or authorized representative</u> of an agent or agency may not initiate contact with any person for the purpose of soliciting insurance unless licensed and appointed as an agent or customer representative. As to title insurance, an employee of an agent or agency may not initiate contact with any individual proposed insured for the purpose of soliciting title insurance unless licensed as a title insurance agent or exempt from such licensure pursuant to s. 626.8417(4).
- (4) (a) Each place of business established by an agent or agency, firm, corporation, or association must be in the active full-time charge of a licensed and appointed agent holding the required agent licenses to transact the lines of insurance being handled at the location.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the licensed agent in charge of an insurance agency may also be the agent in charge of additional branch office locations of the agency if insurance activities requiring licensure as an insurance agent do not occur at any location when an agent is not physically present and unlicensed employees at the location do not engage in insurance activities requiring licensure as an insurance agent or customer representative.
- (c) An insurance agency and each branch place of business
 of an insurance agency shall designate an agent in charge and
 file the name and license number of the agent in charge and the

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physical address of the insurance agency location with the department and the department's website. The designation of the agent in charge may be changed at the option of the agency. A change of the designated agent in charge is effective upon notice to the department. Notice to the department must be provided within 30 days after such change.

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- (d) An insurance agency location may not conduct the business of insurance unless an agent in charge is designated by and providing services to the agency at all times. If the agent in charge designated with the department ends his or her affiliation with the agency for any reason and the agency fails to designate another agent in charge within 30 days as provided in paragraph (c) and such failure continues for 90 days, the agency license automatically expires on the 91st day after the date the designated agent in charge ended his or her affiliation with the agency.
- (e) For purposes of this subsection, an "agent in charge" is the licensed and appointed agent responsible for the supervision of all individuals within an insurance agency location, regardless of whether the agent in charge handles a specific transaction or deals with the general public in the solicitation or negotiation of insurance contracts or the collection or accounting of money.
- (f) An agent in charge of an insurance agency is accountable for the wrongful acts, misconduct, or violations of this code committed by the licensee or by any person under his or her supervision while acting on behalf of the agency.

 However, an agent in charge is not criminally liable for any act unless the agent in charge personally committed the act or knew

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320	or should have known of the act and of the facts constituting a
321	violation of this code.
322	Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection
323	(7) of section 626.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
324	626.112 License and appointment required; agents, customer
325	representatives, adjusters, insurance agencies, service
326	representatives, managing general agents
327	(1)
328	(b) Except as provided in subsection (6) or in applicable
329	department rules, and in addition to other conduct described in
330	this chapter with respect to particular types of agents, a
331	license as an insurance agent, service representative, customer
332	representative, or limited customer representative is required
333	in order to engage in the solicitation of insurance. $\underline{\text{Effective}}$
334	October 1, 2014, limited customer representative licenses may
335	<u>not be issued.</u> For purposes of this requirement, as applicable
336	to $\frac{1}{2}$ the license types described in this section, the
337	solicitation of insurance is the attempt to persuade any person
338	to purchase an insurance product by:
339	1. Describing the benefits or terms of insurance coverage,
340	including premiums or rates of return;
341	2. Distributing an invitation to contract to prospective
342	purchasers;
343	3. Making general or specific recommendations as to
344	insurance products;
345	4. Completing orders or applications for insurance
346	products;
347	5. Comparing insurance products, advising as to insurance
348	matters, or interpreting policies or coverages; or

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6. Offering or attempting to negotiate on behalf of another person a viatical settlement contract as defined in s. 626.9911.

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However, an employee leasing company licensed under pursuant to chapter 468 which is seeking to enter into a contract with an employer that identifies products and services offered to employees may deliver proposals for the purchase of employee leasing services to prospective clients of the employee leasing company setting forth the terms and conditions of doing business; classify employees as permitted by s. 468.529; collect information from prospective clients and other sources as necessary to perform due diligence on the prospective client and to prepare a proposal for services; provide and receive enrollment forms, plans, and other documents; and discuss or explain in general terms the conditions, limitations, options, or exclusions of insurance benefit plans available to the client or employees of the employee leasing company were the client to contract with the employee leasing company. Any advertising materials or other documents describing specific insurance coverages must identify and be from a licensed insurer or its licensed agent or a licensed and appointed agent employed by the employee leasing company. The employee leasing company may not advise or inform the prospective business client or individual employees of specific coverage provisions, exclusions, or limitations of particular plans. As to clients for which the employee leasing company is providing services pursuant to s. 468.525(4), the employee leasing company may engage in activities permitted by ss. 626.7315, 626.7845, and 626.8305, subject to the restrictions specified in those sections. If a

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378	prospective client requests more specific information concerning
379	the insurance provided by the employee leasing company, the
380	employee leasing company must refer the prospective business
381	client to the insurer or its licensed agent or to a licensed and
382	appointed agent employed by the employee leasing company.
383	Section 5. Effective January 1, 2015, subsection (7) of
384	section 626.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
385	626.112 License and appointment required; agents, customer
386	representatives, adjusters, insurance agencies, service
387	representatives, managing general agents
388	(7)(a) An Effective October 1, 2006, no individual, firm,
389	partnership, corporation, association, or $\frac{1}{2}$ other entity $\frac{1}{2}$
390	$\underline{\text{not}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ act in its own name or under a trade name, directly or
391	indirectly, as an insurance agency, unless it $\underline{possesses}$ $\underline{complies}$
392	with s. 626.172 with respect to possessing an insurance agency
393	license <u>issued pursuant to s. 626.172</u> for each place of business
394	at which it engages in $\frac{1}{2}$ activity $\frac{1}{2}$ which may be performed
395	only by a licensed insurance agent. However, an insurance agency
396	that is owned and operated by a single licensed agent conducting
397	business in his or her individual name and not employing or
398	otherwise using the services of or appointing other licensees is
399	exempt from the agency licensing requirements of this
400	subsection.
401	(b) A branch place of business which is established by a
402	licensed agency is considered a branch agency and is not
403	required to be licensed if it transacts business under the same
404	name and federal tax identification number as the licensed
405	agency, has designated a licensed agent in charge of the
406	location as required by s. 626.0428, and has submitted the

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597-02850A-14 20141260c1 address and telephone number of the location to the department for inclusion in the licensing record of the licensed agency within 30 days after insurance transactions begin at the location Each agency engaged in business in this state before January 1, 2003, which is wholly owned by insurance agents currently licensed and appointed under this chapter, each incorporated agency whose voting shares are traded on a securities exchange, each agency designated and subject to supervision and inspection as a branch office under the rules of the National Association of Securities Dealers, and each agency whose primary function is offering insurance as a service or member benefit to members of a nonprofit corporation may file an application for registration in lieu of licensure in accordance with s. 626.172(3). Each agency engaged in business before October 1, 2006, shall file an application for licensure or registration on or before October 1, 2006.

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 $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ 1.— If an agency is required to be licensed but fails to file an application for licensure in accordance with this section, the department shall impose on the agency an administrative penalty in an amount of up to \$10,000.

2. If an agency is eligible for registration but fails to file an application for registration or an application for licensure in accordance with this section, the department shall impose on the agency an administrative penalty in an amount of up to \$5,000.

(d) (b) Effective October 1, 2015, the department must automatically convert the registration of an approved a registered insurance agency \underline{to} shall, as a condition precedent to continuing business, obtain an insurance agency license \underline{if}

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436	the department finds that, with respect to any majority owner,
437	partner, manager, director, officer, or other person who manages
438	or controls the agency, any person has:
439	1. Been found guilty of, or has pleaded guilty or nolo
440	contendere to, a felony in this state or any other state
441	relating to the business of insurance or to an insurance agency,
442	without regard to whether a judgment of conviction has been
443	entered by the court having jurisdiction of the cases.
444	2. Employed any individual in a managerial capacity or in a
445	capacity dealing with the public who is under an order of
446	revocation or suspension issued by the department. An insurance
447	agency may request, on forms prescribed by the department,
448	verification of any person's license status. If a request is
449	mailed within 5 working days after an employee is hired, and the
450	employee's license is currently suspended or revoked, the agency
451	shall not be required to obtain a license, if the unlicensed
452	person's employment is immediately terminated.
453	3. Operated the agency or permitted the agency to be
454	operated in violation of s. 626.747.
455	4. With such frequency as to have made the operation of the
456	agency hazardous to the insurance-buying public or other
457	persons:
458	a. Solicited or handled controlled business. This
459	subparagraph shall not prohibit the licensing of any lending or
460	financing institution or creditor, with respect to insurance
461	only, under credit life or disability insurance policies of
462	borrowers from the institutions, which policies are subject to
463	part IX of chapter 627.
464	b. Misappropriated, converted, or unlawfully withheld

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465	moneys belonging to insurers, insureds, beneficiaries, or others
466	and received in the conduct of business under the license.
467	c. Unlawfully rebated, attempted to unlawfully rebate, or
468	unlawfully divided or offered to divide commissions with
469	another.
470	d. Misrepresented any insurance policy or annuity contract,
471	or used deception with regard to any policy or contract, done
472	either in person or by any form of dissemination of information
473	or advertising.
474	e. Violated any provision of this code or any other law
475	applicable to the business of insurance in the course of dealing
476	under the license.
477	f. Violated any lawful order or rule of the department.
478	g. Failed or refused, upon demand, to pay over to any
479	insurer he or she represents or has represented any money coming
480	into his or her hands belonging to the insurer.
481	h. Violated the provision against twisting as defined in s.
482	626.9541(1)(1).
483	i. In the conduct of business, engaged in unfair methods of
484	competition or in unfair or deceptive acts or practices, as
485	prohibited under part IX of this chapter.
486	j. Willfully overinsured any property insurance risk.
487	k. Engaged in fraudulent or dishonest practices in the
488	conduct of business arising out of activities related to
489	insurance or the insurance agency.
490	1. Demonstrated lack of fitness or trustworthiness to
491	engage in the business of insurance arising out of activities
492	related to insurance or the insurance agency.
493	m. Authorized or knowingly allowed individuals to transact

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494	insurance who were not then licensed as required by this code.
495	5. Knowingly employed any person who within the preceding 3
496	years has had his or her relationship with an agency terminated
497	in accordance with paragraph (d).
498	6. Willfully circumvented the requirements or prohibitions
499	of this code.
500	Section 6. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section
501	626.172, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
502	626.172 Application for insurance agency license
503	(2) An application for an insurance agency license $\underline{\text{must}}$
504	shall be signed by an individual required to be listed in the
505	application under paragraph (a) the owner or owners of the
506	agency. If the agency is incorporated, the application shall be
507	signed by the president and secretary of the corporation. $\underline{\mathtt{An}}$
508	insurance agency may allow a third party to complete, submit,
509	and sign an application on the insurance agency's behalf, but
510	the insurance agency is responsible for ensuring that the
511	information on the application is true and correct and is
512	accountable for any misstatements or misrepresentations. The
513	application for an insurance agency license $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ include:
514	(a) The name of each majority owner, partner, officer, and
515	director, president, senior vice president, secretary,
516	treasurer, and limited liability company member, who directs or
517	participates in the management or control of the insurance
518	agency, whether through ownership of voting securities, by
519	contract, by ownership of an agency bank account, or otherwise.
520	(b) The residence address of each person required to be
521	listed in the application under paragraph (a).
522	(c) The name, principal business street address, and e-mail

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597-02850A-14 20141260c1 address of the insurance agency and the name, address, and email address of the agency's registered agent or person or company authorized to accept service on behalf of the agency its principal business address. (d) The name, physical address, e-mail address, and telephone number location of each branch agency and the date that the branch location begins transacting insurance office and the name under which each agency office conducts or will conduct business. (e) The name of each agent to be in full-time charge of an agency office and specification of which office, including branch locations. (f) The fingerprints of each of the following: 1. A sole proprietor; 2. Each individual required to be listed in the application under paragraph (a) partner; and 3. Each owner of an unincorporated agency; 3.4. Each individual owner who directs or participates in the management or control of an incorporated agency whose shares are not traded on a securities exchange; 5. The president, senior vice presidents, treasurer, secretary, and directors of the agency; and 6. Any other person who directs or participates in the management or control of the agency, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise. Fingerprints must be taken by a law enforcement agency or other

fingerprint processing fee specified in s. 624.501. Fingerprints

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entity approved by the department and must be accompanied by the

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552	must shall be processed in accordance with s. 624.34. However,
553	fingerprints need not be filed for an any individual who is
554	currently licensed and appointed under this chapter. This
555	paragraph does not apply to corporations whose voting shares are
556	traded on a securities exchange.
557	(g) Such additional information as the department requires
558	by rule to ascertain the trustworthiness and competence of
559	persons required to be listed on the application and to
560	ascertain that such persons meet the requirements of this code.
561	However, the department may not require that credit or character
562	reports be submitted for persons required to be listed on the
563	application.
564	(3) (h) Beginning October 1, 2005, The department must shall
565	accept the uniform application for nonresident agency licensure.
566	The department may adopt by rule revised versions of the uniform
567	application.
568	(3) The department shall issue a registration as an
569	insurance agency to any agency that files a written application
570	with the department and qualifies for registration. The
571	application for registration shall require the agency to provide
572	the same information required for an agency licensed under
573	subsection (2), the agent identification number for each owner
574	who is a licensed agent, proof that the agency qualifies for
575	registration as provided in s. 626.112(7), and any other
576	additional information that the department determines is
577	necessary in order to demonstrate that the agency qualifies for
578	registration. The application must be signed by the owner or
579	owners of the agency. If the agency is incorporated, the

application must be signed by the president and the secretary of Page 20 of 75

597-02850A-14 20141260c1 the corporation. An agent who owns the agency need not file fingerprints with the department if the agent obtained a license under this chapter and the license is currently valid.

(a) If an application for registration is denied, the agency must file an application for licensure no later than 30 days after the date of the denial of registration.

(b) A registered insurance agency must file an application for licensure no later than 30 days after the date that any person who is not a licensed and appointed agent in this state acquires any ownership interest in the agency. If an agency fails to file an application for licensure in compliance with this paragraph, the department shall impose an administrative penalty in an amount of up to \$5,000 on the agency.

(c) Sections 626.6115 and 626.6215 do not apply to agencies registered under this subsection.

(4) The department \underline{must} shall issue a license or registration to each agency upon approval of the application, and each agency $\underline{location}$ \underline{must} shall display the license or registration prominently in a manner that makes it clearly visible to any customer or potential customer who enters the agency location.

Section 7. Present subsection (6) of section 626.311, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (7), and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

626.311 Scope of license.-

(6) An agent who appoints his or her license as an unaffiliated insurance agent may not hold an appointment from an insurer for any license he or she holds; transact, solicit, or service an insurance contract on behalf of an insurer; interfere

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610	with commissions received or to be received by an insurer-
611	appointed insurance agent or an insurance agency contracted with
612	or employing insurer-appointed insurance agents; or receive
613	compensation or any other thing of value from an insurer, an
614	insurer-appointed insurance agent, or an insurance agency
615	contracted with or employing insurer-appointed insurance agents
616	for any transaction or referral occurring after the date of
617	appointment as an unaffiliated insurance agent. An unaffiliated
618	insurance agent may continue to receive commissions on sales
619	that occurred before the date of appointment as an unaffiliated
620	insurance agent if the receipt of such commissions is disclosed
621	when making recommendations or evaluating products for a client
622	that involve products of the entity from which the commissions
623	are received.
624	Section 8. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section
625	626.321, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
626	626.321 Limited licenses.—
627	(1) The department shall issue to a qualified applicant a
628	license as agent authorized to transact a limited class of
629	business in any of the following categories of limited lines
630	insurance:
631	(d) Motor vehicle rental insurance.—
632	1. License covering only insurance of the risks set forth
633	in this paragraph when offered, sold, or solicited with and

a. Excess motor vehicle liability insurance providing ${\tt Page~22~of~75}$

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incidental to the rental or lease of a motor vehicle and which applies only to the motor vehicle that is the subject of the

lease or rental agreement and the occupants of the motor

vehicle:

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coverage in excess of the standard liability limits provided by the lessor in the lessor's lease to a person renting or leasing a motor vehicle from the licensee's employer for liability arising in connection with the negligent operation of the leased or rented motor vehicle.

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- b. Insurance covering the liability of the lessee to the lessor for damage to the leased or rented motor vehicle.
- c. Insurance covering the loss of or damage to baggage, personal effects, or travel documents of a person renting or leasing a motor vehicle.
- d. Insurance covering accidental personal injury or death of the lessee and any passenger who is riding or driving with the covered lessee in the leased or rented motor vehicle.
- 2. Insurance under a motor vehicle rental insurance license may be issued only if the lease or rental agreement is for up to no more than 60 days, the lessee is not provided coverage for more than 60 consecutive days per lease period, and the lessee is given written notice that his or her personal insurance policy providing coverage on an owned motor vehicle may provide coverage of such risks and that the purchase of the insurance is not required in connection with the lease or rental of a motor vehicle. If the lease is extended beyond 60 days, the coverage may be extended one time only once for up to a period not to exceed an additional 60 days. Insurance may be provided to the lessee as an additional insured on a policy issued to the licensee's employer.
- 3. The license may be issued only to the full-time salaried employee of a licensed general lines agent or to a business entity that offers motor vehicles for rent or lease if insurance

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668 sales activities authorized by the license are in connection 669 with and incidental to the rental or lease of a motor vehicle. 670 a. A license issued to a business entity that offers motor vehicles for rent or lease encompasses each office, branch office, employee, authorized representative located at a 672 designated branch, or place of business making use of the 673 674 entity's business name in order to offer, solicit, and sell insurance pursuant to this paragraph. 676 b. The application for licensure must list the name, 677 address, and phone number for each office, branch office, or place of business which that is to be covered by the license. 679 The licensee shall notify the department of the name, address, and phone number of any new location that is to be covered by 680 the license before the new office, branch office, or place of business engages in the sale of insurance pursuant to this 683 paragraph. The licensee must notify the department within 30 days after closing or terminating an office, branch office, or 684 place of business. Upon receipt of the notice, the department shall delete the office, branch office, or place of business 687 from the license. 688 c. A licensed and appointed entity is directly responsible and accountable for all acts of the licensee's employees. 689 690 Section 9. Effective January, 1, 2015, section 626.382, 691 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 692 626.382 Continuation, expiration of license; insurance 693 agencies.-The license of an any insurance agency shall be issued

terminated <u>or becomes expired by operation of law</u>. A license may

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for a period of 3 years and shall continue in force until

canceled, suspended, or revoked, or until it is otherwise

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be renewed by submitting a renewal request to the department on a form adopted by department rule.

Section 10. Section 626.601, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.601 Improper conduct; <u>investigation</u> <u>inquiry</u>; fingerprinting.—

- (1) The department or office may, upon its own motion or upon a written complaint signed by an any interested person and filed with the department or office, inquire into the any alleged improper conduct of any licensed, approved, or certified licensee, insurance agency, agent, adjuster, service representative, managing general agent, customer representative, title insurance agent, title insurance agency, mediator, neutral evaluator, navigator, continuing education course provider, instructor, school official, or monitor group under this code. The department or office may thereafter initiate an investigation of any such individual or entity licensee if it has reasonable cause to believe that the individual or entity licensee has violated any provision of the insurance code. During the course of its investigation, the department or office shall contact the individual or entity licensee being investigated unless it determines that contacting such individual or entity person could jeopardize the successful completion of the investigation or cause injury to the public.
- (2) In the investigation by the department or office of the alleged misconduct, the <u>individual or entity licensee</u> shall, <u>if</u> whenever so required by the department or office, <u>open the individual's or entity's cause his or her</u> books and records to be open for inspection for the purpose of such investigation

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inquiries.

- (3) The Complaints against an individual or entity any licensee may be informally alleged and are not required to include need not be in any such language as is necessary to charge a crime on an indictment or information.
- (4) The expense for any hearings or investigations conducted pursuant to this section under this law, as well as the fees and mileage of witnesses, may be paid out of the appropriate fund.
- (5) If the department or office, after investigation, has reason to believe that an individual a licensee may have been found guilty of or pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to a felony or a crime related to the business of insurance in this or any other state or jurisdiction, the department or office may require the individual licensee to file with the department or office a complete set of his or her fingerprints, which shall be accompanied by the fingerprint processing fee set forth in s. 624.501. The fingerprints shall be taken by an authorized law enforcement agency or other department-approved entity.
- (6) The complaint and any information obtained pursuant to the investigation by the department or office are confidential and are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07, unless the department or office files a formal administrative complaint, emergency order, or consent order against the individual or entity licensee. Nothing in This subsection does not shall be construed to prevent the department or office from disclosing the complaint or such information as it deems necessary to conduct the investigation, to update the complainant as to the status and outcome of the complaint, or to share such

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597-02850A-14 20141260c1 755 information with any law enforcement agency or other regulatory 756 body. 757 Section 11. Effective January 1, 2015, section 626.747, 758 Florida Statutes, is repealed. 759 Section 12. Effective January 1, 2015, subsection (1) of section 626.8411, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 760 626.8411 Application of Florida Insurance Code provisions 761 762 to title insurance agents or agencies .-763 (1) The following provisions of part II applicable to 764 general lines agents or agencies also apply to title insurance 765 agents or agencies: 766 (a) Section 626.734, relating to liability of certain 767 agents. 768 (b) Section 626.0428(4)(a) and (b) 626.747, relating to 769 branch agencies. 770 (c) Section 626.749, relating to place of business in 771 residence. 772 (d) Section 626.753, relating to sharing of commissions. 773 (e) Section 626.754, relating to rights of agent following 774 termination of appointment. 775 Section 13. Subsections (14) and (18) of section 626.854, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 776 777 626.854 "Public adjuster" defined; prohibitions.-The 778 Legislature finds that it is necessary for the protection of the 779 public to regulate public insurance adjusters and to prevent the unauthorized practice of law. 780 781 (14) A company employee adjuster, independent adjuster, 782 attorney, investigator, or other persons acting on behalf of an

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insurer that needs access to an insured or claimant or to the

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784	insured property that is the subject of a claim must provide at
785	least 48 hours' notice to the insured or claimant, public
786	adjuster, or legal representative before scheduling a meeting
787	with the claimant or an onsite inspection of the insured
788	property. The insured or claimant may deny access to the
789	property if the notice has not been provided. The insured or
790	claimant may waive the 48-hour notice.
791	(17) (18) The provisions of Subsections (5) - (16) (5) - (17)
792	apply only to residential property insurance policies and
793	condominium unit owner policies as defined in s. 718.111(11).
794	Section 14. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) and subsection
795	(3) of section 626.8805, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
796	626.8805 Certificate of authority to act as administrator
797	(2) The administrator shall file with the office an
798	application for a certificate of authority upon a form to be
799	adopted by the commission and furnished by the office, which
800	application shall include or have attached the following
801	information and documents:
802	(c) The names, addresses, official positions, and
803	professional qualifications of the individuals $\underline{\text{employed or}}$
804	retained by the administrator who are responsible for the
805	conduct of the affairs of the administrator, including all
806	members of the board of directors, board of trustees, executive
807	committee, or other governing board or committee, $\underline{\mathtt{and}}$ the
808	principal officers in the case of a corporation $\underline{\text{or}}_{\mathcal{T}}$ the partners
809	or members in the case of a partnership or association, and any
810	other person who exercises control or influence over the affairs
811	of the administrator.

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(3) The applicant shall make available for inspection by

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the office copies of all contracts <u>relating to services provided</u> by the administrator to <u>with insurers or other persons using</u> $\frac{\text{with insurers or other persons using}}{\text{with insurers or other persons using}}$

Section 15. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 626.8817, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

626.8817 Responsibilities of insurance company with respect to administration of coverage insured.—

- (1) If an insurer uses the services of an administrator, the insurer is responsible for determining the benefits, premium rates, underwriting criteria, and claims payment procedures applicable to the coverage and for securing reinsurance, if any. The rules pertaining to these matters shall be provided, in writing, by the insurer or its designee to the administrator. The responsibilities of the administrator as to any of these matters shall be set forth in a the written agreement binding upon between the administrator and the insurer.
- (3) If In cases in which an administrator administers benefits for more than 100 certificateholders on behalf of an insurer, the insurer shall, at least semiannually, conduct a review of the operations of the administrator. At least one such review must be an onsite audit of the operations of the administrator. The insurer may contract with a qualified third party to conduct such review.

Section 16. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 626.882, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

626.882 Agreement between administrator and insurer; required provisions; maintenance of records.—

(1) \underline{A} No person may \underline{not} act as an administrator without a written agreement, as required under s. 626.8817, which

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specifies the rights, duties, and obligations of the between such person as administrator and an insurer.

(4) If a policy is issued to a trustee or trustees, a copy

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(4) If a policy is issued to a trustee or trustees, a copy of the trust agreement and any amendments to that agreement shall be furnished to the insurer or its designee by the administrator and shall be retained as part of the official records of both the administrator and the insurer for the duration of the policy and for 5 years thereafter.

Section 17. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 626.883, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

626.883 Administrator as intermediary; collections held in fiduciary capacity; establishment of account; disbursement; payments on behalf of insurer.—

- (3) If charges or premiums deposited in a fiduciary account have been collected on behalf of or for more than one insurer, the administrator shall keep records clearly recording the deposits in and withdrawals from such account on behalf of or for each insurer. The administrator shall, upon request of an insurer or its designee, furnish such insurer or designee with copies of records pertaining to deposits and withdrawals on behalf of or for such insurer.
- (4) The administrator may not pay any claim by withdrawals from a fiduciary account. Withdrawals from such account shall be made as provided in the written agreement required under ss.

 626.8817 and 626.882 between the administrator and the insurer for any of the following:
 - (a) Remittance to an insurer entitled to such remittance.
- (b) Deposit in an account maintained in the name of such insurer.

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(c) Transfer to and deposit in a claims-paying account, with claims to be paid as provided by such insurer.

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- (d) Payment to a group policyholder for remittance to the insurer entitled to such remittance.
- (e) Payment to the administrator of the commission, fees, or charges of the administrator.
- (f) Remittance of return premium to the person or persons entitled to such $\frac{1}{1}$ premium.
- (5) All claims paid by the administrator from funds collected on behalf of the insurer shall be paid only on drafts of, and as authorized by, such insurer or its designee.

Section 18. Subsection (3) of section 626.884, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.884 Maintenance of records by administrator; access; confidentiality.—

(3) The insurer shall retain the right of continuing access to books and records maintained by the administrator sufficient to permit the insurer to fulfill all of its contractual obligations to insured persons, subject to any restrictions in the written agreement pertaining to between the insurer and the administrator on the proprietary rights of the parties in such books and records.

Section 19. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 626.89, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

 $626.89 \ \mathrm{Annual}$ financial statement and filing fee; notice of change of ownership.—

(1) Each authorized administrator shall <u>annually</u> file with the office a full and true statement of its financial condition, transactions, and affairs within 3 months after the end of the

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900 administrator's fiscal year. The statement shall be filed 901 annually on or before March 1 or within such extension of time 902 therefor as the office for good cause may have granted. The statement must and shall be for the preceding fiscal calendar year and must. The statement shall be in such form and contain 904 905 such matters as the commission prescribes and must shall be 906 verified by at least two officers of the such administrator. An 907 administrator whose sole stockholder is an association representing health care providers which is not an affiliate of 908 909 an insurer, an administrator of a pooled governmental self-910 insurance program, or an administrator that is a university may submit the preceding fiscal year's statement within 2 months 911 after its fiscal year end. 912

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(2) Each authorized administrator shall also file an audited financial statement performed by an independent certified public accountant. The audited financial statement shall be filed with the office within 5 months after the end of the administrator's fiscal year and be on or before June 1 for the preceding fiscal calendar year ending December 31. An administrator whose sole stockholder is an association representing health care providers which is not an affiliate of an insurer, an administrator of a pooled governmental selfinsurance program, or an administrator that is a university may submit the preceding fiscal year's audited financial statement within 5 months after the end of its fiscal year. An audited financial statement prepared on a consolidated basis must include a columnar consolidating or combining worksheet that must be filed with the statement and must comply with the following:

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- (a) Amounts shown on the consolidated audited financial statement must be shown on the worksheet;
 - (b) Amounts for each entity must be stated separately; and
- (c) Explanations of consolidating and eliminating entries $\ensuremath{\mathsf{must}}$ be included.

Section 20. Section 626.931, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 $626.931 \ \underline{\text{Agent affidavit and}} \ \text{Insurer reporting}$ requirements.—

(1) Each surplus lines agent shall on or before the 45th day following each calendar quarter file with the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office an affidavit, on forms as prescribed and furnished by the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office, stating that all surplus lines insurance transacted by him or her during such calendar quarter has been submitted to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office as required.

(2) The affidavit of the surplus lines agent shall include efforts made to place coverages with authorized insurers and the results thereof.

 $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ (3) Each foreign insurer accepting premiums shall, on or before the end of the month following each calendar quarter, file with the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office a verified report of all surplus lines insurance transacted by such insurer for insurance risks located in this state during $\underline{\text{the}}$ such calendar quarter.

(2)(4) Each alien insurer accepting premiums shall, on or before June 30 of each year, file with the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office a verified report of all surplus lines insurance transacted by such insurer for insurance risks located in this

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958	state during the preceding calendar year.
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	(3) (5) The department may waive the filing requirements
960	described in subsections (1) (3) and (2) (4) .
961	(4) (6) Each insurer's report and supporting information
962	shall be in a computer-readable format as determined by the
963	Florida Surplus Lines Service Office or shall be submitted on
964	forms prescribed by the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office and
965	shall show for each applicable agent:
966	(a) A listing of all policies, certificates, cover notes,
967	or other forms of confirmation of insurance coverage or any
968	substitutions thereof or endorsements thereto and the
969	identifying number; and
970	(b) Any additional information required by the department
971	or Florida Surplus Lines Service Office.
972	Section 21. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section
973	626.932, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
974	626.932 Surplus lines tax
975	(2)(a) The surplus lines agent shall make payable to the
976	department the tax related to each calendar quarter's business
977	as reported to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office $_{\mathcal{T}}$ and
978	remit the tax to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office on or
979	before the 45th day after each calendar quarter at the same time
980	as provided for the filing of the quarterly affidavit, under s.
981	626.931. The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall forward
982	to the department the taxes and any interest collected pursuant
983	to paragraph (b), within 10 days $\underline{\text{after}}$ of receipt.
984	Section 22. Subsection (1) of section 626.935, Florida
985	Statutes, is amended to read:
986	626.935 Suspension, revocation, or refusal of surplus lines

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agent's license.-

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- (1) The department shall deny an application for, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the appointment of a surplus lines agent and all other licenses and appointments held by the licensee under this $code_{\tau}$ on any of the following grounds:
- (a) Removal of the licensee's office from the licensee's state of residence.
- (b) Removal of the accounts and records of his or her surplus lines business from this state or the licensee's state of residence during the period when such accounts and records are required to be maintained under s. 626.930.
- (c) Closure of the licensee's office for more than 30 consecutive days.
- (d) Failure to make and file his or her affidavit or reports when due as required by s. 626.931.
- (d) (e) Failure to pay the tax or service fee on surplus lines premiums, as provided in the Surplus Lines Law.
- (e)(f) Suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue the license or appointment as a general lines agent, service representative, or managing general agent.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ Lack of qualifications as for an original surplus lines agent's license.
 - (g) (h) Violation of this Surplus Lines Law.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$ (i) For Any other applicable cause for which the license of a general lines agent could be suspended, revoked, or refused under s. 626.611 or s. 626.621.
- Section 23. Subsection (1) of section 626.936, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 626.936 Failure to file reports or pay tax or service fee;

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1016 administrative penalty .-1017 (1) A Any licensed surplus lines agent who neglects to file 1018 a report or an affidavit in the form and within the time 1019 required under or provided for in the Surplus Lines Law may be 1020 fined up to \$50 per day for each day the neglect continues, 1021 beginning the day after the report or affidavit was due until 1022 the date the report or affidavit is received. All sums collected 1023 under this section shall be deposited into the Insurance 1024 Regulatory Trust Fund. 1025 Section 24. Paragraph (q) of subsection (1) of section 1026 626.9541, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 626.9541 Unfair methods of competition and unfair or 1027 deceptive acts or practices defined .-1028 1029 (1) UNFAIR METHODS OF COMPETITION AND UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE 1030 ACTS.—The following are defined as unfair methods of competition 1031 and unfair or deceptive acts or practices: 1032 (q) Certain insurance transactions through credit card 1033 facilities prohibited .-1034 1. Except as provided in subparagraph 3., no person shall 1035 knowingly solicit or negotiate any insurance; seek or accept 1036 applications for insurance; issue or deliver any policy; 1037 receive, collect, or transmit premiums, to or for an any 1038 insurer; or otherwise transact insurance in this state, or 1039 relative to a subject of insurance resident, located, or to be 1040 performed in this state, through the arrangement or facilities 1041 of a credit card facility or organization, for the purpose of 1042 insuring credit card holders or prospective credit card holders. 1043 The term "credit card holder" as used in this paragraph means a

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any person who may pay the charge for purchases or other

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transactions through the credit card facility or organization, whose credit with such facility or organization is evidenced by a credit card identifying such person as being one whose charges the credit card facility or organization will pay, and who is identified as such upon the credit card either by name, account number, symbol, insignia, or any other method or device of identification. This subparagraph does not apply as to health insurance or to credit life, credit disability, or credit property insurance.

- 2. If Whenever any person does or performs in this state any of the acts in violation of subparagraph 1. for or on behalf of an any insurer or credit card facility, such insurer or credit card facility shall be deemed held to be doing business in this state and, if an insurer, shall be subject to the same state, county, and municipal taxes as insurers that have been legally qualified and admitted to do business in this state by agents or otherwise are subject, the same to be assessed and collected against such insurers; and such person so doing or performing any of such acts is shall be personally liable for all such taxes.
- 3. A licensed agent or insurer may solicit or negotiate any insurance; seek or accept applications for insurance; issue or deliver any policy; receive, collect, or transmit premiums, to or for an any insurer; or otherwise transact insurance in this state, or relative to a subject of insurance resident, located, or to be performed in this state, through the arrangement or facilities of a credit card facility or organization, for the purpose of insuring credit card holders or prospective credit card holders if:

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a. The insurance or policy which is the subject of the transaction is noncancelable by any person other than the named insured, the policyholder, or the insurer;

- b. Any refund of unearned premium is made directly to the credit card holder by mail or electronic transfer; and
- c. The credit card transaction is authorized by the signature of the credit card holder or other person authorized to sign on the credit card account.

The conditions enumerated in sub-subparagraphs a.-c. do not apply to health insurance or to credit life, credit disability, or credit property insurance; and sub-subparagraph c. does not apply to property and casualty insurance $\underline{\text{if}}$ so long as the transaction is authorized by the insured.

- 4. No person may use or disclose information resulting from the use of a credit card in conjunction with the purchase of insurance if, when such information is to the advantage of the such credit card facility or an insurance agent, or is to the detriment of the insured or any other insurance agent; except that this provision does not prohibit a credit card facility from using or disclosing such information in a any judicial proceeding or consistent with applicable law on credit reporting.
- 5. No Such insurance may not shall be sold through a credit card facility in conjunction with membership in any automobile club. The term "automobile club" means a legal entity that which, in consideration of dues, assessments, or periodic payments of money, promises its members or subscribers to assist them in matters relating to the ownership, operation, use, or

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maintenance of a motor vehicle; however, the <u>term definition of automobile clubs</u> does not include persons, associations, or corporations <u>that which</u> are organized and operated solely for the purpose of conducting, sponsoring, or sanctioning motor vehicle races, exhibitions, or contests upon racetracks, or upon race courses established and marked as such for the duration of such particular event. The words "motor vehicle" used herein shall be the same as defined in chapter 320.

Section 25. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 627.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.062 Rate standards.-

- (2) As to all such classes of insurance:
- (b) Upon receiving a rate filing, the office shall review the filing to determine whether the if a rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. In making that determination, the office shall, in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, consider the following factors:
- 1. Past and prospective loss experience within and without this state.
 - 2. Past and prospective expenses.
- 3. The degree of competition among insurers for the risk insured. $% \label{eq:competition}%$
- 4. Investment income reasonably expected by the insurer, consistent with the insurer's investment practices, from investable premiums anticipated in the filing, plus any other expected income from currently invested assets representing the amount expected on unearned premium reserves and loss reserves. The commission may adopt rules using reasonable techniques of

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1132	actuarial science and economics to specify the manner in which
1133	insurers calculate investment income attributable to classes of
1134	insurance written in this state and the manner in which
1135	investment income is used to calculate insurance rates. Such
1136	manner must contemplate allowances for an underwriting profit
1137	factor and full consideration of investment income $\underline{\text{that}}$ which
1138	produce a reasonable rate of return; however, investment income
1139	from invested surplus may not be considered.
1140	5. The reasonableness of the judgment reflected in the
1141	filing.
1142	6. Dividends, savings, or unabsorbed premium deposits
1143	allowed or returned to Florida policyholders, members, or
1144	subscribers.
1145	7. The adequacy of loss reserves.
1146	8. The cost of reinsurance. The office may not disapprove a
1147	rate as excessive solely due to the $\underline{\text{insurer's}}$ $\underline{\text{insurer}}$ having
1148	obtained catastrophic reinsurance to cover the insurer's
1149	estimated 250-year probable maximum loss or any lower level of
1150	loss.
1151	9. Trend factors, including trends in actual losses per
1152	insured unit for the insurer making the filing.
1153	10. Conflagration and catastrophe hazards, if applicable.
1154	11. Projected hurricane losses, if applicable, which must
1155	be estimated using a model or method, or a straight average of
1156	$\underline{\text{model results or output ranges, which are independently}}$ found to
1157	be acceptable or reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane
1158	Loss Projection Methodology, and as further provided in s.
1159	627.0628.
1160	12. A reasonable margin for underwriting profit and

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597-02850A-14 20141260c1 1161 contingencies. 1162 13. The cost of medical services, if applicable. 1163 14. Other relevant factors that affect the frequency or 1164 severity of claims or expenses. 1165 Section 26. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 1166 627.0628, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1167 627.0628 Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection 1168 Methodology; public records exemption; public meetings 1169 exemption.-(3) ADOPTION AND EFFECT OF STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.-1170 1171 (d) With respect to a rate filing under s. 627.062, an 1172 insurer shall employ and may not modify or adjust actuarial 1173 methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges found 1174 by the commission to be accurate or reliable in determining 1175 hurricane loss factors for use in a rate filing under s. 1176 627.062. An insurer shall employ and may not modify or adjust 1177 models found by the commission to be accurate or reliable in 1178 determining probable maximum loss levels pursuant to paragraph 1179 (b) with respect to a rate filing under s. 627.062 made more 1180 than $180 \, \frac{60}{}$ days after the commission has made such findings. 1181 This paragraph does not prohibit an insurer from using a 1182 straight average of model results or output ranges or using 1183 straight averages for the purposes of a rate filing under s. 1184 627.062. 1185 Section 27. Subsection (8) of section 627.0651, Florida 1186 Statutes, is amended to read: 1187 627.0651 Making and use of rates for motor vehicle

(8) Rates are not unfairly discriminatory if averaged

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insurance.-

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1190	broadly among members of a group; nor are rates unfairly
1191	discriminatory even though they are lower than rates for
1192	nonmembers of the group. However, such rates are unfairly
1193	discriminatory if they are not actuarially measurable and
1194	credible and sufficiently related to actual or expected loss and
1195	expense experience of the group so as to <a>ensure assure that
1196	nonmembers of the group are not unfairly discriminated against.
1197	Use of a single United States Postal Service zip code as a
1198	rating territory shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory $\underline{\text{unless}}$
1199	filed pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) and such rating territory
1200	incorporates sufficient actual or expected loss and loss
1201	adjustment expense experience so as to be actuarially measurable
1202	and credible.
1203	Section 28. Present subsections (2) through (4) of section
1204	627.072, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (3)
1205	through (5), respectively, and a new subsection (2) is added to
1206	that section, to read:
1207	627.072 Making and use of rates.—
1208	(2) A retrospective rating plan may contain a provision
1209	that allows for the negotiation of premium between the employer
1210	and the insurer for employers having exposure in more than one
1211	state, an estimated annual standard premium in this state of
1212	\$175,000, and an estimated annual countrywide standard premium
1213	of \$1 million or more for workers' compensation.
1214	Section 29. Subsection (2) of section 627.281, Florida
1215	Statutes, is amended to read:
1216	627.281 Appeal from rating organization; workers'
1217	compensation and employer's liability insurance filings
1218	(2) If the such appeal is based on upon the failure of the

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20141260c1 597-02850A-14 1219 rating organization to make a filing on behalf of a such member 1220 or subscriber which is based on a system of expense provisions 1221 which differs, in accordance with the right granted in s. 1222 627.072(3) 627.072(2), differs from the system of expense 1223 provisions included in a filing made by the rating organization, 1224 the office shall, if it grants the appeal, order the rating 1225 organization to make the requested filing for use by the 1226 appellant. In deciding such appeal, the office shall apply the 1227 applicable standards set forth in ss. 627.062 and 627.072.

Section 30. Paragraph (h) of subsection (5) of section 627.311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.311 Joint underwriters and joint reinsurers; public records and public meetings exemptions.—

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(h) Any premium or assessments collected by the plan in excess of the amount necessary to fund projected ultimate incurred losses and expenses of the plan and not paid to insureds of the plan in conjunction with loss prevention or dividend programs shall be retained by the plan for future use. Any state funds received by the plan in excess of the amount necessary to fund deficits in subplan D or any tier shall be returned to the state. Any dividend payable to a former insured of the plan may be retained by the plan for future use upon such terms as set forth in the declaration of dividend.

Section 31. Subsection (9) of section 627.3518, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.3518 Citizens Property Insurance Corporation policyholder eligibility clearinghouse program.—The purpose of this section is to provide a framework for the corporation to

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1248	implement a clearinghouse program by January 1, 2014.
1249	(9) The 45-day notice of nonrenewal requirement set forth
1250	in s. $\underline{627.4133(2)(b)5.}$ $\underline{627.4133(2)(b)4.b.}$ applies when a policy
1251	is nonrenewed by the corporation because the risk has received
1252	an offer of coverage pursuant to this section which renders the
1253	risk ineligible for coverage by the corporation.
1254	Section 32. Section 627.3519, Florida Statutes, is
1255	repealed.
1256	Section 33. Section 627.409, Florida Statutes, is amended
1257	to read:
1258	627.409 Representations in applications; warranties.—
1259	(1) Any statement or description made by or on behalf of an
1260	insured or annuitant in an application for an insurance policy
1261	or annuity contract, or in negotiations for a policy or
1262	contract, is a representation and $\frac{1}{100}$ not a warranty. Except as
1263	<pre>provided in subsection (3), a misrepresentation, omission,</pre>
1264	concealment of fact, or incorrect statement may prevent recovery
1265	under the contract or policy only if any of the following apply:
1266	(a) The misrepresentation, omission, concealment, or
1267	statement is fraudulent or is material either to the acceptance
1268	of the risk or to the hazard assumed by the insurer.
1269	(b) If the true facts had been known to the insurer
1270	pursuant to a policy requirement or other requirement, the
1271	insurer in good faith would not have issued the policy or
1272	contract, would not have issued it at the same premium rate,
1273	would not have issued a policy or contract in as large an
1274	amount, or would not have provided coverage with respect to the
1275	hazard resulting in the loss.
1276	(2) A breach or violation by the insured of \underline{a} any warranty,

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condition, or provision of a any wet marine or transportation insurance policy, contract of insurance, endorsement, or application therefor does not void the policy or contract, or constitute a defense to a loss thereon, unless such breach or violation increased the hazard by any means within the control of the insured.

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(3) For residential property insurance, if a policy or contract is in effect for more than 90 days, a claim filed by the insured may not be denied based on credit information available in public records.

Section 34. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 627.4133, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.4133 Notice of cancellation, nonrenewal, or renewal premium.-

- (2) With respect to a any personal lines or commercial residential property insurance policy, including a, but not limited to, any homeowner's, mobile home owner's, farmowner's, condominium association, condominium unit owner's, apartment building, or other policy covering a residential structure or its contents:
- (b) The insurer shall give the first-named insured written notice of nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination at least 120 100 days before the effective date of the nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination. However, the insurer shall give at least 100 days' written notice, or written notice by June 1, whichever is earlier, for any nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination that would be effective between June 1 and November 30. The notice must include the reason or reasons for the nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination, except that:

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1. The insurer shall give the first-named insured written notice of nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination at least 120 days prior to the effective date of the nonrenewal. cancellation, or termination for a first-named insured whose residential structure has been insured by that insurer or an affiliated insurer for at least a 5-year period immediately prior to the date of the written notice.

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1.2. If cancellation is for nonpayment of premium, at least 10 days' written notice of cancellation accompanied by the reason therefor must be given. As used in this subparagraph, the term "nonpayment of premium" means failure of the named insured to discharge when due her or his obligations for paying the premium in connection with the payment of premiums on a policy or an any installment of such premium, whether the premium is payable directly to the insurer or its agent or indirectly under any premium finance plan or extension of credit, or failure to maintain membership in an organization if such membership is a condition precedent to insurance coverage. The term also means the failure of a financial institution to honor an insurance applicant's check after delivery to a licensed agent for payment of a premium, even if the agent has previously delivered or transferred the premium to the insurer. If a dishonored check represents the initial premium payment, the contract and all contractual obligations are void ab initio unless the nonpayment is cured within the earlier of 5 days after actual notice by certified mail is received by the applicant or 15 days after notice is sent to the applicant by certified mail or registered 1333 mail., and If the contract is void, any premium received by the insurer from a third party must be refunded to that party in

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1335 full.

- 2.3. If such cancellation or termination occurs during the first 90 days the insurance is in force and the insurance is canceled or terminated for reasons other than nonpayment of premium, at least 20 days' written notice of cancellation or termination accompanied by the reason therefor must be given unless there has been a material misstatement or misrepresentation or failure to comply with the underwriting requirements established by the insurer.
- 3. After the policy has been in effect for 90 days, the insurer may not cancel the policy unless there has been a material misstatement, a nonpayment of premium, a failure to comply with underwriting requirements established by the insurer within 90 days after the date of effectuation of coverage, or a substantial change in the risk covered by the policy or the cancellation is for all insureds under such policies for a class of insureds. This subparagraph does not apply to individually rated risks having a policy term of less than 90 days.
- 4. After a policy or contract has been in effect for 90 days, the insurer may not cancel or terminate the policy or contract based on credit information available in public records. The requirement for providing written notice by June 1 of any nonrenewal that would be effective between June 1 and November 30 does not apply to the following situations, but the insurer remains subject to the requirement to provide such notice at least 100 days before the effective date of nonrenewal:
- a. A policy that is nonrenewed due to a revision in the coverage for sinkhole losses and catastrophic ground cover

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1364 collapse pursuant to s. 627.706.

5.b. A policy that is nonrenewed by Citizens Property
Insurance Corporation, pursuant to s. 627.351(6), for a policy
that has been assumed by an authorized insurer offering
replacement coverage to the policyholder is exempt from the
notice requirements of paragraph (a) and this paragraph. In such
cases, the corporation must give the named insured written
notice of nonrenewal at least 45 days before the effective date
of the nonrenewal.

After the policy has been in effect for 90 days, the policy may not be canceled by the insurer unless there has been a material misstatement, a nonpayment of premium, a failure to comply with underwriting requirements established by the insurer within 90 days after the date of effectuation of coverage, or a substantial change in the risk covered by the policy or if the cancellation is for all insureds under such policies for a given class of insureds. This paragraph does not apply to individually rated risks having a policy term of less than 90 days.

6.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an insurer may cancel or nonrenew a property insurance policy after at least 45 days' notice if the office finds that the early cancellation of some or all of the insurer's policies is necessary to protect the best interests of the public or policyholders and the office approves the insurer's plan for early cancellation or nonrenewal of some or all of its policies. The office may base such finding upon the financial condition of the insurer, lack of adequate reinsurance coverage for hurricane risk, or other relevant factors. The office may condition its

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finding on the consent of the insurer to be placed under administrative supervision pursuant to s. 624.81 or to the appointment of a receiver under chapter 631.

7.6. A policy covering both a home and <u>a</u> motor vehicle may be nonrenewed for any reason applicable to <u>either</u> the property or motor vehicle insurance after providing 90 days' notice.

Section 35. Subsection (1) of section 627.4137, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.4137 Disclosure of certain information required.-

- (1) Each insurer that provides which does or may provide liability insurance coverage to pay all or a portion of a any claim that which might be made shall provide, within 30 days after of the written request of the claimant, provide a statement, under oath, of a corporate officer or the insurer's claims manager, or superintendent, or licensed company adjuster setting forth the following information with regard to each known policy of insurance, including excess or umbrella insurance:
 - (a) The name of the insurer.

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- (b) The name of each insured.
- (c) The limits of the liability coverage.
- (d) A statement of any policy or coverage defense $\underline{\text{that the}}$ which such insurer reasonably believes is available to $\underline{\text{the such}}$ insurer at the time of filing such statement.
 - (e) A copy of the policy.

1419 In addition, The insured, or her or his insurance agent, upon
1420 written request of the claimant or the claimant's attorney,
1421 shall <u>also</u> disclose the name and coverage of each known insurer

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1422	to the claimant and $\frac{1}{2}$ forward $\frac{1}{2}$ forward $\frac{1}{2}$ request for
1423	information as required by this subsection to all affected
1424	insurers. The insurer shall $\frac{1}{2}$ then supply the $\frac{1}{2}$ required information
1425	required in this subsection to the claimant within 30 days after
1426	of receipt of such request.
1427	Section 36. Subsection (1) of section 627.421, Florida
1428	Statutes, is amended to read:
1429	627.421 Delivery of policy.—
1430	(1) Subject to the insurer's requirement as to payment of
1431	premium, every policy shall be mailed, delivered, or
1432	electronically transmitted to the insured or to the person
1433	entitled thereto $\underline{\text{within}}$ not later than 60 days after the
1434	effectuation of coverage. Notwithstanding any other provision of
1435	law, an insurer may allow a policyholder of personal lines
1436	insurance to affirmatively elect delivery of the policy
1437	documents, including policies, endorsements, notices, or other
1438	documents, by electronic means in lieu of delivery by mail.
1439	Electronic transmission of a policy for commercial risks,
1440	including, but not limited to, workers' compensation and
1441	employers' liability, commercial automobile liability,
1442	commercial automobile physical damage, commercial lines
1443	residential property, commercial nonresidential property, farm
1444	owners' insurance, and the types of commercial lines risks set
1445	forth in s. 627.062(3)(d), $\underline{\text{constitute}}$ $\underline{\text{shall constitute}}$ delivery
1446	to the insured or to the person entitled to delivery, unless the
1447	insured or the person entitled to delivery communicates to the
1448	insurer in writing or electronically that he or she does not
1449	agree to delivery by electronic means. Electronic transmission
1450	$\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ include a notice to the insured or to the person

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597-02850A-14 20141260c1 entitled to delivery of a policy of his or her right to receive the policy via United States mail rather than via electronic transmission. A paper copy of the policy shall be provided to the insured or to the person entitled to delivery at his or her

Section 37. Subsection (2) of section 627.43141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.43141 Notice of change in policy terms.-

request.

(2) A renewal policy may contain a change in policy terms. If a renewal policy contains does contain such change, the insurer must give the named insured written notice of the change, which may must be enclosed along with the written notice of renewal premium required by ss. 627.4133 and 627.728 or be sent in a separate notice that complies with the nonrenewal mailing time requirement for that particular line of business. The insurer must also provide a sample copy of the notice to the insured's insurance agent before or at the same time that notice is given to the insured. Such notice shall be entitled "Notice of Change in Policy Terms."

Section 38. Section 627.4553, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

627.4553 Recommendations to surrender.—If an insurance agent recommends the surrender of an annuity or life insurance policy containing a cash value and is not recommending that the proceeds from the surrender be used to fund or purchase another annuity or life insurance policy, before execution of the surrender, the insurance agent, or the insurance company if no agent is involved, shall provide, on a form adopted by rule by the department, information concerning the annuity or policy to

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1480	be surrendered, including the amount of any surrender charge,
1481	the loss of any minimum interest rate guarantees, the amount of
1482	any tax consequences resulting from the surrender, the amount of
1483	any forfeited death benefit, and the value of any other
1484	investment performance guarantees being forfeited as a result of
1485	the surrender. This section also applies to a person performing
1486	insurance agent activities pursuant to an exemption from
1487	licensure under this part.
1488	Section 39. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section
1489	627.7015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1490	627.7015 Alternative procedure for resolution of disputed
1491	property insurance claims
1492	(4) The department shall adopt by rule a property insurance
1493	mediation program to be administered by the department or its
1494	designee. The department may also adopt special rules which are
1495	applicable in cases of an emergency within the state. The rules
1496	shall be modeled after practices and procedures set forth in
1497	mediation rules of procedure adopted by the Supreme Court. The
1498	rules <u>must</u> shall provide for:
1499	(b) Qualifications, denial of application, suspension,
1500	$\underline{\text{revocation of approval, and other penalties for}}$ of mediators as
1501	provided in s. 627.745 and in the Florida Rules $\underline{\text{for}}$ of Certified
1502	and <u>Court-Appointed</u> Court Appointed Mediators, and for such
1503	other individuals as are qualified by education, training, or
1504	experience as the department determines to be appropriate.
1505	Section 40. Section 627.70151, Florida Statutes, is created
1506	to read:
1507	627.70151 Appraisal; conflicts of interest.—An insurer that
1508	offers residential coverage, as defined in s. 627.4025, or a

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1509	policyholder that uses an appraisal clause in the property
1510	insurance contract to establish a process for estimating or
1511	evaluating the amount of the loss through the use of an
1512	impartial umpire may challenge the umpire's impartiality and
1513	disqualify the proposed umpire only if:
1514	(1) A familial relationship within the third degree exists
1515	between the umpire and a party or a representative of a party;
1516	(2) The umpire has previously represented a party or a
1517	representative of a party in a professional capacity in the same
1518	or a substantially related matter;
1519	(3) The umpire has represented another person in a
1520	professional capacity on the same or a substantially related
1521	matter, which includes the claim, same property, or an adjacent
1522	property and that other person's interests are materially
1523	adverse to the interests of any party; or
1524	(4) The umpire has worked as an employer or employee of a
1525	party within the preceding 5 years.
1526	Section 41. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section
1527	627.706, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1528	627.706 Sinkhole insurance; catastrophic ground cover
1529	collapse; definitions
1530	(2) As used in ss. 627.706-627.7074, and as used in
1531	connection with any policy providing coverage for a catastrophic
1532	ground cover collapse or for sinkhole losses, the term:
1533	(c) "Neutral evaluator" means a professional engineer or a
1534	professional geologist who has completed a course of study in
1535	alternative dispute resolution designed or approved by the
1536	department for use in the neutral evaluation $\operatorname{process}_{\underline{\iota}}$ and who is
1537	determined by the department to be fair and impartial, and who

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1538	is not otherwise ineligible for certification as provided in s.
1539	<u>627.7074</u> .
1540	Section 42. Subsections (3), (7), and (18) of section
1541	627.7074, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1542	627.7074 Alternative procedure for resolution of disputed
1543	sinkhole insurance claims.—
1544	(3) Following the receipt of the report $\underline{\text{required }}$
1545	under s. 627.7073 or the denial of a claim for a sinkhole loss,
1546	the insurer shall notify the policyholder of his or her right to
1547	participate in the neutral evaluation program under this section
1548	if coverage is available under the policy and the claim was
1549	submitted within the timeframe provided in s. 627.706(5).
1550	Neutral evaluation supersedes the alternative dispute resolution
1551	process under s. 627.7015 but does not invalidate the appraisal
1552	clause of the insurance policy. The insurer shall provide to the
1553	policyholder the consumer information pamphlet prepared by the
1554	department pursuant to subsection (1) electronically or by
1555	United States mail.
1556	(7) Upon receipt of a request for neutral evaluation, the
1557	department shall provide the parties a list of certified neutral
1558	evaluators. The department shall allow the parties to submit
1559	requests $\underline{\text{for disqualifying}}$ to $\underline{\text{disqualify}}$ evaluators on the list
1560	for cause.
1561	(a) The department shall disqualify neutral evaluators for
1562	cause based only on any of the following grounds:
1563	1. A familial relationship exists between the neutral
1564	evaluator and either party or a representative of either party
1565	within the third degree.
1566	2. The proposed neutral evaluator has, in a professional

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- 3. The proposed neutral evaluator has, in a professional capacity, represented another person in the same or a substantially related matter and that person's interests are materially adverse to the interests of the parties. The term "substantially related matter" means participation by the neutral evaluator on the same claim, property, or adjacent property.
- 4. The proposed neutral evaluator has, within the preceding 5 years, worked as an employer or employee of \underline{a} any party to the case.
- (b) The department shall deny an application, or suspend or revoke the certification, of a neutral evaluator to serve in the neutral evaluator capacity if the department finds that one or more of the following grounds exist:
- 1. Lack of one or more of the qualifications for certification specified in this section.
- 2. Material misstatement, misrepresentation, or fraud in obtaining or attempting to obtain the certification.
- $\underline{\mbox{3. Demonstrated lack of fitness or trustworthiness to act}}$ as a neutral evaluator.
- 4. Fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of an evaluation or in the conduct of business in the financial services industry.
- 5. Violation of any provision of this code or of a lawful order or rule of the department or aiding, instructing, or encouraging another party to commit such violation.

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597-02850A-14 20141260c1 1596 (c) (b) The parties shall appoint a neutral evaluator from 1597 the department list and promptly inform the department. If the 1598 parties cannot agree to a neutral evaluator within 14 business 1599 days, the department shall appoint a neutral evaluator from the list of certified neutral evaluators. The department shall allow 1600 1601 each party to disqualify two neutral evaluators without cause. 1602 Upon selection or appointment, the department shall promptly 1603 refer the request to the neutral evaluator. 1604 (d) (c) Within 14 business days after the referral, the 1605 neutral evaluator shall notify the policyholder and the insurer 1606 of the date, time, and place of the neutral evaluation conference. The conference may be held by telephone, if feasible 1607 1608 and desirable. The neutral evaluator shall make reasonable 1609 efforts to hold the conference within 90 days after the receipt 1610 of the request by the department. Failure of the neutral 1611 evaluator to hold the conference within 90 days does not 1612 invalidate either party's right to neutral evaluation or to a 1613 neutral evaluation conference held outside this timeframe. 1614 (18) The department shall adopt rules of procedure for the 1615 neutral evaluation process and for certifying, denying or 1616 suspending the certification of, and revoking certification as, 1617 a neutral evaluator. 1618 Section 43. Subsection (8) of section 627.711, Florida 1619 Statutes, is amended to read: 1620 627.711 Notice of premium discounts for hurricane loss 1621 mitigation; uniform mitigation verification inspection form .-1622 (8) At its expense, the insurer may require that a uniform 1623 mitigation verification form provided by a policyholder, a

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policyholder's agent, or an authorized mitigation inspector or

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597-02850A-14 20141260c1 1625 inspection company be independently verified by an inspector, an 1626 inspection company, or an independent third-party quality 1627 assurance provider that which possesses a quality assurance 1628 program before accepting the uniform mitigation verification form as valid. The insurer may exempt from additional 1629 1630 independent verification any uniform mitigation verification 1631 form provided by a policyholder, a policyholder's agent, an 1632 authorized mitigation inspector, or an inspection company that 1633 possesses a quality assurance program that meets the standards 1634 established by the insurer. A uniform mitigation verification 1635 form provided by a policyholder, a policyholder's agent, an 1636 authorized mitigation inspector, or an inspection company to 1637 Citizens Property Insurance Corporation is not subject to 1638 additional verification, and the property is not subject to 1639 reinspection by the corporation, absent material changes to the 1640 structure for the term stated on the form if the form signed by 1641 a qualified inspector was submitted to, reviewed, and verified 1642 by a quality assurance program approved by the corporation 1643 before submission to the corporation. 1644 Section 44. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 1645

627.7283, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.7283 Cancellation; return of premium.-

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(1) If the insured cancels a policy of motor vehicle insurance, the insurer must mail or electronically transfer the unearned portion of any premium paid within 30 days after the effective date of the policy cancellation or receipt of notice or request for cancellation, whichever is later. This requirement applies to a cancellation initiated by an insured for any reason.

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597-02850A-14 20141260c1 1654 (2) If an insurer cancels a policy of motor vehicle 1655 insurance, the insurer must mail or electronically transfer the 1656 unearned premium portion of any premium within 15 days after the 1657 effective date of the policy cancellation. 1658 (3) If the unearned premium is not mailed or electronically 1659 transferred within the applicable period, the insurer must pay 1660 to the insured 8 percent interest on the amount due. If the 1661 unearned premium is not mailed or electronically transferred

bring an action against the insurer pursuant to s. 624.155. Section 45. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 627.736, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

within 45 days after the applicable period, the insured may

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627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits; exclusions; priority; claims .-

- (5) CHARGES FOR TREATMENT OF INJURED PERSONS.-
- (a) A physician, hospital, clinic, or other person or institution lawfully rendering treatment to an injured person for a bodily injury covered by personal injury protection insurance may charge the insurer and injured party only a reasonable amount pursuant to this section for the services and supplies rendered, and the insurer providing such coverage may directly pay for such charges directly to the such person or institution lawfully rendering such treatment if the insured receiving such treatment or his or her quardian has countersigned the properly completed invoice, bill, or claim form approved by the office upon which such charges are to be paid for as having actually been rendered, to the best knowledge of the insured or his or her guardian. However, such a charge may not exceed the amount the person or institution customarily

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charges for like services or supplies. In determining whether a charge for a particular service, treatment, or otherwise is reasonable, consideration may be given to evidence of usual and customary charges and payments accepted by the provider involved in the dispute, reimbursement levels in the community and various federal and state medical fee schedules applicable to motor vehicle and other insurance coverages, and other information relevant to the reasonableness of the reimbursement for the service, treatment, or supply.

- 1. The insurer may limit reimbursement to 80 percent of the following schedule of maximum charges:
- a. For emergency transport and treatment by providers licensed under chapter 401, 200 percent of Medicare.
- b. For emergency services and care provided by a hospital licensed under chapter 395, 75 percent of the hospital's usual and customary charges.
- c. For emergency services and care as defined by s. 395.002 provided in a facility licensed under chapter 395 rendered by a physician or dentist, and related hospital inpatient services rendered by a physician or dentist, the usual and customary charges in the community.
- d. For hospital inpatient services, other than emergency services and care, 200 percent of the Medicare Part A prospective payment applicable to the specific hospital providing the inpatient services.
- e. For hospital outpatient services, other than emergency services and care, 200 percent of the Medicare Part A Ambulatory Payment Classification for the specific hospital providing the outpatient services.

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f. For all other medical services, supplies, and care, 200
percent of the allowable amount under:

(I) The participating physicians fee schedule of Medicare
Part B, except as provided in sub-sub-subparagraphs (II) and
(III).

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(II) Medicare Part B, in the case of services, supplies, and care provided by ambulatory surgical centers and clinical laboratories.

(III) The Durable Medical Equipment Prosthetics/Orthotics and Supplies fee schedule of Medicare Part B, in the case of durable medical equipment.

However, if such services, supplies, or care is not reimbursable under Medicare Part B, as provided in this sub-subparagraph, the insurer may limit reimbursement to 80 percent of the maximum reimbursable allowance under workers' compensation, as determined under s. 440.13 and rules adopted thereunder which are in effect at the time such services, supplies, or care is provided. Services, supplies, or care that is not reimbursable under Medicare or workers' compensation is not required to be reimbursed by the insurer.

2. For purposes of subparagraph 1., the applicable fee schedule or payment limitation under Medicare is the fee schedule or payment limitation in effect on March 1 of the year in which the services, supplies, or care is rendered and for the area in which such services, supplies, or care is rendered, and the applicable fee schedule or payment limitation applies from
March 1 until the last day of February throughout the remainder of the following that year, notwithstanding any subsequent

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change made to the fee schedule or payment limitation, except that it may not be less than the allowable amount under the applicable schedule of Medicare Part B for 2007 for medical services, supplies, and care subject to Medicare Part B.

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- 3. Subparagraph 1. does not allow the insurer to apply a any limitation on the number of treatments or other utilization limits that apply under Medicare or workers' compensation. An insurer that applies the allowable payment limitations of subparagraph 1. must reimburse a provider who lawfully provided care or treatment under the scope of his or her license, regardless of whether such provider is entitled to reimbursement under Medicare due to restrictions or limitations on the types or discipline of health care providers who may be reimbursed for particular procedures or procedure codes. However, subparagraph 1. does not prohibit an insurer from using the Medicare coding policies and payment methodologies of the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, including applicable modifiers, to determine the appropriate amount of reimbursement for medical services, supplies, or care if the coding policy or payment methodology does not constitute a utilization limit.
- 4. If an insurer limits payment as authorized by subparagraph 1., the person providing such services, supplies, or care may not bill or attempt to collect from the insured any amount in excess of such limits, except for amounts that are not covered by the insured's personal injury protection coverage due to the coinsurance amount or maximum policy limits.
- 5. Effective July 1, 2012, An insurer may limit payment as authorized by this paragraph only if the insurance policy includes a notice at the time of issuance or renewal that the

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1770	insurer may limit payment pursuant to the schedule of charges
1771	specified in this paragraph. A policy form approved by the
1772	office satisfies this requirement. If a provider submits a
1773	charge for an amount less than the amount allowed under
1774	subparagraph 1., the insurer may pay the amount of the charge
1775	submitted.
1776	Section 46. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of
1777	subsection (2) of section 627.744, Florida Statutes, are amended
1778	to read:
1779	627.744 Required preinsurance inspection of private
1780	passenger motor vehicles
1781	(1) A private passenger motor vehicle insurance policy
1782	providing physical damage coverage, including collision or
1783	comprehensive coverage, may not be issued in this state unless
1784	the insurer has inspected the motor vehicle in accordance with
1785	this section. Physical damage coverage on a motor vehicle may
1786	not be suspended during the term of the policy due to the
1787	applicant's failure to provide required documents. However,
1788	payment of a claim may be conditioned upon the insurer's receipt
1789	of the required documents, and physical damage loss occurring
1790	after the effective date of coverage is not payable until the
1791	documents are provided to the insurer.
1792	(2) This section does not apply:
1793	(a) To a policy for a policyholder who has been insured for
1794	2 years or longer, without interruption, under a private
1795	passenger motor vehicle policy $\underline{\text{that}}$ which provides physical
1796	damage coverage $\underline{\text{for any vehicle}_{7}}$ if the agent of the insurer
1797	verifies the previous coverage.
1798	(b) To a new, unused motor vehicle purchased or leased from

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1799	a licensed motor vehicle dealer or leasing company, if the
1800	insurer is provided with:
1801	1. A bill of sale, or buyer's order, or lease agreement
1802	$\underline{\text{that}}$ which contains a full description of the motor vehicle,
1803	including all options and accessories; or
1804	2. A copy of the title or registration that which
1805	establishes transfer of ownership from the dealer or leasing
1806	company to the customer and a copy of the window sticker or the
1807	dealer invoice showing the itemized options and equipment and
1808	the total retail price of the vehicle.
1809	
1810	For the purposes of this paragraph, the physical damage coverage
1811	on the motor vehicle may not be suspended during the term of the
1812	policy due to the applicant's failure to provide the required
1813	documents. However, payment of a claim is conditioned upon the
1814	receipt by the insurer of the required documents, and no
1815	physical damage loss occurring after the effective date of the
1816	coverage is payable until the documents are provided to the
1817	insurer.
1818	Section 47. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section
1819	627.745, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (4)
1820	and (5) of that section are redesignated as subsections (5) and
1821	(6), respectively, and a new subsection (4) is added to that
1822	section, to read:
1823	627.745 Mediation of claims.—
1824	(3)
1825	(b) To qualify for approval as a mediator, an individual a
1826	person must meet one of the following qualifications:
1827	1. Possess an active certification as a Florida Supreme

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1828	Court certified circuit court mediator. A circuit court mediator
1829	whose certification is in a lapsed, suspended, or decertified
1830	status is not eligible to participate in the program $\frac{1}{2}$
1831	or doctorate degree in psychology, counseling, business,
1832	accounting, or economics, be a member of The Florida Bar, be
1833	licensed as a certified public accountant, or demonstrate that
1834	the applicant for approval has been actively engaged as a
1835	qualified mediator for at least 4 years prior to July 1, 1990.
1836	2. Be an approved department mediator as of July 1, 2014,
1837	and have conducted at least one mediation on behalf of the
1838	$\underline{\text{department}}$ within $\underline{\text{the}}$ 4 years $\underline{\text{immediately}}$ preceding $\underline{\text{that}}$ $\underline{\text{the}}$
1839	date the application for approval is filed with the department,
1840	have completed a minimum of a 40-hour training program approved
1841	by the department and successfully passed a final examination
1842	included in the training program and approved by the department.
1843	The training program shall include and address all of the
1844	following:
1845	a. Mediation theory.
1846	b. Mediation process and techniques.
1847	c. Standards of conduct for mediators.
1848	d. Conflict management and intervention skills.
1849	e. Insurance nomenclature.
1850	(4) The department shall deny an application, or suspend or
1851	revoke its approval of a mediator or certification of a neutral
1852	evaluator to serve in such capacity, if the department finds
1853	that any of the following grounds exist:
1854	(a) Lack of one or more of the qualifications for approval
1855	or certification specified in this section.
1856	(b) Material misstatement, misrepresentation, or fraud in

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1857	obtaining, or attempting to obtain, the approval or
1858	certification.
1859	(c) Demonstrated lack of fitness or trustworthiness to act
1860	as a mediator or neutral evaluator.
1861	(d) Fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of
1862	mediation or neutral evaluation or in the conduct of business in
1863	the financial services industry.
1864	(e) Violation of any provision of this code or of a lawful
1865	order or rule of the department, violation of the Florida Rules
1866	of Certified and Court Appointed Mediators, or aiding,
1867	instructing, or encouraging another party in committing such a
1868	violation.
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1870	The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.
1871	Section 48. Subsection (8) of section 627.782, Florida
1872	Statutes, is amended to read:
1873	627.782 Adoption of rates
1874	(8) Each title insurance agency and insurer licensed to do
1875	business in this state and each insurer's direct or retail
1876	business in this state shall maintain and submit information,
1877	including revenue, loss, and expense data, as the office
1878	determines necessary to assist in the analysis of title
1879	insurance premium rates, title search costs, and the condition
1880	of the title insurance industry in this state. This information
1881	must be transmitted to the office annually by $\underline{\text{May}}$ $\underline{\text{March}}$ 31 of
1882	the year after the reporting year. The commission shall adopt
1883	rules regarding the collection and analysis of the data from the
1884	title insurance industry.
1885	Section 49. Subsections (1), (3), (10), and (12) of section

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1886	628.461, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1887	628.461 Acquisition of controlling stock
1888	(1) A person may not, individually or in conjunction with
1889	$\underline{\text{an}}$ amy affiliated person of such person, acquire directly or
1890	indirectly, conclude a tender offer or exchange offer for, enter
1891	into any agreement to exchange securities for, or otherwise
1892	finally acquire $\underline{10}$ 5 percent or more of the outstanding voting
1893	securities of a domestic stock insurer or of a controlling
1894	company $_{\mathcal{T}}$ unless:
1895	(a) The person or affiliated person has filed with the
1896	office and sent to the insurer and controlling company a letter
1897	of notification regarding the transaction or proposed
1898	transaction within no later than 5 days after any form of tender
1899	offer or exchange offer is proposed, or within no later than 5
1900	days after the acquisition of the securities if no tender offer
1901	or exchange offer is involved. The notification must be provided
1902	on forms prescribed by the commission containing information
1903	determined necessary to understand the transaction and identify
1904	all purchasers and owners involved;
1905	(b) The person or affiliated person has filed with the
1906	office a statement as specified in subsection (3). The statement
1907	must be completed and filed within 30 days after:
1908	 Any definitive acquisition agreement is entered;
1909	2. Any form of tender offer or exchange offer is proposed;
1910	or
1911	3. The acquisition of the securities, if no definitive
1912	acquisition agreement, tender offer, or exchange offer is
1913	involved; and
1914	(c) The office has approved the tender or exchange offer,

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or acquisition if no tender offer or exchange offer is involved, and approval is in effect.

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In lieu of a filing as required under this subsection, a party acquiring less than 10 percent of the outstanding voting securities of an insurer may file a disclaimer of affiliation and control. The disclaimer shall fully disclose all material relationships and basis for affiliation between the person and the insurer as well as the basis for disclaiming the affiliation and control. After a disclaimer has been filed, the insurer shall be relieved of any duty to register or report under this section which may arise out of the insurer's relationship with the person unless and until the office disallows the disclaimer. The office shall disallow a disclaimer only after furnishing all parties in interest with notice and opportunity to be heard and after making specific findings of fact to support the disallowance. A filing as required under this subsection must be made as to any acquisition that equals or exceeds 10 percent of the outstanding voting securities.

- (3) The statement to be filed with the office <u>under</u> <u>subsection (1)</u> and furnished to the insurer and controlling company <u>must shall</u> contain the following information and any additional information as the office deems necessary to determine the character, experience, ability, and other qualifications of the person or affiliated person of such person for the protection of the policyholders and shareholders of the insurer and the public:
- (a) The identity of, and the background information specified in subsection (4) on, each natural person by whom, or

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1944	on whose behalf, the acquisition is to be made; and, if the
1945	acquisition is to be made by, or on behalf of, a corporation,
1946	association, or trust, as to the corporation, association, or
1947	trust and as to any person who controls either directly or
1948	indirectly controls the corporation, association, or trust, the
1949	identity of, and the background information specified in
1950	subsection (4) on, each director, officer, trustee, or other
1951	natural person performing duties similar to those of a director,
1952	officer, or trustee for the corporation, association, or trust;
1953	(b) The source and amount of the funds or other
1954	consideration used, or to be used, in making the acquisition;
1955	(c) Any plans or proposals $\underline{\text{that}}$ which such persons may have
1956	made to liquidate such insurer, to sell any of its assets or
1957	merge or consolidate it with any person, or to make any other
1958	major change in its business or corporate structure or
1959	management; and any plans or proposals that which such persons

may have made to liquidate any controlling company of such

with any person, or to make any other major change in its

business or corporate structure or management;

insurer, to sell any of its assets or merge or consolidate it

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- (d) The number of shares or other securities which the person or affiliated person of such person proposes to acquire, the terms of the proposed acquisition, and the manner in which the securities are to be acquired; and
- (e) Information as to any contract, arrangement, or understanding with any party with respect to any of the securities of the insurer or controlling company, including, but not limited to, information relating to the transfer of any of the securities, option arrangements, puts or calls, or the

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giving or withholding of proxies, which information names the party with whom the contract, arrangement, or understanding has been entered into and gives the details thereof.

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(10) Upon notification to the office by the domestic stock insurer or a controlling company that any person or any affiliated person of such person has acquired 10 5 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of the domestic stock insurer or controlling company without complying with the provisions of this section, the office shall order that the person and any affiliated person of such person cease acquisition of any further securities of the domestic stock insurer or controlling company; however, the person or any affiliated person of such person may request a proceeding, which proceeding shall be convened within 7 days after the rendering of the order for the sole purpose of determining whether the person, individually or in connection with an any affiliated person of such person, has acquired 10 5 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of a domestic stock insurer or controlling company. Upon the failure of the person or affiliated person to request a hearing within 7 days, or upon a determination at a hearing convened pursuant to this subsection that the person or affiliated person has acquired voting securities of a domestic stock insurer or controlling company in violation of this section, the office may order the person and affiliated person to divest themselves of any voting securities so acquired.

(12) (a) A presumption of control may be rebutted by filing a disclaimer of control. A person may file a disclaimer of control with the office. The disclaimer must fully disclose all

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2002	material relationships and bases for affiliation between the
2003	person and the insurer as well as the basis for disclaiming the
2004	affiliation. The disclaimer of control shall be filed on a form
2005	prescribed by the office, or a person or acquiring party may
2006	file with the office a copy of a Schedule 13G on file with the
2007	Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Rule 13d-1(b) or
2008	Rule 13d-1(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as
2009	amended. After a disclaimer is filed, the insurer is relieved of
2010	any duty to register or report under this section which may
2011	arise out of the insurer's relationship with the person, unless
2012	the office disallows the disclaimer. For the purpose of this
2013	section, the term "affiliated person" of another person means:
2014	1. The spouse of such other person;
2015	2. The parents of such other person and their lineal
2016	descendants and the parents of such other person's spouse and
2017	their lineal descendants;
2018	3. Any person who directly or indirectly owns or controls,
2019	or holds with power to vote, 5 percent or more of the
2020	outstanding voting securities of such other person;
2021	4. Any person 5 percent or more of the outstanding voting
2022	securities of which are directly or indirectly owned or
2023	controlled, or held with power to vote, by such other person;
2024	5. Any person or group of persons who directly or
2025	indirectly control, are controlled by, or are under common
2026	control with such other person;
2027	6. Any officer, director, partner, copartner, or employee
2028	of such other person;
2029	7. If such other person is an investment company, any
2030	investment adviser of such company or any member of an advisory

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board of such company;

8. If such other person is an unincorporated investment company not having a board of directors, the depositor of such company; or

9. Any person who has entered into an agreement, written or unwritten, to act in concert with such other person in acquiring or limiting the disposition of securities of a domestic stock insurer or controlling company.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the term "controlling company" means any corporation, trust, or association owning, directly or indirectly, 25 percent or more of the voting securities of one or more domestic stock insurance companies.

Section 50. Subsection (11) of section 631.717, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

631.717 Powers and duties of the association.-

(11) The association <u>is</u> shall not be liable for any civil action under s. 624.155 arising from any acts alleged to have been committed by a member insurer <u>before</u> prior to its liquidation. This subsection does not affect the association's obligation to pay valid insurance policy or contract claims if warranted after its independent de novo review of the policies, contracts, and claims presented to it, whether domestic or foreign, after a Florida domestic rehabilitation or a liquidation.

Section 51. Section 631.737, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

631.737 Rescission and review generally.—The association shall review claims and matters regarding covered policies based upon the record available to it on and after the date of

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2060	liquidation. Notwithstanding any other provision of this part,
2061	$\underline{\text{in order}}$ to allow for orderly claims administration by the
2062	association, entry of a liquidation order by a court of
2063	competent jurisdiction $\underline{\text{tolls}}$ $\underline{\text{shall be deemed to toll}}$ for 1 year
2064	any rescission or noncontestable period allowed by the contract,
2065	the policy, or by law. The association's obligation is to pay
2066	any valid insurance policy or contract claims, if warranted,
2067	after its independent de novo review of the policies, contracts,
2068	and claims presented to it, whether domestic or foreign, after a
2069	rehabilitation or a liquidation.
2070	Section 52. Subsections (6) and (7) of section 634.406,
2071	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
2072	634.406 Financial requirements.—
2073	(6) An association $\underline{\text{that}}$ which holds a license under this
2074	part and which does not hold any other license under this
2075	<pre>chapter may allow its premiums for service warranties written</pre>
2076	$\underline{\text{under this part}}$ to exceed the ratio to net assets limitations of
2077	this section if the association meets all of the following
2078	<pre>conditions:</pre>
2079	(a) Maintains net assets of at least \$750,000.
2080	(b) $\underline{\text{Uses}}$ $\underline{\text{Utilizes}}$ a contractual liability insurance policy
2081	approved by the office $\underline{\text{that:}}$ which
2082	$\underline{\textbf{1.}}$ Reimburses the service warranty association for 100
2083	percent of its claims liability $\underline{\text{and is issued by an insurer that}}$
2084	maintains a policyholder surplus of at least \$100 million; or
2085	2. Complies with subsection (3) and is issued by an insurer
2086	that maintains a policyholder surplus of at least \$200 million.
2087	(c) The insurer issuing the contractual liability insurance
2088	policy:

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1. Maintains a policyholder surplus of at least \$100 million.

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1.2. Is rated "A" or higher by A.M. Best Company or an equivalent rating by another national rating service acceptable to the office.

3. Is in no way affiliated with the warranty association.

2.4. In conjunction with the warranty association's filing of the quarterly and annual reports, provides, on a form prescribed by the commission, a statement certifying the gross written premiums in force reported by the warranty association and a statement that all of the warranty association's gross written premium in force is covered under the contractual liability policy, regardless of whether or not it has been reported.

(7) A contractual liability policy must insure 100 percent of an association's claims exposure under all of the association's service warranty contracts, wherever written, unless all of the following are satisfied:

(a) The contractual liability policy contains a clause that specifically names the service warranty contract holders as sole beneficiaries of the contractual liability policy and claims are paid directly to the person making a claim under the contract;

(b) The contractual liability policy meets all other requirements of this part, including subsection (3) of this section, which are not inconsistent with this subsection;

(c) The association has been in existence for at least 5 years or the association is a wholly owned subsidiary of a corporation that has been in existence and has been licensed as a service warranty association in the state for at least 5

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597-02850A-14 20141260c1 2118 vears, and: 2119 1. Is listed and traded on a recognized stock exchange; is 2120 listed in NASDAO (National Association of Security Dealers 2121 Automated Quotation system) and publicly traded in the over-thecounter securities market; is required to file either of Form 2122 10-K, Form 100, or Form 20-G with the United States Securities 2123 2124 and Exchange Commission; or has American Depository Receipts 2125 listed on a recognized stock exchange and publicly traded or is the wholly owned subsidiary of a corporation that is listed and 2126 2127 traded on a recognized stock exchange; is listed in NASDAQ 2128 (National Association of Security Dealers Automated Quotation 2129 system) and publicly traded in the over the counter securities market; is required to file Form 10 K, Form 100, or Form 20 G 2130 2131 with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission; or 2132 has American Depository Receipts listed on a recognized stock 2133 exchange and is publicly traded; 2. Maintains outstanding debt obligations, if any, rated in 2134 the top four rating categories by a recognized rating service; 2135 2136 3. Has and maintains at all times a minimum net worth of 2137 not less than \$10 million as evidenced by audited financial statements prepared by an independent certified public 2138 accountant in accordance with generally accepted accounting 2139 2140 principles and submitted to the office annually; and 4. Is authorized to do business in this state; and 2141 (d) The insurer issuing the contractual liability policy: 2142 2143 1. Maintains and has maintained for the preceding 5 years, 2144 policyholder surplus of at least \$100 million and is rated "A" 2145 or higher by A.M. Best Company or has an equivalent rating by

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another rating company acceptable to the office;

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2147	2. Holds a certificate of authority to do business in this
2148	state and is approved to write this type of coverage; and
2149	3. Acknowledges to the office quarterly that it insures all
2150	of the association's claims exposure under contracts delivered
2151	in this state.
2152	
2153	If all the preceding conditions are satisfied, then the scope of
2154	coverage under a contractual liability policy shall not be
2155	required to exceed an association's claims exposure under
2156	service warranty contracts delivered in this state.
2157	Section 53. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
2158	act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

597-02850A-14

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

	1 ' 1	
Me	eeting Date	
Topic	NSUVANCE	Bill Number 1760
Name _	Monre Stevens	(if applicable) Amendment Barcode
Job Title	DERity Chief of Staff	(if applicable)
Address	200 E. GAINZS ST	Phone113-5005
	Street TALLY FL 32301	E-mail monte. Stevens & Flair-on
	City State Zip	
Speakin	ng: For Against Information	
Rep	resenting 0172	
Appeari	ng at request of Chair: Yes No Lob	byist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

4-9-14

APPEARANCE RECORD

Heeting Date

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Topic					Bill Numb	er <u> 2 </u>	(:f l: LI_a)
Name	Mark		••••		Amendme	ent Barcode <u>5</u> \$	(if applicable) 2 7 9 L (if applicable)
Address _	99 Jer			Sura 203	Phone	631-255-3	5375
	Jericuo		NY . State	11753 Zip	E-mail	NARK. MEDAWA MUBICE	VE. Com
Speaking:	For	Against	Infor	mation		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Repres	senting						
Appearing	at request of Cha	nir: Yes	No	Lobbyis	t registered	with Legislature:	Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	
Topic Robasphix Rati	Bill Number 1200 (if applicable)
Name Ashly Mayer	Amendment Barcode <u>3 (4 0 68 ()</u>
Job Title bold of	(if applicable)
Address TOI E. Collys Av	Phone 222.9075
Street Allahaed TZ City State Zip	E-mail a Mayer Departust
Speaking:	
Representing AMERICan ANURAN	a Assoc
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	obbyist registered with Legislature: Ves No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may no	of permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this
without to a contact tradition to encourage public teetiment, time may m	of portant an portant of the operation as mean a at the

meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

S-001 (10/20/11)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	
Topic	Bill Number <u>SB / & & O</u> (if applicable)
Name Gerald Wester	Amendment Barcode 545(if applicable)
Job Title	
Address Street College & Street	Phone&\$504457854
	E-mail
City State Zip	
Speaking: Against Information	
Representing Zunick factoring	
	oyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not pe	ermit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this

meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	
Topic	Bill Number / 260 (if applicable)
Name Chris Carmody	Amendment Barcode 670382
Job Title A Horney	SA for 589854 (if applicable)
	Phone 407-843-8880
Street W/4n 26 EL 32801	E-mail Chris. Carmody @ gray-rabinson
City State Zip	Com
Speaking: Against Information	
Representing Non Profit Thomance Ser	vices
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist	registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

4/9/14

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Through g Duic	****
Topic SELF-INSYRANCE FUNDS	Bill Number <u>CS/SB 1260</u> (if applicable)
Name LARRY WILLIAMS	Amendment Barcode 670382
Job Title ATTORNEY	(3 akt)
Address 215 SOUTH MODRIE ST. SYITE 601	Phone (850)521-1980
TAUAHASSEE FC 32361 City State Zip	
Speaking: Against Information	
Representing FLORIDA GOODWILL ASSOCIATION	5~
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist	t registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this

meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	
Topic	Bill Number 58 1260 (if applicable)
Name Logan McFaddin	Amendment Barcode
Job Title Director, Legislative Affairs	(if applicable)
Address 400 N Monroe St	Phone 413-2683

Zip

Speaking: Against Information

Representing <u>CFO'S</u> Office

11 [11 [11 [

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes W

Lobbyist registered with Legislature:

Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Meeting Date	
Bill Number SB 1260 (if applicable)	
Amendment Barcode	
-	
Phone	
E-mail Pearce a faia. con	
of Insurance Agents	
st registered with Legislature: Yes No	

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number Name **Amendment Barcode** (if applicable) Job Title Phone Street E-mail Against Information Speaking: Representing Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes Appearing at request of Chair:

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	•
Topic Name DONOVAN BROWN	Bill Number 260 (if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Address ZIS S. MON POR ST Street TALLAHASSER FL 32301 City State Zip	Phone
Speaking:	

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Profession	al Staff conducting the meeting)
4/9/14 Public Sevent F.S. 838.014	
Lovet Falsified Public Road Fa	S 839.13()(A)
Topic Attorn Florida Statutes with mount Turpited	Bill Number Not Assigned
	Amendment Barcode
Job Title Property Appraiser	(y approacto)
Address 2165 6 xeen back Circle Su.t=#5-303	Phone 129-163-5413
Street Oples FL State Zip	E-mail Yicklussy@ydw.com
Speaking: Against Information	
Representing Solf to Eutore Existing Low	,
	t registered with Legislature: 🔲 Yes 💢 No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as may	

S-001 (10/20/11)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.



The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

То:	Senator Alan Hays, Chair Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government	
Subject:	Committee Agenda Request	
Date:	March 21, 2014	
I respectfully	request that Senate Bill #1260, relating to Insurance, be placed on the:	
	committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.	
\boxtimes	next committee agenda.	
	•	
	Constant Inff Duon dos	
	Senator Jeff Brandes Florida Senate, District 22	

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: EL 110 Case: Type: Caption: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government Judge:

Started: 4/9/2014 1:05:38 PM

Ends: 4/9/2014 2:04:47 PM Length: 00:59:10

Am. 955004

1:25:35 PM

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1:05:40 PM
               Sen. Hays (Chair)
1:07:26 PM
               TAB 1- SB 1260, Insurance
1:07:32 PM
               Sen. Brandes
1:12:33 PM
               Sen. Hays
               Sen. Joyner
1:13:00 PM
1:13:19 PM
               Sen. Brandes
               Sen. Detert
1:13:44 PM
               Sen. Brandes
1:13:55 PM
               Sen. Detert
1:14:06 PM
1:14:28 PM
               Sen. Brandes
1:15:27 PM
               Sen. Detert
               Sen. Brandes
1:15:41 PM
               Sen. Detert
1:15:49 PM
1:15:53 PM
               Sen. Brandes
1:16:05 PM
               Sen. Hays
               Am. 500632
1:16:07 PM
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               Sen. Brandes
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               Sen. Hays
1:16:37 PM
               Am. 582796
               Sen. Brandes
1:16:45 PM
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               Sen. Hays
               Sen. Latvala
1:17:06 PM
               Sen. Brandes
1:17:23 PM
               Sen. Latvala
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               Sen. Brandes
1:18:03 PM
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               Sen. Joyner
1:18:51 PM
               Sen. Brandes
1:19:10 PM
               Sen. Joyner
1:19:40 PM
               Sen. Hays
               Sen. Joyner
1:19:47 PM
1:20:01 PM
               Sen. Soto
1:20:14 PM
               Sen. Brandes
1:20:21 PM
               Sen. Soto
               Monty Stevens, Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of Insurance Regulation
1:20:36 PM
               Sen. Soto
1:21:12 PM
1:21:27 PM
               M. Stevens
1:21:33 PM
               Mark Medawar, Director of Government Affairs (waives in support)
1:21:56 PM
               Am. 560680
1:22:03 PM
               Sen. Brandes
1:22:50 PM
               Sen. Hays
               Sen. Thompson
1:22:56 PM
               Sen. Brandes
1:23:22 PM
1:23:44 PM
               Sen. Detert
1:23:57 PM
               Sen. Brandes
1:24:12 PM
               Sen. Detert
1:24:16 PM
               Sen. Brandes
1:24:24 PM
               Sen. Latvala
1:25:04 PM
               Sen. Brandes
1:25:08 PM
               Sen. Hays
               Ashley Mayer, Lobbyist, American Insurance Association (waives in support)
1:25:15 PM
1:25:21 PM
               Gerald Wester, Zurich Insurance Company (waives in support)
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1:25:49 PM
               Sen. Brandes
               Sen. Thompson
1:26:02 PM
1:26:06 PM
               Am. 589854
1:26:14 PM
               Sen. Hays
               Sen. Thompson (Vice Chair)
1:26:41 PM
1:26:51 PM
               Am. 670382
1:27:02 PM
               Sen. Latvala
1:27:42 PM
               Sen. Hays
               Chris Carmody, Attorney, Non Profit Insurance Services
1:28:03 PM
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               M. Stevens
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               Sen. Latvala
               M. Stevens
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               Sen. Latvala
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               Sen. Detert
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               Sen. Hays
1:42:40 PM
               C. Carmody
               Sen. Detert
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               C. Carmody
1:44:38 PM
               Larry Williams, Attorney, Florida Goodwill Association
1:44:55 PM
1:45:51 PM
               Sen. Thompson
1:46:03 PM
               C. Carmody
1:46:42 PM
               Logan McFadden, Director, Legislative Affairs, Chief Financial Officer's Office (waives in support)
1:46:50 PM
               Laura Pearce, General Counsel, Florida Association of Insurance Agents (waives in support)
1:46:56 PM
               Mark Delegal, State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance
               Donovan Brown, Property Casualty Insurers Association of America (waives in support)
1:47:13 PM
1:47:18 PM
               Rick Lussy, Property Appraiser (waives in support)
1:47:44 PM
               Sen. Joyner
1:49:07 PM
               Sen. Brades
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               Sen. Joyner
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               Sen. Brandes
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               Sen. Joyner
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               M. Delegal
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               Sen. Joyner
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               M. Delegal
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               Sen. Joyner
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2:00:49 PM	M. Stevens
2:01:16 PM	Sen. Hays
2:01:23 PM	Sen. Joyner
2:01:47 PM	Sen. Brandes
2:02:20 PM	Sen. Joyner
2:02:31 PM	Sen. Brandes
2:02:36 PM	Sen. Joyner
2:02:53 PM	Sen. Brandes
2:02:58 PM	Sen. Hays
2:03:50 PM	Sen. Joyner
2:03:57 PM	Sen. Hays