Tab 1	SB 430 by Bean (CO-INTRODUCERS) Flores; (Identical to H 00577) Discount Plan Organizations									
144836	D	S		RCS	BI,	Bean	Delete everything after	03/06	06:15	PM
Tab 2	SB 4	54 by	Bra	ndes ; (Sim	ilar to H (00359) Regulatio	n of Insurance Companies			
293744	Α	S		RCS	BI,	Brandes	btw L.178 - 179:	03/06	06:15	PM
128686	Α	S		RCS	ΒI,	Brandes	Delete L.287 - 296.	03/06	06:15	PΜ
976826	—А	S	L	WD	BI,	Brandes	btw L.178 - 179:	03/06	06:15	PM
Tab 3	SB 5	36 by	Bra	ndes ; (Sim	ilar to H (00681) Unclaime	d Funds Held by the Clerks of Court			
933696	Α	S		RCS	BI,	Brandes	Delete L.36 - 129:	03/06	06:15	PM
Tab 4	SB 6	60 by	Pas	sidomo; (S	Similar to	CS/H 00471) For	eclosure Proceedings			
450290	D	S		RCS	BI,	Passidomo	Delete everything after	03/06	06:15	PM
Tab 5	SB 670 by Bean (CO-INTRODUCERS) Lee, Mayfield; (Similar to H 00625) Managed Care Plans' Provider Networks					er				
229060	Α	S	L	RCS	BI,	Bean	Delete L.129 - 133:	03/06	06:15	PM
895576	Α	S	L	UNFAV	BI,	Garcia	Delete L.27 - 132:	03/06	06:15	PM
390442	Α	S	L	UNFAV	BI,	Garcia	Delete L.27 - 132:	03/06	06:15	PM
230802	Α	S	L	UNFAV	BI,	Garcia	Delete L.27 - 132:	03/06	06:15	PM
Tab 6	SB 7	30 by	Pas	sidomo; (I	dentical t	o H 00837) Insu	rer Insolvency			
592904	Α	S		RS	BI,	Passidomo	Delete L.302 - 362:	03/06	06:15	PM
865748	SA	S		RCS	ΒΙ,	Farmer	Delete L.302 - 362:	03/06	06:15	PM
332784	—A	S		WD	BI,	Farmer	Delete L.311 - 317.	03/06	06:15	PM
682696	—A	S		WD		Farmer	Delete L.338 - 358:	03/06	06:15	PM
464120	—A	S		WD	-	Farmer	Delete L.356 - 358.	03/06	06:15	PM
374774	Α	S		RCS	-	Passidomo	btw L.466 - 467:	03/06	06:15	PM
Tab 7	SB 7	36 by	May	field (CO-	INTROD	UCERS) Steub	e; (Similar to H 00435) International Fina	ancial In	stitutio	ns
875382	Α	S		RCS	BI,	Mayfield	Delete L.1674 - 2015:	03/06	06:15	PM
Tab 8					INTROD	UCERS) Steub	e; (Similar to H 00437) Public Records/In	iternatio	nal	
		i <mark>cial In</mark> S	stitu		DT	Mayfield	Delete L.31:	02/06	06:15	DM
906604	Α	5		RCS	ы,	пауттети	Detere F.31:	טט/כט	80:12	ΡM

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

BANKING AND INSURANCE Senator Flores, Chair Senator Steube, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Monday, March 6, 2017

TIME: 4:00—6:00 p.m.

PLACE: Toni Jennings Committee Room, 110 Senate Office Building

MEMBERS: Senator Flores, Chair; Senator Steube, Vice Chair; Senators Bracy, Braynon, Farmer, Gainer,

Garcia, Mayfield, and Thurston

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 430 Bean (Identical H 577)	Discount Plan Organizations; Requiring a provider to be licensed as a discount plan organization if the provider charges patients fees, dues, charges, or other consideration to receive discounted medical services; revising a specified condition for a member to receive a reimbursement of certain charges after cancelling a membership in a discount plan organization; specifying what a first page is for the purpose of a disclosure requirement on certain materials relating to a discount plan, etc. BI 03/06/2017 Fav/CS AHS AP	Fav/CS Yeas 9 Nays 0
2	SB 454 Brandes (Similar H 359)	Regulation of Insurance Companies; Deleting a future repeal of an exemption of medical malpractice insurance premiums from certain emergency assessments by the State Board of Administration relating to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund; revising a definition of "assets" of an insurer to include certain assessments levied by the Office of Insurance Regulation, etc. BI 03/06/2017 Fav/CS AGG AP RC	Fav/CS Yeas 7 Nays 2
3	SB 536 Brandes (Similar H 681)	Unclaimed Funds Held by the Clerks of Court; Repealing provisions relating to the deposit of unclaimed funds with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the State School Fund; requiring the clerk to report as unclaimed property a surplus under certain circumstances; repealing provisions relating to qualifications and appointment of a surplus trustee in foreclosure actions, etc. BI 03/06/2017 Fav/CS AED AP	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Banking and Insurance Monday, March 6, 2017, 4:00—6:00 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
4	SB 660 Passidomo (Similar CS/H 471)	Foreclosure Proceedings; Authorizing a lienholder to submit specified documents in a foreclosure proceeding as evidence of an admission by a defendant; authorizing the lienholder to request that the court take judicial notice of a final order entered in a bankruptcy case; providing that the submission of certain documents creates specified rebuttable presumptions under certain circumstances, etc.	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 0
		BI 03/06/2017 Fav/CS JU RC	
5	SB 670 Bean (Similar H 625)	Managed Care Plans' Provider Networks; Prohibiting a managed care plan from excluding a pharmacy that meets the credentialing requirements and standards established by the Agency for Health Care Administration and that accepts the terms of the plan; requiring a managed care plan to offer the same rate of reimbursement to all pharmacies in the plan's network, etc.	Fav/CS Yeas 7 Nays 1
		BI 03/06/2017 Fav/CS AHS AP	
6	SB 730 Passidomo (Identical H 837)	Insurer Insolvency; Adding the Insurer Receivership Model Act to a list of acts that extend reciprocity in the treatment of policyholders in receivership if such act is enacted in other states; revising the exclusive jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Leon County, upon issuance of specified orders, of an insurer's assets or property in a delinquency proceeding, etc.	Fav/CS Yeas 9 Nays 0
		BI 03/06/2017 Fav/CS AGG AP RC	
7	SB 736 Mayfield (Similar H 435, Compare H 437, H 769, H 771, S 1078, S 1080, Linked S 738)	International Financial Institutions; Redefining the term "financial institution" to include international trust entities and limited service affiliates; specifying conditions under which confidential books and records of international trust entities may be disclosed to their home-country supervisors; deleting international trust companies from requirements for carrying on financial institution business; providing an after-the-fact licensure process in the event of the acquisition, merger, or consolidation of international banking corporations, etc.	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 0
		BI 03/06/2017 Fav/CS AGG AP RC	

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Banking and Insurance Monday, March 6, 2017, 4:00—6:00 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
8	SB 738 Mayfield (Similar H 437, Compare H 435, H 769, H 771, S 1078, S 1080, Linked S 736)	Public Records/International Financial Institutions; Providing exemptions from public records requirements for certain information held by the Office of Financial Regulation relating to international trust company representative offices or limited service affiliates, respectively, and relating to affiliated international trust entities; providing future legislative review and repeal of the exemptions; providing that certain exemptions from public records requirements for information relating to investigations; providing a statement of public necessity, etc.	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 0
		BI 03/06/2017 Fav/CS GO AP RC	

S-036 (10/2008) Page 3 of 3

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.)

	Prepared B	sy: The Professional Staff of	f the Committee on	Banking and In	surance	
BILL:	ILL: CS/SB 430					
INTRODUCER:	Banking and Insurance Committee and Senators Bean and Flores					
SUBJECT:	Discount P	lan Organizations				
DATE:	March 6, 20	017 REVISED:				
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION	
l. Matiyow		Knudson	BI	FAV/CS		
2.			AHS			
3.			AP			

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 430 amends part II of ch. 636, F.S., relating to Discount Medical Plan Organization. The bill:

- Changes the term "discount medical plan" to "discount plan," changes the term "discount medical plan organization" to "discount plan organization, and allows old terms to be used until June 30, 2018;
- Exempts from licensure plans that do not charge a fee to plan members;
- Requires third party providers that assist medical providers in offering discounts to their own patients in exchange for consideration to be licensed as a discount plan organization;
- Requires a member to receive a reimbursement of charges if the member cancels a plan in compliance with the rules of an open enrollment period or at any time within 30 days of written notice;
- Allows for an alternate method of providing disclosures and provides disclosure requirements when initial contact is made by telephone;
- Removes requirements that all discount plan charges must be submitted to the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR), and that charges greater than \$30 per month and \$360 per year may only be charged if approved by OIR;
- Removes a standard that charges bear a reasonable relation to the benefits received;
- Removes the requirement that forms must be submitted to the OIR for approval;
- Adds a 5 year retention of member records requirement and subjects such records to inspection by the OIR at any time;

- Allows a discount plan organization to delegate functions to its marketers;
- Allows a marketer or discount plan organization to commingle medical services and other services on a single page of forms, advertisements, marketing materials or brochures;
- Specifies that the OIR's approval of forms only pertains to the medical services regulated by part II of ch. 636, F.S.;
- Removes the requirement that the fees for the discount medical plan must be provided in writing to the member when a marketer or discount plan organization sells a discount medical plan together with any other product and the fees exceed \$30.

The bill is effective upon becoming a law.

II. Present Situation:

Discount medical plans are agreements where membership fees are charged in exchange for the right of the member to receive discounts on certain medical services. Such plans are regulated under part II of ch. 636, F.S., and are not considered insurance. A medical provider who provides discount medical services to his or her own patients is exempt, regardless if a fee is charged.

Under part II, all forms used must first be filed and approved by the OIR.¹ Any amendments to a previously approved form constitute a new form that is subject to OIR approval.² Disclosures are required to be made on the first page of advertisements, marketing materials, or brochures.³ When the initial contract with a prospective member is by telephone, the disclosures are required to be made orally and provided in the initial written materials that describe the benefits under the plan provided to the prospective or new member.⁴

All charges to members are required to be filed with the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR), any charges greater than \$30 per month or \$360 per year must be approved by the OIR before the charges can be used.⁵ Plan members are guaranteed a refund of periodic charges if cancellation occurs within the first 30 days after the effective date of enrollment.⁶ An annual report is required to be filed with the OIR within 3 months after the end of each organization's fiscal year.⁷ Each discount medical plan organization is required to maintain a net worth of at least \$150,000 to become or remain eligible for licensure.⁸

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

CS/SB 430 substantially revises part II of ch. 636, F.S., governing discount medical plans

Section 3 changes the terms "discount medical plan" to "discount plan" and "discount medical plan organization" to "discount plan organization" within ch. 636, F.S. The bill allows the old

¹ s. 636.216(3), F.S.

² s. 636.216(4), F.S.

³ s. 636.212, F.S.

⁴ *Id*.

⁵ s. 636.216(1), F.S.

⁶ s. 636.208(2), F.S.

⁷ s. 636.218, F.S.

⁸ s. 636.220, F.S.

terms to be used until June 30, 2018, for the purpose of allowing time to transition to the new terminology. Furthermore, discount plans that do not charge a fee will be exempt from part II of ch. 636, F.S. Each section of the bill incorporates the new terms.

Sections 1 and 2 make conforming changes relating to the revised terms in section 3, revising the title to ch. 636, F.S., and the title to part II of ch. 636, F.S.

Section 4 requires a third party provider that assists medical providers in establishing discounts for medical services to their own patients in exchange for consideration to obtain licensure as a discount plan organization. Providers who provide their patients discounts without a third party remain exempt.

Section 5 requires discount plan organizations to maintain member records for the duration of the agreement and 5 years thereafter, subject to inspection by the OIR at any time. Records required to be retained include an accurate record of each member, the membership materials provided to each member, the discount plan issued to the members, and the charges billed and paid by the members.

Section 6 revises when members can receive reimbursement for canceling a discount plan. Currently, a member may cancel a discount medical plan within the first 30 days of enrollment, and upon returning the discount card, is reimbursed all period charges. The bill requires the reimbursement if the cancellation is consistent with the open enrollment rules established for such plans and also allows for cancelation in writing at any time within 30 days of notice by the member.

Section 7 establishes disclosure requirements for written materials, online materials and solicitations over the phone. For written materials the disclosures must be printed in 12 point font on all advertisements, marketing materials, or brochures relating to the discount plan. For online materials the disclosures must be printed in a readable size and font on all advertisements, marketing materials, or brochures relating to the discount plan. For telephone solicitations the disclosure must be given over the phone and must also be sent in writing with any membership or signup materials.

Section 8 clarifies that the agreement between a discount plan organization and a provider must contain a statement that the provider will not charge members more than the discounted rate.

Section 9 removes the requirements that all charges for a discount plan be submitted to the OIR and that charges above \$30 per month or \$360 per year be approved by the OIR. Also, removes the requirement that OIR approve all forms and advertisements. Additionally, this section removes a requirement that Discount Plan Organizations have the burden of proof that the charges bear a reasonable relation to the benefits received by a member.

Section 10 allows a discount plan organization to delegate functions to a marketer, but binds it for any acts of its marketers, within the scope of the delegation.

Sections 11 allows a marketer or discount plan organization to commingle medical services and other services on a single page of forms, advertisements, marketing materials, or brochures.

Further, the section specifies that the OIR's approval of forms only pertains to the medical services regulated by part II of ch. 636, F.S. The section removes the requirement that the fees for the Discount Medical Plan must be provided in writing to the member if the Discount Medical Plan is bundled together with any other product and the fees exceed \$30.

Sections 12 makes a technical change conforming to a change in section 9 and removes the OIR's need to develop rules for form regulation and approval.

Sections 13 - 30 makes conforming changes relating to the revised terms in section 1.

Section 31 provides the effective date of the bill as becoming law.

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:

Third party vendors that charge a fee and assist medical practitioners with establishing discount plans for their patients will need to be licensed as a discount plan organization.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The fees charged and the forms used by a discount plan organization will no longer be subject to OIR approval. OIR can inspect records at any time.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 636.202, 636.204, 636.206, 636.208, 636.212, 636.214, 636.216, 636.228, 636.230, 636.232, 408.9091, 408.910, 627.64731, 636.003, 636.205, 636.207, 636.210, 636.218, 636.220, 636.222, 636.223, 636.224, 636.226, 636.234, 636.236, 636.238, 636.240 and 636.244.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Banking and Insurance on March 6, 2017:

The CS clarifies that when a provider pays a third party vendor to provide discounts to their own patients, the third party vendor must be licensed as a discount plan organization. Discount plan organizations must maintain records for 5 years and such records are subject to examination by the OIR at any time. The CS allows discount plan cancelations outside of an open enrollment plan to occur at any time within 30 days' of written notice. The CS also clarifies how disclosures must be given depending on the type of solicitation.

B. Amendments:

None.

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

LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RCS 03/06/2017

The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Bean) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Chapter 636, Florida Statutes, entitled "Prepaid Limited Health Service Organizations and Discount Medical Plan Organizations," is retitled "Prepaid Limited Health Service Organizations and Discount Plan Organizations."

Section 2. Part II of chapter 636, Florida Statutes, entitled "Discount Medical Plan Organizations," is retitled

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"Discount Plan Organizations."

Section 3. Section 636.202, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.202 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

- (1) "Discount medical plan" means a business arrangement or contract in which a person, in exchange for fees, dues, charges, or other consideration, provides access for plan members to providers of medical services and the right to receive medical services from those providers at a discount. The term "discount medical plan" does not include any product regulated under chapter 627, chapter 641, or part I of this chapter; - or any medical services provided through a telecommunications medium that does not offer a discount to the plan member for those medical services; or any plan that does not charge a fee to plan members. Until June 30, 2018, a discount plan may also be referred to as a discount medical plan.
- (2) "Discount medical plan organization" means an entity that which, in exchange for fees, dues, charges, or other consideration, provides access for plan members to providers of medical services and the right to receive medical services from those providers at a discount. Until June 30, 2018, a discount plan organization may also be referred to as a discount medical plan organization.
- (3) "Marketer" means a person or entity that which markets, promotes, sells, or distributes a discount medical plan, including a private label entity that which places its name on and markets or distributes a discount medical plan but does not operate a discount medical plan.
 - (4) "Medical services" means any care, service, or

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treatment of illness or dysfunction of, or injury to, the human body, including, but not limited to, physician care, inpatient care, hospital surgical services, emergency services, ambulance services, dental care services, vision care services, mental health services, substance abuse services, chiropractic services, podiatric care services, laboratory services, and medical equipment and supplies. The term does not include pharmaceutical supplies or prescriptions.

- (5) "Member" means any person who pays fees, dues, charges, or other consideration for the right to receive the purported benefits of a discount medical plan.
- (6) "Provider" means any person or institution that which is contracted, directly or indirectly, with a discount medical plan organization to provide medical services to members.
- (7) "Provider network" means an entity that which negotiates on behalf of more than one provider with a discount medical plan organization to provide medical services to members.

Section 4. Subsections (1), (2), (4), and (6) of section 636.204, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

636.204 License required.-

(1) Before doing business in this state as a discount medical plan organization, an entity must be a corporation, a limited liability company, or a limited partnership, incorporated, organized, formed, or registered under the laws of this state or authorized to transact business in this state in accordance with chapter 605, part I of chapter 607, chapter 617, chapter 620, or chapter 865, and must be licensed by the office as a discount medical plan organization or be licensed by the

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office pursuant to chapter 624, part I of this chapter, or chapter 641.

- (2) An application for a license to operate as a discount medical plan organization must be filed with the office on a form prescribed by the commission. Such application must be sworn to by an officer or authorized representative of the applicant and be accompanied by the following, if applicable:
- (a) A copy of the applicant's articles of incorporation or other organizing documents, including all amendments.
 - (b) A copy of the applicant's bylaws.
- (c) A list of the names, addresses, official positions, and biographical information of the individuals who are responsible for conducting the applicant's affairs, including, but not limited to, all members of the board of directors, board of trustees, executive committee, or other governing board or committee, the officers, contracted management company personnel, and any person or entity owning or having the right to acquire 10 percent or more of the voting securities of the applicant. Such listing must fully disclose the extent and nature of any contracts or arrangements between any individual who is responsible for conducting the applicant's affairs and the discount medical plan organization, including any possible conflicts of interest.
- (d) A complete biographical statement τ on forms prescribed by the commission, an independent investigation report, and a set of fingerprints, as provided in chapter 624, with respect to each individual identified under paragraph (c).
- (e) A statement generally describing the applicant, its facilities and personnel, and the medical services to be



offered.

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- (f) A copy of the form of all contracts made or to be made between the applicant and any providers or provider networks regarding the provision of medical services to members.
- (g) A copy of the form of any contract made or arrangement to be made between the applicant and any person listed in paragraph (c).
- (h) A copy of the form of any contract made or to be made between the applicant and any person, corporation, partnership, or other entity for the performance on the applicant's behalf of any function, including, but not limited to, marketing, administration, enrollment, investment management, and subcontracting for the provision of health services to members.
- (i) A copy of the applicant's most recent financial statements audited by an independent certified public accountant. An applicant that is a subsidiary of a parent entity that is publicly traded and that prepares audited financial statements reflecting the consolidated operations of the parent entity and the subsidiary may petition the office to accept, in lieu of the audited financial statement of the applicant, the audited financial statement of the parent entity and a written quaranty by the parent entity that the minimum capital requirements of the applicant required by this part will be met by the parent entity.
 - (j) A description of the proposed method of marketing.
- (k) A description of the subscriber complaint procedures to be established and maintained.
 - (1) The fee for issuance of a license.
 - (m) Such other information as the commission or office may

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reasonably require to make the determinations required by this part.

- (4) Before Prior to licensure by the office, each discount medical plan organization must establish an Internet website so as to conform to the requirements of s. 636.226.
- (6) This part does not require Nothing in this part requires a provider who provides discounts to his or her own patients to obtain and maintain a license as a discount medical plan organization. If a provider contracts with a third-party entity to administer or provide a platform for a discount plan, the third-party entity must be licensed as a discount plan organization.

Section 5. Section 636.206, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.206 Examinations and investigations.

(1) The office may examine or investigate the business and affairs of any discount medical plan organization. The office may order any discount medical plan organization or applicant to produce any records, books, files, advertising and solicitation materials, or other information and may take statements under oath to determine whether the discount medical plan organization or applicant is in violation of the law or is acting contrary to the public interest. The expenses incurred in conducting any examination or investigation must be paid by the discount medical plan organization or applicant. Examinations and investigations must be conducted as provided in chapter 624. For the duration of the agreement and for 5 years thereafter, every discount plan organization shall maintain, in a form accessible to the office during an examination or investigation, an

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accurate record of each member, the membership materials provided to the member, the discount plan issued to the member, and the charges billed and paid by the member.

(2) Failure by the discount medical plan organization to pay the expenses incurred under subsection (1) is grounds for denial or revocation.

Section 6. Section 636.208, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.208 Fees; charges; reimbursement.-

- (1) A discount medical plan organization may charge a periodic charge as well as a reasonable one-time processing fee for a discount medical plan.
- (2)(a) If the member cancels his or her membership in the discount medical plan organization within the first 30 days after the effective date of enrollment in the plan, the member shall receive a reimbursement of all periodic charges upon return of the discount card to the discount medical plan organization.
- (b) If the member cancels his or her membership in the discount plan organization consistent with the open enrollment rules established by an employer or association for a plan having an open enrollment period, the member shall receive a pro rata reimbursement of all periodic charges upon return of the discount card to the discount plan organization.
- (c) Except for plans enrolled under paragraph (b), if the member requests in writing the cancellation of his or her membership in the discount plan organization after the first 30 days allowed in paragraph (a), the discount plan organization:
 - 1. Must make the cancellation effective no later than 30

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days after receiving the member's cancellation request;

- 2. May not make future charges to the member after the cancellation has taken effect; and
- 3. Must provide the member a pro rata reimbursement of periodic charges for all months after the effective date of the cancellation.
- (3) If the discount medical plan organization cancels a membership for any reason other than nonpayment of fees by the member, the discount medical plan organization must shall make a pro rata reimbursement of all periodic charges to the member.
- (4) In addition to the reimbursement of periodic charges for the reasons stated in subsections (2) and (3), a discount medical plan organization shall also reimburse the member for any portion of a one-time processing fee that exceeds \$30 per year.

Section 7. Section 636.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.212 Disclosures.—A discount plan organization or marketer shall provide disclosures to a prospective member before his or her enrollment. A discount plan organization or marketer may make disclosures in addition to those described in this part. Before enrollment, a prospective member must acknowledge he or she has accepted the disclosures The following disclosures must be made in writing to any prospective member and must be on the first page of any advertisements, marketing materials, or brochures relating to a discount medical plan. The disclosures must be printed in not less than 12-point type:

- (1) The disclosures must include:
- (a) That the plan is not insurance.

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(b) (2) That the plan provides discounts at certain health care providers for medical services.

(c) $\frac{3}{3}$ That the plan does not make payments directly to the providers of medical services.

(d) $\frac{4}{1}$ That the plan member is obligated to pay for all health care services but will receive a discount from those health care providers who have contracted with the discount plan organization.

(e) (5) The name and address of the licensed discount medical plan organization.

- (2) Written disclosures must include the disclosures in subsection (1) on the first page of any advertisement, marketing material, or brochure relating to a discount plan. The first page is the page that first includes the information describing benefits. The disclosures must be printed in not less than 12point type.
- (3) Disclosures provided by electronic means must include the disclosures in subsection (1) on any advertisement, marketing material, or brochure relating to a discount plan. The disclosures must be viewable in a readable font size and color.
- (4) Disclosures made by telephone must include the disclosures in subsection (1), and a written disclosure in accordance with subsection (2) must also be provided with the initial materials sent to the prospective or new member.

If the initial contract is made by telephone, the disclosures required by this section shall be made orally and provided in the initial written materials that describe the benefits under the discount medical plan provided to the prospective or new



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Section 8. Section 636.214, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.214 Provider agreements.-

- (1) All providers offering medical services to members under a discount medical plan must provide such services pursuant to a written agreement. The agreement may be entered into directly by the provider or by a provider network to which the provider belongs.
- (2) A provider agreement between a discount medical plan organization and a provider must provide the following:
- (a) A list of the services and products to be provided at a discount.
- (b) The amount or amounts of the discounts or, alternatively, a fee schedule which reflects the provider's discounted rates.
- (c) A statement that the provider will not charge members more than the discounted rates.
- (3) A provider agreement between a discount medical plan organization and a provider network must shall require that the provider network have written agreements with its providers which:
 - (a) Contain the terms described in subsection (2).
- (b) Authorize the provider network to contract with the discount medical plan organization on behalf of the provider.
- (c) Require the network to maintain an up-to-date list of its contracted providers and to provide that list on a monthly basis to the discount medical plan organization.
 - (4) The discount medical plan organization shall maintain a

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copy of each active provider agreement into which it has entered.

Section 9. Section 636.216, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.216 Written agreement Charge or form filings.-

- (1) All charges to members must be filed with the office and any charge to members greater than \$30 per month or \$360 per year must be approved by the office before the charges can be used. The discount medical plan organization has the burden of proof that the charges bear a reasonable relation to the benefits received by the member.
- (2) There must be a written agreement between the discount medical plan organization and the member specifying the benefits under the discount medical plan and complying with the disclosure requirements of this part.
- (3) All forms used, including the written agreement pursuant to subsection (2), must first be filed with and approved by the office. Every form filed shall be identified by a unique form number placed in the lower left corner of each form.
- (4) A charge or form is considered approved on the 60th day after its date of filing unless it has been previously disapproved by the office. The office shall disapprove any form that does not meet the requirements of this part or that is unreasonable, discriminatory, misleading, or unfair. If such filings are disapproved, the office shall notify the discount medical plan organization and shall specify in the notice the reasons for disapproval.

Section 10. Section 636.228, Florida Statutes, is amended



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636.228 Marketing of discount medical plans.-

- (1) All advertisements, marketing materials, brochures, and discount cards used by marketers must be approved in writing for such use by the discount medical plan organization.
- (2) The discount medical plan organization must shall have an executed written agreement with a marketer before prior to the marketer's marketing, promoting, selling, or distributing the discount medical plan. Such agreement must shall prohibit the marketer from using marketing materials, brochures, and discount cards without the approval in writing by the discount medical plan organization. The discount medical plan organization may delegate functions to its marketers but shall be bound by any acts of its marketers, within the scope of the delegation, which marketers' agency, that do not comply with the provisions of this part.

Section 11. Section 636.230, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.230 Bundling discount medical plans with other products.—A marketer or discount plan organization selling a discount plan with medical services and other services may commingle those products on a single page of forms, advertisements, marketing materials, or brochures When a marketer or discount medical plan organization sells a discount medical plan together with any other product, the fees for the discount medical plan must be provided in writing to the member if the fees exceed \$30.

Section 12. Section 636.232, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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636.232 Rules.—The commission may adopt rules to administer this part, including rules for the licensing of discount medical plan organizations,; establishing standards for evaluating forms, advertisements, marketing materials, brochures, and discount cards; providing for the collection of data,; relating to disclosures to plan members, + and defining terms used in this part.

Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 408.9091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.9091 Cover Florida Health Care Access Program. -

- (5) PLAN PROPOSALS.—The agency and the office shall announce, no later than July 1, 2008, an invitation to negotiate for Cover Florida plan entities to design a Cover Florida plan proposal in which benefits and premiums are specified.
- (b) The agency and the office may announce an invitation to negotiate for the design of Cover Florida Plus products to companies that offer supplemental insurance, discount medical plan organizations licensed under part II of chapter 636, or prepaid health clinics licensed under part II of chapter 641.

Section 14. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) and paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section 408.910, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

408.910 Florida Health Choices Program. -

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (d) "Insurer" means an entity licensed under chapter 624 which offers an individual health insurance policy or a group health insurance policy, a preferred provider organization as defined in s. 627.6471, an exclusive provider organization as defined in s. 627.6472, or a health maintenance organization

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licensed under part I of chapter 641, or a prepaid limited health service organization or discount medical plan organization licensed under chapter 636.

- (4) ELIGIBILITY AND PARTICIPATION.-Participation in the program is voluntary and shall be available to employers, individuals, vendors, and health insurance agents as specified in this subsection.
- (d) All eligible vendors who choose to participate and the products and services that the vendors are permitted to sell are as follows:
- 1. Insurers licensed under chapter 624 may sell health insurance policies, limited benefit policies, other risk-bearing coverage, and other products or services.
- 2. Health maintenance organizations licensed under part I of chapter 641 may sell health maintenance contracts, limited benefit policies, other risk-bearing products, and other products or services.
- 3. Prepaid limited health service organizations may sell products and services as authorized under part I of chapter 636, and discount medical plan organizations may sell products and services as authorized under part II of chapter 636.
- 4. Prepaid health clinic service providers licensed under part II of chapter 641 may sell prepaid service contracts and other arrangements for a specified amount and type of health services or treatments.
- 5. Health care providers, including hospitals and other licensed health facilities, health care clinics, licensed health professionals, pharmacies, and other licensed health care providers, may sell service contracts and arrangements for a

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specified amount and type of health services or treatments.

- 6. Provider organizations, including service networks, group practices, professional associations, and other incorporated organizations of providers, may sell service contracts and arrangements for a specified amount and type of health services or treatments.
- 7. Corporate entities providing specific health services in accordance with applicable state law may sell service contracts and arrangements for a specified amount and type of health services or treatments.

A vendor described in subparagraphs 3.-7. may not sell products that provide risk-bearing coverage unless that vendor is authorized under a certificate of authority issued by the Office of Insurance Regulation and is authorized to provide coverage in the relevant geographic area. Otherwise eligible vendors may be excluded from participating in the program for deceptive or predatory practices, financial insolvency, or failure to comply with the terms of the participation agreement or other standards set by the corporation.

Section 15. Subsection (11) of section 627.64731, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 627.64731 Leasing, renting, or granting access to a participating provider.-
- (11) This section does not apply to a contract between a contracting entity and a discount medical plan organization licensed or exempt under part II of chapter 636.

Section 16. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 636.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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636.003 Definitions.—As used in this act, the term:

- (7) "Prepaid limited health service organization" means any person, corporation, partnership, or any other entity which, in return for a prepayment, undertakes to provide or arrange for, or provide access to, the provision of a limited health service to enrollees through an exclusive panel of providers. Prepaid limited health service organization does not include:
- (c) Any person who is licensed pursuant to part II as a discount medical plan organization.

Section 17. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 636.205, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

636.205 Issuance of license; denial.

- (1) Following receipt of an application filed pursuant to s. 636.204, the office shall review the application and notify the applicant of any deficiencies contained therein. The office shall issue a license to an applicant who has filed a completed application pursuant to s. 636.204 upon payment of the fees specified in s. 636.204 and upon the office being satisfied that the following conditions are met:
- (c) The ownership, control, and management of the entity are competent and trustworthy and possess managerial experience that would make the proposed operation beneficial to the subscribers. The office may shall not grant or continue to grant authority to transact the business of a discount medical plan organization in this state at any time during which the office has good reason to believe that the ownership, control, or management of the organization includes any person whose business operations are or have been marked by business practices or conduct that is detrimental to the public,

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stockholders, investors, or creditors.

(d) The discount medical plan organization has a complaint procedure that will facilitate the resolution of subscriber grievances and that includes both formal and informal steps available within the organization.

Section 18. Section 636.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.207 Applicability of part.—Except as otherwise provided in this part, discount medical plan organizations are governed by the provisions of this part and are exempt from the Florida Insurance Code unless specifically referenced.

Section 19. Section 636.210, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.210 Prohibited activities of a discount medical plan organization.-

- (1) A discount medical plan organization may not:
- (a) Use in its advertisements, marketing material, brochures, and discount cards the term "insurance" except as otherwise provided in this part or as a disclaimer of any relationship between discount medical plan organization benefits and insurance;
- (b) Use in its advertisements, marketing material, brochures, and discount cards the terms "health plan," "coverage," "copay," "copayments," "preexisting conditions," "guaranteed issue," "premium," "PPO," "preferred provider organization," or other terms in a manner that could reasonably mislead a person into believing the discount medical plan was health insurance;
 - (c) Have restrictions on free access to plan providers,

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including, but not limited to, waiting periods and notification periods; or

- (d) Pay providers any fees for medical services.
- (2) A discount medical plan organization may not collect or accept money from a member for payment to a provider for specific medical services furnished or to be furnished to the member unless the organization has an active certificate of authority from the office to act as an administrator.

Section 20. Subsection (1), paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (2), and subsection (3) of section 636.218, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

636.218 Annual reports.

- (1) Each discount medical plan organization shall must file with the office, within 3 months after the end of each fiscal year, an annual report.
- (2) Such reports must be on forms prescribed by the commission and must include:
- (b) If different from the initial application or the last annual report, a list of the names and residence addresses of all persons responsible for the conduct of the organization's affairs, together with a disclosure of the extent and nature of any contracts or arrangements between such persons and the discount medical plan organization, including any possible conflicts of interest.
- (c) The number of discount medical plan members in the state.
- (d) Such other information relating to the performance of the discount medical plan organization as is reasonably required by the commission or office.

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(3) Every discount medical plan organization that which fails to file an annual report in the form and within the time required by this section shall forfeit up to \$500 for each day for the first 10 days during which the neglect continues and shall forfeit up to \$1,000 for each day after the first 10 days during which the neglect continues; and, upon notice by the office to that effect, the organization's authority to enroll new members or to do business in this state ceases while such default continues. The office shall deposit all sums collected by the office under this section to the credit of the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund. The office may not collect more than \$50,000 for each report.

Section 21. Section 636.220, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.220 Minimum capital requirements.

- (1) Each discount medical plan organization shall must at all times maintain a net worth of at least \$150,000.
- (2) The office may not issue a license unless the discount medical plan organization has a net worth of at least \$150,000.

Section 22. Section 636.222, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.222 Suspension or revocation of license; suspension of enrollment of new members; terms of suspension.-

- (1) The office may suspend the authority of a discount medical plan organization to enroll new members, revoke any license issued to a discount medical plan organization, or order compliance if the office finds that any of the following conditions exist:
 - (a) The organization is not operating in compliance with



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- (b) The organization does not have the minimum net worth as required by this part.
- (c) The organization has advertised, merchandised, or attempted to merchandise its services in such a manner as to misrepresent its services or capacity for service or has engaged in deceptive, misleading, or unfair practices with respect to advertising or merchandising.
- (d) The organization is not fulfilling its obligations as a medical discount medical plan organization.
- (e) The continued operation of the organization would be hazardous to its members.
- (2) If the office has cause to believe that grounds for the suspension or revocation of a license exist, the office must shall notify the discount medical plan organization in writing specifically stating the grounds for suspension or revocation and shall pursue a hearing on the matter in accordance with the provisions of chapter 120.
- (3) When the license of a discount medical plan organization is surrendered or revoked, such organization must proceed, immediately following the effective date of the order of revocation, to wind up its affairs transacted under the license. The organization may not engage in any further advertising, solicitation, collecting of fees, or renewal of contracts.
- (4) The office shall, in its order suspending the authority of a discount medical plan organization to enroll new members, specify the period during which the suspension is to be in effect and the conditions, if any, which must be met by the

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discount medical plan organization before prior to reinstatement of its license to enroll new members. The order of suspension is subject to rescission or modification by further order of the office before prior to the expiration of the suspension period. Reinstatement may not be made unless requested by the discount medical plan organization; however, the office may not grant reinstatement if it finds that the circumstances for which the suspension occurred still exist or are likely to recur.

Section 23. Section 636.223, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.223 Administrative penalty.—In lieu of suspending or revoking a certificate of authority whenever any discount medical plan organization has been found to have violated any provision of this part, the office may:

- (1) Issue and cause to be served upon the organization charged with the violation a copy of such findings and an order requiring such organization to cease and desist from engaging in the act or practice that constitutes the violation.
- (2) Impose a monetary penalty of not less than \$100 for each violation, but not to exceed an aggregate penalty of \$75,000.

Section 24. Section 636.224, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.224 Notice of change of name or address of discount medical plan organization.—Each discount medical plan organization must provide the office at least 30 days' advance notice of any change in the discount medical plan organization's name, address, principal business address, or mailing address.

Section 25. Section 636.226, Florida Statutes, is amended



to read:

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636.226 Provider name listing.—Each discount medical plan organization must maintain on an Internet website an up-to-date list of the names and addresses of the providers with which it has contracted, on an Internet website page, the address of which must shall be prominently displayed on all its advertisements, marketing materials, brochures, and discount cards. This section applies to those providers with whom the discount medical plan organization has contracted directly, as well as those who are members of a provider network with which the discount medical plan organization has contracted.

Section 26. Section 636.234, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.234 Service of process on a discount medical plan organization.—Sections 624.422 and 624.423 apply to a discount medical plan organization as if the discount medical plan organization were an insurer.

Section 27. Section 636.236, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.236 Surety bond or security deposit.-

- (1) Each discount medical plan organization licensed pursuant to the provisions of this part shall must maintain in force a surety bond in its own name in an amount not less than \$35,000 to be used at the discretion of the office to protect the financial interests of members who may be adversely affected by the insolvency of a discount medical plan organization. The bond must be issued by an insurance company that is licensed to do business in this state.
 - (2) In lieu of the bond specified in subsection (1), a

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licensed discount medical plan organization may deposit and maintain deposited in trust with the department securities eligible for deposit under s. 625.52 having at all times a value of not less than \$35,000. If a licensed discount $\frac{\text{medical}}{\text{medical}}$ plan organization substitutes its deposited securities under this subsection with a surety bond authorized in subsection (1), such deposited securities must shall be returned to the discount medical plan organization no later than 45 days following the effective date of the surety bond.

(3) A No judgment creditor or other claimant of a discount medical plan organization, other than the office or department, does not shall have the right to levy upon any of the assets or securities held in this state as a deposit under subsections (1) and (2).

Section 28. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 636.238, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

636.238 Penalties for violation of this part.-

- (2) A person who operates as or willfully aids and abets another operating as a discount medical plan organization in violation of s. 636.204(1) commits a felony punishable as provided for in s. 624.401(4)(b), as if the unlicensed discount medical plan organization were an unauthorized insurer, and the fees, dues, charges, or other consideration collected from the members by the unlicensed discount medical plan organization or marketer were insurance premium.
- (3) A person who collects fees for purported membership in a discount medical plan but purposefully fails to provide the promised benefits commits a theft, punishable as provided in s. 812.014.



649 Section 29. Subsection (1) of section 636.240, Florida 650 Statutes, is amended to read: 651 636.240 Injunctions.— 652 (1) In addition to the penalties and other enforcement 653 provisions of this part, the office may seek both temporary and 654 permanent injunctive relief when: 655 (a) A discount medical plan is being operated by any person 656 or entity that is not licensed pursuant to this part. 657 (b) Any person, entity, or discount medical plan 658 organization has engaged in any activity prohibited by this part 659 or any rule adopted pursuant to this part. 660 Section 30. Section 636.244, Florida Statutes, is amended 661 to read: 662 636.244 Unlicensed discount medical plan organizations. 663 Sections The provisions of ss. 626.901-626.912 apply to the 664 activities of an unlicensed discount medical plan organization 665 as if the unlicensed discount medical plan organization were an 666 unauthorized insurer. 667 Section 31. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. 668 669 ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 670 And the title is amended as follows: 671 Delete everything before the enacting clause 672 and insert: 673 A bill to be entitled 674 An act relating to discount plan organizations; 675 revising the titles of ch. 636, F.S., and part II of

ch. 636, F.S.; amending s. 636.202, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 636.204, F.S.; conforming

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provisions to changes made by the act; requiring third-party entities that contract with providers to administer or provide platforms for discount plans to be licensed as discount plan organizations; amending s. 636.206, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; requiring discount plan organizations to maintain, for a specified timeframe, certain records in a form accessible to the Office of Insurance Regulation during an examination or investigation; amending s. 636.208, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; specifying periodic charge reimbursement and other requirements for discount plan organizations following membership cancellation requests; amending s. 636.212, F.S.; requiring discount plan organizations and marketers to provide specified disclosures to prospective members before enrollment; authorizing discount plan organizations and marketers to make other disclosures; requiring prospective members to acknowledge acceptance of disclosures before enrollment; specifying requirements for disclosures made in writing or by electronic means; revising requirements for disclosures made by telephone; amending s. 636.214, F.S.; making a technical change; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 636.216, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to charge and form filings; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; amending s. 636.228, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; authorizing a

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discount plan organization to delegate functions to its marketers; providing that the discount plan organization is bound by acts of its marketers within the scope of the delegation; amending s. 636.230, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; authorizing a marketer or discount plan organization to commingle certain products on a single page of certain documents; deleting a requirement for discount medical plan fees to be provided in writing under certain circumstances; amending s. 636.232, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; deleting rulemaking authority of the Financial Services Commission as to the establishment of certain standards; amending ss. 408.9091, 408.910, 627.64731, 636.003, 636.205, 636.207, 636.210, 636.218, 636.220, 636.222, 636.223, 636.224, 636.226, 636.234, 636.236, 636.238, 636.240, and 636.244, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 430

By Senator Bean

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to discount plan organizations; revising the titles of ch. 636, F.S., and part II of ch. 636, F.S.; amending s. 636.202, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 636.204, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; requiring a provider to be licensed as a discount plan organization if the provider charges patients fees, dues, charges, or other consideration to receive discounted medical services; amending s. 636.208, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; revising a specified condition for a member to receive a reimbursement of certain charges after cancelling a membership in a discount plan organization; amending s. 636.212, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; specifying what a first page is for the purpose of a disclosure requirement on certain materials relating to a discount plan; providing for construction; deleting certain requirements that apply if the initial contract is made by telephone; amending s. 636.214, F.S.; making a technical change; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 636.216, F.S.; deleting a provision that requires filing charges to members with the Office of Insurance Regulation, that requires approval of the office for specified charges, and that provides for the burden of proving the reasonable relation of charges to benefits received by the members; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; specifying certain forms that must be filed and approved by the office; providing an exception from approval by the office; specifying what is not

Page 1 of 24

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 430

	4-00513A-17 2017430
33	included in a material change; amending s. 636.228,
34	F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the
35	act; authorizing a discount plan organization to
36	delegate functions to its marketers; providing that
37	the discount plan organization is bound to acts of its
38	marketers within the scope of delegation; amending s.
39	636.230, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made
40	by the act; authorizing a marketer or discount plan
41	organization to commingle certain products on a single
42	page of certain documents; providing for
43	applicability; deleting a requirement for discount
44	medical plan fees to be provided in writing under
45	certain circumstances; amending ss. 408.9091, 408.910,
46	627.64731, 636.003, 636.205, 636.206, 636.207,
47	636.210, 636.218, 636.220, 636.222, 636.223, 636.224,
48	636.226, 636.232, 636.234, 636.236, 636.238, 636.240,
49	and 636.244, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes
50	made by the act; providing an effective date.
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52	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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54	Section 1. Chapter 636, Florida Statutes, entitled "Prepaid
55	Limited Health Service Organizations and Discount Medical Plan
56	Organizations," is retitled "Prepaid Limited Health Service
57	Organizations and Discount Plan Organizations."
58	Section 2. Part II of chapter 636, Florida Statutes,
59	entitled "Discount Medical Plan Organizations," is retitled
60	"Discount Plan Organizations."
61	Section 3 Section 636 202. Florida Statutes, is amended to

Page 2 of 24

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4-00513A-17 2017430__

62 read:

7.3

636.202 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

- (1) "Discount medical plan" means a business arrangement or contract in which a person, in exchange for fees, dues, charges, or other consideration, provides access for plan members to providers of medical services and the right to receive medical services from those providers at a discount. The term "discount medical plan" does not include any product regulated under chapter 627, chapter 641, or part I of this chapter; or any medical services provided through a telecommunications medium that does not offer a discount to the plan member for those medical services; or any plan that does not charge a fee to plan members. Until June 30, 2018, a discount plan may also be referred to as a discount medical plan.
- (2) "Discount medical plan organization" means an entity that which, in exchange for fees, dues, charges, or other consideration, provides access for plan members to providers of medical services and the right to receive medical services from those providers at a discount. Until June 30, 2018, a discount plan organization may also be referred to as a discount medical plan organization.
- (3) "Marketer" means a person or entity that which markets, promotes, sells, or distributes a discount medical plan, including a private label entity that which places its name on and markets or distributes a discount medical plan but does not operate a discount medical plan.
- (4) "Medical services" means any care, service, or treatment of illness or dysfunction of, or injury to, the human body, including, but not limited to, physician care, inpatient

Page 3 of 24

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 430

4-00513A-17 2017430
care, hospital surgical services, emergency services, ambulance
services, dental care services, vision care services, mental
health services, substance abuse services, chiropractic
services, podiatric care services, laboratory services, and
medical equipment and supplies. The term does not include
pharmaceutical supplies or prescriptions.
(5) "Member" means any person who pays fees, dues, charges
or other consideration for the right to receive the purported
benefits of a discount medical plan.
(6) "Provider" means any person or institution $\underline{\text{that}}$ which
is contracted, directly or indirectly, with a discount $\ensuremath{\text{medical}}$
plan organization to provide medical services to members.
(7) "Provider network" means an entity that which

Section 4. Subsections (1), (2), (4), and (6) of section 636.204, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

medical plan organization to provide medical services to

negotiates on behalf of more than one provider with a discount

636.204 License required .-

members.

(1) Before doing business in this state as a discount medical plan organization, an entity must be a corporation, a limited liability company, or a limited partnership, incorporated, organized, formed, or registered under the laws of this state or authorized to transact business in this state in accordance with chapter 605, part I of chapter 607, chapter 617, chapter 620, or chapter 865, and must be licensed by the office as a discount medical plan organization or be licensed by the office pursuant to chapter 624, part I of this chapter, or chapter 641.

Page 4 of 24

4-00513A-17 2017430

(2) An application for a license to operate as a discount medical plan organization must be filed with the office on a form prescribed by the commission. Such application must be sworn to by an officer or authorized representative of the applicant and be accompanied by the following, if applicable:

- (a) A copy of the applicant's articles of incorporation or other organizing documents, including all amendments.
 - (b) A copy of the applicant's bylaws.

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- (c) A list of the names, addresses, official positions, and biographical information of the individuals who are responsible for conducting the applicant's affairs, including, but not limited to, all members of the board of directors, board of trustees, executive committee, or other governing board or committee, the officers, contracted management company personnel, and any person or entity owning or having the right to acquire 10 percent or more of the voting securities of the applicant. Such listing must fully disclose the extent and nature of any contracts or arrangements between any individual who is responsible for conducting the applicant's affairs and the discount medical plan organization, including any possible conflicts of interest.
- (d) A complete biographical statement, on forms prescribed by the commission, an independent investigation report, and a set of fingerprints, as provided in chapter 624, with respect to each individual identified under paragraph (c).
- (e) A statement generally describing the applicant, its facilities and personnel, and the medical services to be offered.
 - (f) A copy of the form of all contracts made or to be made

Page 5 of 24

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 430

2017430

4-00513A-17

177

part.

149 between the applicant and any providers or provider networks 150 regarding the provision of medical services to members. 151 (g) A copy of the form of any contract made or arrangement 152 to be made between the applicant and any person listed in 153 paragraph (c). 154 (h) A copy of the form of any contract made or to be made 155 between the applicant and any person, corporation, partnership, or other entity for the performance on the applicant's behalf of any function, including, but not limited to, marketing, 157 158 administration, enrollment, investment management, and 159 subcontracting for the provision of health services to members. 160 (i) A copy of the applicant's most recent financial 161 statements audited by an independent certified public 162 accountant. An applicant that is a subsidiary of a parent entity that is publicly traded and that prepares audited financial 164 statements reflecting the consolidated operations of the parent entity and the subsidiary may petition the office to accept, in 165 lieu of the audited financial statement of the applicant, the 166 167 audited financial statement of the parent entity and a written 168 guaranty by the parent entity that the minimum capital 169 requirements of the applicant required by this part will be met 170 by the parent entity. 171 (j) A description of the proposed method of marketing. 172 (k) A description of the subscriber complaint procedures to 173 be established and maintained. 174 (1) The fee for issuance of a license. 175 (m) Such other information as the commission or office may 176 reasonably require to make the determinations required by this

Page 6 of 24

4-00513A-17 2017430

(4) <u>Before Prior to licensure</u> by the office, each discount medical plan organization must establish an Internet website so as to conform to the requirements of s. 636.226.

(6) This part does not require Nothing in this part requires a provider who provides discounts to his or her own patients to obtain and maintain a license as a discount medical plan organization unless the provider charges patients fees, dues, charges, or other consideration to receive medical services from the provider at a discount.

Section 5. Section 636.208, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.208 Fees; charges; reimbursement.-

- (1) A discount $\frac{\text{medical}}{\text{plan}}$ plan organization may charge a periodic charge as well as a reasonable one-time processing fee for a discount $\frac{\text{medical}}{\text{plan}}$ plan.
- (2) If the member cancels his or her membership in the discount medical plan organization within the first 30 days after the effective date of enrollment in the plan or cancels his or her membership consistent with the open enrollment rules established by an employer or association for a plan having an open enrollment period, the member shall receive a reimbursement of all periodic charges upon return of the discount card to the discount medical plan organization.
- (3) If the discount medical plan organization cancels a membership for any reason other than nonpayment of fees by the member, the discount medical plan organization must shall make a pro rata reimbursement of all periodic charges to the member.
- (4) In addition to the reimbursement of periodic charges for the reasons stated in subsections (2) and (3), a discount

Page 7 of 24

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 430

4-00513A-17

207	medical plan organization shall also reimburse the member for
208	any portion of a one-time processing fee that exceeds \$30 per
209	year.
210	Section 6. Section 636.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to
211	read:
212	636.212 Disclosures.—The following disclosures must be made
213	in writing to any prospective member and must be on the first
214	page of any advertisements, marketing materials, or brochures
215	relating to a discount $\frac{\text{medical}}{\text{medical}}$ plan. The first page is the page
216	that first includes the information describing benefits. The
217	disclosures must be printed in not less than 12-point type:
218	(1) That the plan is not insurance.
219	(2) That the plan provides discounts at certain health care
220	providers for medical services.
221	(3) That the plan does not make payments directly to the
222	providers of medical services.
223	(4) That the plan member is obligated to pay for all health
224	care services but will receive a discount from those health care
225	providers who have contracted with the discount plan
226	organization.
227	(5) The name and address of the licensed discount $\frac{medical}{medical}$
228	plan organization.
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230	The requirements of this section are met if the prospective
231	member cannot enroll without being presented with the required
232	disclosures and if the prospective member must acknowledge
233	acceptance of the plan terms and conditions before enrollment.
234	This section does not prohibit the discount plan organization
235	from making additional disclosures to a prospective member If

Page 8 of 24

4-00513A-17 2017430

the initial contract is made by telephone, the disclosures required by this section shall be made orally and provided in the initial written materials that describe the benefits under the discount medical plan provided to the prospective or new member.

Section 7. Section 636.214, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.214 Provider agreements.-

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- (1) All providers offering medical services to members under a discount medical plan must provide such services pursuant to a written agreement. The agreement may be entered into directly by the provider or by a provider network to which the provider belongs.
- (2) A provider agreement between a discount medical plan organization and a provider must provide the following:
- (a) A list of the services and products to be provided at a discount.
- (b) The amount or amounts of the discounts or, alternatively, a fee schedule which reflects the provider's discounted rates.
- (c) \underline{A} statement that the provider will not charge members more than the discounted rates.
- (3) A provider agreement between a discount medical plan organization and a provider network must shall require that the provider network have written agreements with its providers which:
 - (a) Contain the terms described in subsection (2).
- (b) Authorize the provider network to contract with the discount medical plan organization on behalf of the provider.

Page 9 of 24

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 430

4-00513A-17 2017430 265 (c) Require the network to maintain an up-to-date list of 266 its contracted providers and to provide that list on a monthly 267 basis to the discount medical plan organization. 268 (4) The discount medical plan organization shall maintain a copy of each active provider agreement into which it has 269 entered. 270 271 Section 8. Section 636.216, Florida Statutes, is amended to 272 read: 273 636.216 Charge or Form filings.-274 (1) All charges to members must be filed with the office 275 and any charge to members greater than \$30 per month or \$360 per year must be approved by the office before the charges can be 276 used. The discount medical plan organization has the burden of 277 278 proof that the charges bear a reasonable relation to the 279 benefits received by the member. 280 (2) There must be a written agreement between the discount medical plan organization and the member specifying the benefits 281 under the discount medical plan and complying with the 282 283 disclosure requirements of this part. 284 (2) (3) All forms used, including The written agreement pursuant to subsection (1) $\frac{(2)}{}$, membership applications, and 285 fulfillment materials that describe medical services as defined 287 in this part must first be filed with and approved by the 288 office. Every form filed shall be identified by a unique form 289 number placed in the lower left corner of each form. A form 290 previously approved by the office is not required to be approved 291 unless the form is materially changed. For purposes of this 292 subsection, a material change does not include a change in

Page 10 of 24

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charges, a change to the name of the marketer or entity

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4-00513A-17 2017430

distributing the plan, the deletion of benefits, or the addition of benefits that are not medical services as defined in this part.

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 $\underline{(3)}$ (4) A charge or form is considered approved on the 60th day after its date of filing unless it has been previously disapproved by the office. The office shall disapprove any form that does not meet the requirements of this part or that is unreasonable, discriminatory, misleading, or unfair. If such filings are disapproved, the office $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ notify the discount $\underline{\text{medical}}$ plan organization and $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ specify in the notice the reasons for disapproval.

Section 9. Section 636.228, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.228 Marketing of discount medical plans.-

- (1) All advertisements, marketing materials, brochures, and discount cards used by marketers must be approved in writing for such use by the discount medical plan organization.
- (2) The discount medical plan organization must shall have an executed written agreement with a marketer before prior to the marketer's marketing, promoting, selling, or distributing the discount medical plan. Such agreement must shall prohibit the marketer from using marketing materials, brochures, and discount cards without the approval in writing by the discount medical plan organization. The discount medical plan organization may delegate functions to its marketers but shall be bound by any acts of its marketers, within the scope of the delegation, which marketers' agency, that do not comply with the provisions of this part.

Section 10. Section 636.230, Florida Statutes, is amended

Page 11 of 24

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 430

4-00513A-17 2017430 323 to read: 324 636.230 Bundling discount medical plans with other 325 products.-A marketer or discount plan organization selling a discount plan with medical services and other services may 327 commingle those products on a single page of forms, 328 advertisements, marketing materials, or brochures. The office's 329 approval of forms only pertains to the medical services 330 regulated by this part When a marketer or discount medical plan organization sells a discount medical plan together with any 331 332 other product, the fees for the discount medical plan must be 333 provided in writing to the member if the fees exceed \$30. 334 Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 335 408.9091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 336 408.9091 Cover Florida Health Care Access Program.-337 (5) PLAN PROPOSALS.—The agency and the office shall 338 announce, no later than July 1, 2008, an invitation to negotiate 339 for Cover Florida plan entities to design a Cover Florida plan 340 proposal in which benefits and premiums are specified. 341 (b) The agency and the office may announce an invitation to 342 negotiate for the design of Cover Florida Plus products to companies that offer supplemental insurance, discount medical 343 plan organizations licensed under part II of chapter 636, or 344 345 prepaid health clinics licensed under part II of chapter 641. 346 Section 12. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) and paragraph 347 (d) of subsection (4) of section 408.910, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 348 349 408.910 Florida Health Choices Program.-350 (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term: 351 (d) "Insurer" means an entity licensed under chapter 624

Page 12 of 24

4-00513A-17 2017430

which offers an individual health insurance policy or a group health insurance policy, a preferred provider organization as defined in s. 627.6471, an exclusive provider organization as defined in s. 627.6472, Θ a health maintenance organization licensed under part I of chapter 641, or a prepaid limited health service organization or discount medical plan organization licensed under chapter 636.

- (4) ELIGIBILITY AND PARTICIPATION.—Participation in the program is voluntary and shall be available to employers, individuals, vendors, and health insurance agents as specified in this subsection.
- (d) All eligible vendors who choose to participate and the products and services that the vendors are permitted to sell are as follows:
- 1. Insurers licensed under chapter 624 may sell health insurance policies, limited benefit policies, other risk-bearing coverage, and other products or services.
- 2. Health maintenance organizations licensed under part I of chapter 641 may sell health maintenance contracts, limited benefit policies, other risk-bearing products, and other products or services.
- 3. Prepaid limited health service organizations may sell products and services as authorized under part I of chapter 636, and discount medical plan organizations may sell products and services as authorized under part II of chapter 636.
- 4. Prepaid health clinic service providers licensed under part II of chapter 641 may sell prepaid service contracts and other arrangements for a specified amount and type of health services or treatments.

Page 13 of 24

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 430

4-00513A-17 2017430

5. Health care providers, including hospitals and other licensed health facilities, health care clinics, licensed health professionals, pharmacies, and other licensed health care providers, may sell service contracts and arrangements for a specified amount and type of health services or treatments.

- 6. Provider organizations, including service networks, group practices, professional associations, and other incorporated organizations of providers, may sell service contracts and arrangements for a specified amount and type of health services or treatments.
- 7. Corporate entities providing specific health services in accordance with applicable state law may sell service contracts and arrangements for a specified amount and type of health services or treatments.

A vendor described in subparagraphs 3.-7. may not sell products that provide risk-bearing coverage unless that vendor is authorized under a certificate of authority issued by the Office of Insurance Regulation and is authorized to provide coverage in the relevant geographic area. Otherwise eligible vendors may be excluded from participating in the program for deceptive or predatory practices, financial insolvency, or failure to comply with the terms of the participation agreement or other standards set by the corporation.

Section 13. Subsection (11) of section 627.64731, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.64731 Leasing, renting, or granting access to a participating provider.—

(11) This section does not apply to a contract between a

Page 14 of 24

4-00513A-17 2017430

contracting entity and a discount medical plan organization licensed or exempt under part II of chapter 636.

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Section 14. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 636.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.003 Definitions.-As used in this act, the term:

- (7) "Prepaid limited health service organization" means any person, corporation, partnership, or any other entity which, in return for a prepayment, undertakes to provide or arrange for, or provide access to, the provision of a limited health service to enrollees through an exclusive panel of providers. Prepaid limited health service organization does not include:
- (c) Any person who is licensed pursuant to part II as a discount $\frac{\text{medical}}{\text{plan}}$ plan organization.

Section 15. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 636.205, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

636.205 Issuance of license; denial.-

- (1) Following receipt of an application filed pursuant to s. 636.204, the office shall review the application and notify the applicant of any deficiencies contained therein. The office shall issue a license to an applicant who has filed a completed application pursuant to s. 636.204 upon payment of the fees specified in s. 636.204 and upon the office being satisfied that the following conditions are met:
- (c) The ownership, control, and management of the entity are competent and trustworthy and possess managerial experience that would make the proposed operation beneficial to the subscribers. The office $\underline{\text{may shall}}$ not grant or continue to grant authority to transact the business of a discount $\underline{\text{medical}}$ plan organization in this state at any time during which the office

Page 15 of 24

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 430

2017430

4-00513A-17

467

439 has good reason to believe that the ownership, control, or 440 management of the organization includes any person whose 441 business operations are or have been marked by business practices or conduct that is detrimental to the public, 443 stockholders, investors, or creditors. (d) The discount medical plan organization has a complaint 444 445 procedure that will facilitate the resolution of subscriber 446 grievances and that includes both formal and informal steps 447 available within the organization. 448 Section 16. Section 636.206, Florida Statutes, is amended 449 to read: 450 636.206 Examinations and investigations .-(1) The office may examine or investigate the business and 451 452 affairs of any discount medical plan organization. The office 453 may order any discount medical plan organization or applicant to 454 produce any records, books, files, advertising and solicitation 455 materials, or other information and may take statements under 456 oath to determine whether the discount medical plan organization 457 or applicant is in violation of the law or is acting contrary to 458 the public interest. The expenses incurred in conducting any 459 examination or investigation must be paid by the discount 460 medical plan organization or applicant. Examinations and 461 investigations must be conducted as provided in chapter 624. 462 (2) Failure by the discount medical plan organization to 463 pay the expenses incurred under subsection (1) is grounds for denial or revocation. 464 465 Section 17. Section 636.207, Florida Statutes, is amended 466 to read:

Page 16 of 24

636.207 Applicability of part.-Except as otherwise provided

4-00513A-17 2017430

in this part, discount medical plan organizations are governed by the provisions of this part and are exempt from the Florida Insurance Code unless specifically referenced.

Section 18. Section 636.210, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.210 Prohibited activities of a discount $\frac{\text{medical}}{\text{plan}}$ plan organization.—

- (1) A discount medical plan organization may not:
- (a) Use in its advertisements, marketing material, brochures, and discount cards the term "insurance" except as otherwise provided in this part or as a disclaimer of any relationship between discount medical plan organization benefits and insurance;
- (b) Use in its advertisements, marketing material, brochures, and discount cards the terms "health plan," "coverage," "copay," "copayments," "preexisting conditions," "guaranteed issue," "premium," "PPO," "preferred provider organization," or other terms in a manner that could reasonably mislead a person into believing the discount medical plan was health insurance;
- $\,$ (c) Have restrictions on free access to plan providers, including, but not limited to, waiting periods and notification periods; or
 - (d) Pay providers any fees for medical services.
- (2) A discount medical plan organization may not collect or accept money from a member for payment to a provider for specific medical services furnished or to be furnished to the member unless the organization has an active certificate of authority from the office to act as an administrator.

Page 17 of 24

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 430

4-00513A-17 2017430

Section 19. Subsection (1), paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (2), and subsection (3) of section 636.218, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

636.218 Annual reports.-

- (1) Each discount medical plan organization shall must file with the office, within 3 months after the end of each fiscal year, an annual report.
- (2) Such reports must be on forms prescribed by the commission and must include:
- (b) If different from the initial application or the last annual report, a list of the names and residence addresses of all persons responsible for the conduct of the organization's affairs, together with a disclosure of the extent and nature of any contracts or arrangements between such persons and the discount medical plan organization, including any possible conflicts of interest.
- (c) The number of discount $\ensuremath{\mbox{medical}}$ plan members in the state.
- (d) Such other information relating to the performance of the discount medical plan organization as is reasonably required by the commission or office.
- (3) Every discount medical plan organization that which fails to file an annual report in the form and within the time required by this section shall forfeit up to \$500 for each day for the first 10 days during which the neglect continues and shall forfeit up to \$1,000 for each day after the first 10 days during which the neglect continues; and, upon notice by the office to that effect, the organization's authority to enroll new members or to do business in this state ceases while such

Page 18 of 24

4-00513A-17 2017430

default continues. The office shall deposit all sums collected by the office under this section to the credit of the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund. The office may not collect more than \$50,000 for each report.

Section 20. Section 636.220, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.220 Minimum capital requirements.-

- (1) Each discount medical plan organization shall must at all times maintain a net worth of at least \$150,000.
- (2) The office may not issue a license unless the discount medical plan organization has a net worth of at least \$150,000.

Section 21. Section 636.222, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.222 Suspension or revocation of license; suspension of enrollment of new members; terms of suspension.—

- (1) The office may suspend the authority of a discount medical plan organization to enroll new members, revoke any license issued to a discount medical plan organization, or order compliance if the office finds that any of the following conditions exist:
- (a) The organization is not operating in compliance with this part.
- (b) The organization does not have the minimum net worth as required by this part.
- (c) The organization has advertised, merchandised, or attempted to merchandise its services in such a manner as to misrepresent its services or capacity for service or has engaged in deceptive, misleading, or unfair practices with respect to advertising or merchandising.

Page 19 of 24

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 430

4-00513A-17 2017430

555 (d) The organization is not fulfilling its obligations as a medical discount medical plan organization.

(e) The continued operation of the organization would be hazardous to its members.

- (2) If the office has cause to believe that grounds for the suspension or revocation of a license exist, the office <u>must</u> shall notify the discount <u>medical</u> plan organization in writing specifically stating the grounds for suspension or revocation and shall pursue a hearing on the matter in accordance with the <u>provisions of</u> chapter 120.
- (3) When the license of a discount medical plan organization is surrendered or revoked, such organization must proceed, immediately following the effective date of the order of revocation, to wind up its affairs transacted under the license. The organization may not engage in any further advertising, solicitation, collecting of fees, or renewal of contracts.
- (4) The office shall, in its order suspending the authority of a discount medical plan organization to enroll new members, specify the period during which the suspension is to be in effect and the conditions, if any, which must be met by the discount medical plan organization before prior to reinstatement of its license to enroll new members. The order of suspension is subject to rescission or modification by further order of the office before prior to the expiration of the suspension period. Reinstatement may not be made unless requested by the discount medical plan organization; however, the office may not grant reinstatement if it finds that the circumstances for which the suspension occurred still exist or are likely to recur.

Page 20 of 24

4-00513A-17 2017430

Section 22. Section 636.223, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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636.223 Administrative penalty.—In lieu of suspending or revoking a certificate of authority whenever any discount medical plan organization has been found to have violated any provision of this part, the office may:

- (1) Issue and cause to be served upon the organization charged with the violation a copy of such findings and an order requiring such organization to cease and desist from engaging in the act or practice that constitutes the violation.
- (2) Impose a monetary penalty of not less than \$100 for each violation, but not to exceed an aggregate penalty of \$75,000.

Section 23. Section 636.224, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.224 Notice of change of name or address of discount medical plan organization.—Each discount medical plan organization must provide the office at least 30 days' advance notice of any change in the discount medical plan organization's name, address, principal business address, or mailing address.

Section 24. Section 636.226, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.226 Provider name listing.—Each discount medical plan organization must maintain on an Internet website an up-to-date list of the names and addresses of the providers with which it has contracted, on an Internet website page, the address of which must shall be prominently displayed on all its advertisements, marketing materials, brochures, and discount cards. This section applies to those providers with whom the

Page 21 of 24

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 430

4-00513A-17 2017430 discount medical plan organization has contracted directly, as 614 well as those who are members of a provider network with which 615 the discount medical plan organization has contracted. 616 Section 25. Section 636.232, Florida Statutes, is amended 617 to read: 636.232 Rules.-The commission may adopt rules to administer 618 619 this part, including rules for the licensing of discount medical plan organizations; establishing standards for evaluating forms, 621 advertisements, marketing materials, brochures, and discount 622 cards; providing for the collection of data; relating to 623 disclosures to plan members; and defining terms used in this 62.4 part. 625 Section 26. Section 636.234, Florida Statutes, is amended 62.6 to read: 627 636.234 Service of process on a discount medical plan organization.—Sections 624.422 and 624.423 apply to a discount 628 medical plan organization as if the discount medical plan 629 630 organization were an insurer. 631 Section 27. Section 636.236, Florida Statutes, is amended 632 to read: 633 636.236 Surety bond or security deposit.-(1) Each discount medical plan organization licensed 634 635 pursuant to the provisions of this part shall must maintain in 636 force a surety bond in its own name in an amount not less than 637 \$35,000 to be used at the discretion of the office to protect 638 the financial interests of members who may be adversely affected 639 by the insolvency of a discount medical plan organization. The bond must be issued by an insurance company that is licensed to 640

Page 22 of 24

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do business in this state.

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4-00513A-17 2017430

- (2) In lieu of the bond specified in subsection (1), a licensed discount medical plan organization may deposit and maintain deposited in trust with the department securities eligible for deposit under s. 625.52 having at all times a value of not less than \$35,000. If a licensed discount medical plan organization substitutes its deposited securities under this subsection with a surety bond authorized in subsection (1), such deposited securities must shall be returned to the discount medical plan organization no later than 45 days following the effective date of the surety bond.
- (3) $\underline{\underline{A}}$ No judgment creditor or other claimant of a discount medical plan organization, other than the office or department, does not shall have the right to levy upon any of the assets or securities held in this state as a deposit under subsections (1) and (2).

Section 28. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 636.238, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

636.238 Penalties for violation of this part.-

- (2) A person who operates as or willfully aids and abets another operating as a discount medical plan organization in violation of s. 636.204(1) commits a felony punishable as provided for in s. 624.401(4)(b), as if the unlicensed discount medical plan organization were an unauthorized insurer, and the fees, dues, charges, or other consideration collected from the members by the unlicensed discount medical plan organization or marketer were insurance premium.
- (3) A person who collects fees for purported membership in a discount medical plan but purposefully fails to provide the promised benefits commits a theft, punishable as provided in s.

Page 23 of 24

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 430

4-00513A-17

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672	Section 29. Subsection (1) of section 636.240, Florida				
673	Statutes, is amended to read:				
674	636.240 Injunctions				
675	(1) In addition to the penalties and other enforcement				
676	provisions of this part, the office may seek both temporary and				
677	permanent injunctive relief when:				
678	(a) A discount medical plan is being operated by any person				
679	or entity that is not licensed pursuant to this part.				
680	(b) Any person, entity, or discount medical plan				
681	organization has engaged in any activity prohibited by this part				
682	or any rule adopted pursuant to this part.				
683	Section 30. Section 636.244, Florida Statutes, is amended				
684	to read:				
685	636.244 Unlicensed discount medical plan organizations.—				
686	Sections The provisions of ss. 626.901-626.912 apply to the				
687	activities of an unlicensed discount ${\tt medical}$ plan organization				
688	as if the unlicensed discount $\frac{medical}{medical}$ plan organization were an				
689	unauthorized insurer.				
690	Section 31. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.				

Page 24 of 24

APPEARANCE RECORD

3/6/17 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional	Il Staff conducting the meeting) 430
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Paul Lamberg	
Job Title	
Address 263 Rose hill DR N	Phone 950 557-2696
TAllahassee FL 33313 City State Zip	Phone 930 597-2696 Plambert Opaullambertlaw. Email Cun
Speaking: For Against Information Waive	Speaking: In Support Against hair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Florida Chiropraci	A550
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist regi	stered 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

3/6/17 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator of Meeting Date	or Senate Professional Stat	ff conducting the meeting) 430 Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Diswunt Plan Organizati	ons	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Chris Schoonover	Assess a	
Job Title		
Address Loi E. College Ave		Phone 850-264-7588
Tallaharru FL		Email CSchoons Vera
City State Speaking: Against Information	Zip Waive Spe (The Chair	eaking: In Support Against will read this information into the record.)
Representing Consumer Health	Allign	Cl
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registe	red with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remark		•

S-001 (10/14/14)

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

APPEARANCE RECORD

Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Discourt Organizations Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Paul Lambert
Job Title
Address 263 Rose Lill DR. N. Phone 850 597-7696
Address 263 Rosehill DR. N. Phone 850 597-7696 Street TATALASSER FL Jassa Email Cor
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Florida Chiropractic Asso.
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Canata tradition to analyze as mublic testimony, time may not narmit all narroons wishing to analy to be board at this

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.

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.)

	Prepared By:	The Professional Staff of	the Committee on	Banking and In	surance
BILL:	CS/SB 454				
INTRODUCER:	Banking and	Insurance Committee	and Senator Bra	ndes	
SUBJECT:	Regulation of	Insurance Companie	es		
DATE:	March 7, 201	7 REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
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. Matiyow		Kiiuusoii	BI	FAV/CS	
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. Matiyow		Kiiuusoii		FAVICS	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 454 makes several changes relating to the regulation of insurance companies. The bill:

- Deletes the future repeal of the exemption of medical malpractice insurance from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund assessments. Under current law, the exemption will be repealed May 31, 2019.
- Allows Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association surcharges to be counted as insurer assets.
- Allows insurers writing certain lines of medical malpractice insurance the option to certify their rates with the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR).
- Allows electronic checks and drafts as acceptable methods of payment for specified lines of insurance and allows insurers to charge a \$15 insufficient funds fee.
- Specifies display requirements for the electronic delivery of documents.

The changes in the bill take effect upon becoming law.

II. Present Situation:

The Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund

The Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (Cat Fund) is a tax-exempt fund created in 1993 after Hurricane Andrew as a form of mandatory reinsurance for residential property insurers. The Cat Fund is administered by the State Board of Administration and is a tax-exempt source of reimbursement to property insurers for a selected percentage of hurricane losses above the insurer's retention. Admitted property insurers in the state are required to purchase \$17 billion in coverage from the Cat Fund. Each insurer's mandatory amount purchased is based upon the insurer's share of the actual premium paid for the contract year, multiplied by the claims paying capacity of the fund. The Cat Fund must charge insurers the actuarially indicated premium for the coverage provided, based on hurricane loss projection models found acceptable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology.

Cat Fund Assessments

Reimbursements to insurers for losses above the current moneys in the Cat Fund are financed through bonding. When the moneys in the Cat Fund are insufficient to cover losses, the law authorizes the Cat Fund to issue revenue bonds funded by emergency assessments on property and casualty policyholders. Bonds would be funded by an emergency assessment of up to 6 percent of premium on most lines of property and casualty insurance for funding losses from a single year, and up to 10 percent of premium for funding losses from multiple years. All lines of property and casualty insurance, including surplus lines insurance, are subject to emergency assessment except for workers' compensation and medical malpractice liability insurance. The exemption for medical malpractice insurance being subject to Cat Fund assessments is to sunset on May 31, 2019.

Florida Insurance Guaranty Association (FIGA)

When a property and casualty insurance company becomes insolvent, FIGA is required by law to take over the claims of the insurer and pay the claims of the company's policyholders. This ensures policyholders who have paid premiums for insurance are not left with valid yet unpaid claims. FIGA is responsible for claims on residential and commercial property insurance, automobile insurance, and liability insurance, among others.

FIGA Assessments

In order to pay claims and to maintain the operations of an insolvent insurer, FIGA has several potential funding sources. FIGA's primary funding source is from the liquidation of assets of insolvent insurance companies domiciled in Florida. FIGA also obtains funds from the liquidation of assets of insolvent insurers domiciled in other states, but having claims in Florida. In the event the insolvent insurer's assets are insufficient to pay all claims, FIGA can issue two types of post-insolvency assessments against property and casualty insurance companies to raise funds to pay claims. FIGA's assessments are computed and billed based on FIGA's immediate needs to pay claims. Currently, assessments may not exceed 2 percent of net direct-written premium in 1 year for regular assessments, and an additional emergency assessment of 2 percent of direct-written premium for hurricane-related insolvencies.

Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association (FWCIGA)

As a condition of their authority to offer workers' compensation insurance coverage in Florida, all insurers and self-insurance funds are required to be members of the Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association, Inc. (FWCIGA). The FWCIGA is a not-for-profit corporation established pursuant to part V of ch. 631, F.S., adjunct to the Department of Financial Services (DFS). The FWCIGA assists in the detection and prevention of insurer insolvencies and provides for the payment of workers' compensation covered claims. The FWCIGA evaluates workers' compensation claims made by insureds against insolvent member companies or funds, and determines if such claims are covered claims subject to payment by FWCIGA. The FWCIGA is funded by distributions from the estates of insolvent insurers, investment income, and assessments of member insurers.

FWCIGA Assessments

The FWCIGA determines whether an assessment against member insurers is necessary to pay covered claims of an insolvent insurer or to reimburse the FWCIGA for expenses associated with administering its statutory functions. The assessments are levied by the Department of Financial Services on each insurer based upon the proportion of the insurer's net direct written premium in Florida to the total of all such insurers writing workers' compensation coverages in Florida for the preceding calendar year. The maximum assessment rate is 2 percent for insurers and 1.5 percent for self-insurance funds. If these assessments are insufficient to satisfy claims and administration costs, an additional assessment of 1.5 percent can be levied.⁴

Insurer Assets

When determining the financial condition of an insurer, statutory accounting principles allow insurers to include as an asset, assessment surcharges that have yet to be collected from policyholders. Under current law assessments levied by the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, resulting in surcharges to policyholders yet to be collected by insurers, can be counted as assets if there is a reasonable expectation by the insurer that such surcharges will be paid.⁵

Medical Malpractice Insurance

Medical malpractice insurance is a professional liability coverage obtained by health care providers to indemnify them from damages arising out of an act of medical negligence. Florida requires licensed physicians and licensed osteopathic physicians to meet financial responsibility requirements as a condition of obtaining and maintaining state licensure to practice medicine.

¹ s. 631.911, F.S. Chapter 631, F.S., governs the rehabilitation and liquidation process for insurers in Florida. In Florida, the Division of Rehabilitation and Liquidation in the Department of Financial Services is responsible for rehabilitating or liquidating insurance companies.

² s. 631.902, F.S. The term "covered claim" is defined in s. 631.904(2), F.S.

³ See FWCIGA, Frequently Asked Questions, available at http://fwciga.org/faq (last visited March 7, 2017).

⁴ s. 631.914, F.S.

⁵ s. 625.012(15)(a), F.S.

Insurers that issue medical malpractice insurance are required to complete a full rate filing with the OIR once every calendar year.⁶

Insufficient Funds Fee

Current law allows up to a \$15 insufficient funds fee to be charged to a policyholder of a motor vehicle insurance contract when the policyholders payment by debit card, credit card, electronic funds transfer, or electronic check is returned or declined.⁷

Delivery of Insurance Policies

Part II of s. 627, F.S., generally applies to most lines of insurance written in this state. Under this part, every insurance policy must be mailed, delivered or electronically transmitted to the policyholder within 60 days after the insurance takes effect. An insurer may allow a policyholder of personal lines insurance to affirmatively elect delivery of the policy documents, including, but not limited to, policies, endorsements, notices, or documents, by electronic means in lieu of delivery by mail. Electronic transmission of a policy for commercial risks constitutes delivery to the insured or to the person entitled to delivery, unless the insured or the person entitled to delivery communicates to the insurer in writing or electronically that he or she does not agree to delivery by electronic means. Electronic transmission shall include a notice to the insured or to the person 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 request. 9

Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 deletes the sunset date for the exemption from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund assessments for medical malpractice insurance. The exemption is due to sunset on June 1, 2019.¹⁰

Section 2 allows expected surcharges, which are the result of assessments levied by the Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association, to be counted as assets when determining the financial condition of an insurer. This is currently allowed for expected surcharges which are the result of assessments levied by the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association.

⁶ s. 627.062(7)(e), F.S.

⁷ s. 627.7295(9), F.S.

⁸ s. 627.401, F.S.

⁹ s. 627.421(1), F.S.

¹⁰ s. 215.555(6)(b)10., F.S.

Sections 3 and 4 allows insurers when filing rates on certain lines¹¹ of medical malpractice insurance the option of making a full rate filing or, when no rate change is needed, certifying to the OIR that their rates are actuarially sound and not inadequate.

Section 5 allows the use of electronic checks and drafts as acceptable methods of payment for most insurance policies. ¹² It also allows insurers to charge a \$15 insufficient funds fee should an electronic check or funds transfer be declined. These changes are currently allowed for automobile insurance policies and is being expanded.

Section 6 specifies that with regards to any font, size, color, spacing, or other formatting requirement for printed documents, an electronically delivered document satisfies these requirements if it has reasonably similar proportions or emphasis of the characters relative to the rest of the electronic document, or is otherwise displayed in a reasonably conspicuous manner.

Section 7 makes technical changes to conform to the changes made in Section 5.

Section 8 provides the changes in the bill take effect upon becoming law.

III. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

IV. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

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¹¹ The bill allows insurers to certify rates for medical malpractice insurance policies that are subject to "file and use" or "use and file" rate review under s. 627.062(2)(a) and (f), F.S. Medical malpractice insurance is subject to these requirements if it covers a facility that is not a hospital licensed under chapter 395 F.S., a nursing home licensed under part II of chapter 400 F.S., or an assisted living facility licensed under part I of chapter 429 F.S., a health care practitioner who is not a dentist licensed under chapter 466 F.S., a physician licensed under chapter 458 F.S., an osteopathic physician licensed under chapter 459 F.S., chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460 F.S., a podiatric physician licensed under chapter 461 F.S., a pharmacist licensed under chapter 465 F.S. Accordingly, it is these types of medical malpractice insurance that are affected by the bill. Medical malpractice insurance covering other entities or practitioners are not subject to paragraphs (a) and (f) of s. 627.062(2), F.S., pursuant to sub-subparagraphs o. and p. of s. 627.062(3)(d)1, F.S., and thus are not affected by the bill.

¹² s. 627.401, F.S.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Medical malpractice insurance will no longer be subject to Cat Fund Assessments. Such policies are currently exempt from assessment until June 1, 2019.

Insurers will be allowed to count as assets expected surcharges due to assessments from the Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association. Insurers will have the option of certifying their rates on certain lines of medical malpractice insurance.

Policyholders on most lines of insurance can use electronic checks and drafts as acceptable methods of payment, but will be subject to a \$15 insufficient funds fee.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The OIR staff will save time not having to complete a full rate review, when insurers certify their rates on certain lines of medical malpractice insurance.¹³

V. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VI. Related Issues:

None.

VII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 215.555, 625.012, 627.062, 627.0645, 627.4035, 627.421, and 627.7295

VIII. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

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

CS by Banking and Insurance on March 6, 2017:

The CS made a technical change clarifying monthly installments on surcharges from the Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association assessments can be included in the calculation on an insurers assets. The CS also removed the section of the bill pertaining to excluded named driver.

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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¹³ See footnote 11.

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LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RCS 03/06/2017

The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Brandes) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with directory and title amendments)

Between lines 178 and 179 insert:

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(b) Assessments levied as monthly installments pursuant to s. 631.57(3) (e) 3. or s. 631.914 which that are paid after policy surcharges are collected so that the recognition of assets is based on actual premium written offset by the obligation to the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association or the Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association, Incorporated.



11 ===== D I R E C T O R Y C L A U S E A M E N D M E N T ====== 12 And the directory clause is amended as follows: 13 Delete line 159 14 15 and insert: Section 2. Subsection (15) of section 16 17 ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 18 And the title is amended as follows: 19 20 Delete lines 8 - 10 21 and insert: 22 625.012, F.S.; revising the allowable assets of 23 insurers relating to specified levied assessments;

amending s. 627.062,

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128686

LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RCS 03/06/2017 The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Brandes) recommended the following: Senate Amendment (with title amendment) Delete lines 287 - 296. ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== And the title is amended as follows: Delete lines 25 - 30

Page 1 of 1

provisions to changes made by the act; providing an

effective date.

and insert:

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	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
Comm: WD	•	
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The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Brandes) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 178 and 179

insert:

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Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 626.916, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.916 Eligibility for export.

(4) A reasonable per-policy fee, not to exceed $\$35_r$ may be charged by the filing surplus lines agent for each policy certified for export. The per-policy fee must be itemized



11	separately for the customer before purchase and must be
тт	separately for the customer before purchase and must be
12	enumerated in the policy.
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14	======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
15	And the title is amended as follows:
16	Delete line 10
17	and insert:
18	Office of Insurance Regulation; amending s. 626.916,
19	F.S.; deleting the limit of a per-policy fee that may
20	be charged by filing surplus lines agents for policies
21	certified for export; providing requirements for the
22	fee; amending s. 627.062,

By Senator Brandes

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24-00600A-17 2017454

A bill to be entitled An act relating to the regulation of insurance companies; amending s. 215.555, F.S.; deleting a future repeal of an exemption of medical malpractice insurance premiums from certain emergency assessments by the State Board of Administration relating to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund; amending s. 625.012, F.S.; revising a definition of "assets" of an insurer to include certain assessments levied by the Office of Insurance Regulation; amending s. 627.062, F.S.; revising requirements for certain rate filings by medical malpractice insurers; amending s. 627.0645, F.S.; adding certain medical malpractice insurance to casualty insurance excluded from an annual base rate filing requirement for rating organizations; amending s. 627.4035, F.S.; revising the methods of paying premiums for insurance contracts; authorizing an insurer to impose a specified insufficient funds fee if certain premium payment methods are returned, declined, or cannot be processed; amending s. 627.421, F.S.; providing that an electronically delivered document in an insurance policy meets formatting requirements for printed documents under certain conditions; amending s. 627.7295, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 627.747, F.S.; providing that certain provisions do not prohibit an insurer from excluding all coverage under a certain motor vehicle insurance policy for an identified household member under certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

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

Page 1 of 11

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

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 454

24-00600A-17 2017454

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section

215.555, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

215.555 Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.-

(6) REVENUE BONDS.—

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(b) Emergency assessments.-

1. If the board determines that the amount of revenue produced under subsection (5) is insufficient to fund the obligations, costs, and expenses of the fund and the corporation, including repayment of revenue bonds and that portion of the debt service coverage not met by reimbursement premiums, the board shall direct the Office of Insurance Regulation to levy, by order, an emergency assessment on direct premiums for all property and casualty lines of business in this state, including property and casualty business of surplus lines insurers regulated under part VIII of chapter 626, but not including any workers' compensation premiums or medical malpractice premiums. As used in this subsection, the term "property and casualty business" includes all lines of business identified on Form 2, Exhibit of Premiums and Losses, in the annual statement required of authorized insurers by s. 624.424 and any rule adopted under this section, except for those lines identified as accident and health insurance and except for policies written under the National Flood Insurance Program. The assessment shall be specified as a percentage of direct written premium and is subject to annual adjustments by the board in order to meet debt obligations. The same percentage applies to all policies in lines of business subject to the assessment issued or renewed during the 12-month period beginning on the

Page 2 of 11

24-00600A-17 2017454__

effective date of the assessment.

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- 2. A premium is not subject to an annual assessment under this paragraph in excess of 6 percent of premium with respect to obligations arising out of losses attributable to any one contract year, and a premium is not subject to an aggregate annual assessment under this paragraph in excess of 10 percent of premium. An annual assessment under this paragraph continues as long as the revenue bonds issued with respect to which the assessment was imposed are outstanding, including any bonds the proceeds of which were used to refund the revenue bonds, unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of the bonds under the documents authorizing issuance of the bonds.
- 3. Emergency assessments shall be collected from policyholders. Emergency assessments shall be remitted by insurers as a percentage of direct written premium for the preceding calendar quarter as specified in the order from the Office of Insurance Regulation. The office shall verify the accurate and timely collection and remittance of emergency assessments and shall report the information to the board in a form and at a time specified by the board. Each insurer collecting assessments shall provide the information with respect to premiums and collections as may be required by the office to enable the office to monitor and verify compliance with this paragraph.
- 4. With respect to assessments of surplus lines premiums, each surplus lines agent shall collect the assessment at the same time as the agent collects the surplus lines tax required by s. 626.932, and the surplus lines agent shall remit the assessment to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office created

Page 3 of 11

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 454

2017454

by s. 626.921 at the same time as the agent remits the surplus lines tax to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office. The emergency assessment on each insured procuring coverage and filing under s. 626.938 shall be remitted by the insured to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office at the time the insured pays the surplus lines tax to the Florida Surplus Lines Service 96 Office. The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall remit the collected assessments to the fund or corporation as provided in 99 the order levied by the Office of Insurance Regulation. The 100 Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall verify the proper 101 application of such emergency assessments and shall assist the 102 board in ensuring the accurate and timely collection and 103 remittance of assessments as required by the board. The Florida 104 Surplus Lines Service Office shall annually calculate the aggregate written premium on property and casualty business, 106 other than workers' compensation and medical malpractice, 107 procured through surplus lines agents and insureds procuring 108 coverage and filing under s. 626.938 and shall report the 109 information to the board in a form and at a time specified by 110 the board.

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5. Any assessment authority not used for a particular contract year may be used for a subsequent contract year. If, for a subsequent contract year, the board determines that the amount of revenue produced under subsection (5) is insufficient to fund the obligations, costs, and expenses of the fund and the corporation, including repayment of revenue bonds and that portion of the debt service coverage not met by reimbursement premiums, the board shall direct the Office of Insurance Regulation to levy an emergency assessment up to an amount not

Page 4 of 11

24-00600A-17 2017454

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exceeding the amount of unused assessment authority from a previous contract year or years, plus an additional 4 percent provided that the assessments in the aggregate do not exceed the limits specified in subparagraph 2.

- 6. The assessments otherwise payable to the corporation under this paragraph shall be paid to the fund unless the Office of Insurance Regulation and the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office received a notice from the corporation and the fund, which shall be conclusive and upon which they may rely without further inquiry, that the corporation has issued bonds and the fund has no agreements in effect with local governments under paragraph (c). On or after the date of the notice and until the date the corporation has no bonds outstanding, the fund shall have no right, title, or interest in or to the assessments, except as provided in the fund's agreement with the corporation.
- 7. Emergency assessments are not premium and are not subject to the premium tax, to the surplus lines tax, to any fees, or to any commissions. An insurer is liable for all assessments that it collects and must treat the failure of an insured to pay an assessment as a failure to pay the premium. An insurer is not liable for uncollectible assessments.
- 8. If an insurer is required to return an unearned premium, it shall also return any collected assessment attributable to the unearned premium. A credit adjustment to the collected assessment may be made by the insurer with regard to future remittances that are payable to the fund or corporation, but the insurer is not entitled to a refund.
- 9. If a surplus lines insured or an insured who has procured coverage and filed under s. 626.938 is entitled to the

Page 5 of 11

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

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 454

24-00600A-17 2017454 149 return of an unearned premium, the Florida Surplus Lines Service 150 Office shall provide a credit or refund to the agent or such 151 insured for the collected assessment attributable to the 152 unearned premium before remitting the emergency assessment collected to the fund or corporation. 153 154 10. The exemption of medical malpractice insurance premiums from emergency assessments under this paragraph is repealed May 155 156 31, 2019, and medical malpractice insurance premiums shall be subject to emergency assessments attributable to loss events 157 158 occurring in the contract years commencing on June 1, 2019. 159 Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (15) of section 160 625.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 161 625.012 "Assets" defined.-In any determination of the 162 financial condition of an insurer, there shall be allowed as "assets" only such assets as are owned by the insurer and which 164 consist of: 165 (15) (a) Assessments levied pursuant to s. 631.57(3)(a) and (e) or s. 631.914 which that are paid before policy surcharges 166 167 are collected and result in a receivable for policy surcharges 168 to be collected in the future. This amount, to the extent it is 169 likely that it will be realized, meets the definition of an admissible asset as specified in the National Association of 171 Insurance Commissioners' Statement of Statutory Accounting 172 Principles No. 4. The asset shall be established and recorded 173 separately from the liability regardless of whether it is based 174 on a retrospective or prospective premium-based assessment. If

Page 6 of 11

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assessment because of a reduction in writings or withdrawal from

the market, the amount recorded as an asset shall be reduced to

an insurer is unable to fully recoup the amount of the

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24-00600A-17 2017454 178 the amount reasonably expected to be recouped. 179 Section 3. Paragraph (e) of subsection (7) of section 180 627.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 181 627.062 Rate standards.-182 (7) The provisions of this subsection apply only to rates 183 for medical malpractice insurance and control to the extent of any conflict with other provisions of this section. 184 185 (e) For medical malpractice rates subject to paragraph (2) (a), the medical malpractice insurer shall make an annual 186 187 base a rate filing in accordance with s. 627.0645 under this 188 section, sworn to by at least two executive officers of the 189 insurer, at least once each calendar year. 190 Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 627.0645, Florida 191 Statutes, is amended to read: 192 627.0645 Annual filings .-193 (1) Each rating organization filing rates for, and each insurer writing, any line of property or casualty insurance to 194 195 which this part applies, except: 196 (a) Workers' compensation and employer's liability 197 insurance; 198 (b) Insurance as defined in ss. 624.604 and 624.605, 199 limited to coverage of commercial risks other than commercial 200 residential multiperil and medical malpractice insurance that is 201 subject to s. 627.062(2)(a) and (f); or 202 (c) Travel insurance, if issued as a master group policy with a situs in another state where each certificateholder pays 203

Page 7 of 11

less than \$30 in premium for each covered trip and where the

insurer has written less than \$1 million in annual written premiums in the travel insurance product in this state during

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 454

	24-00600A-17 2017454
207	the most recent calendar year,
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209	shall make an annual base rate filing for each such line with
210	the office no later than 12 months after its previous base rate
211	filing, demonstrating that its rates are not inadequate.
212	Section 5. Section 627.4035, Florida Statutes, is amended
213	to read:
214	627.4035 Cash Payment of premiums; claims
215	(1) $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ The premiums for insurance contracts issued in this
216	state or covering risk located in this state $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be paid
217	in cash consisting of coins, currency, checks, $\underline{ ext{electronic}}$
218	<u>checks</u> , <u>drafts</u> , or money orders or by using a debit card, credit
219	card, automatic electronic funds transfer, or payroll deduction
220	plan. By July 1, 2007, Insurers issuing personal lines
221	residential and commercial property policies shall provide a
222	premium payment plan option to their policyholders which allows
223	for a minimum of quarterly and semiannual payment of premiums.
224	Insurers may, but are not required to, offer monthly payment
225	plans. Insurers issuing such policies must submit their premium
226	payment plan option to the office for approval before use.
227	(b) If, due to insufficient funds, a payment of premium
228	under this subsection by debit card, credit card, electronic
229	funds transfer, or electronic check is returned, is declined, or
230	cannot be processed, the insurer may impose an insufficient
231	funds fee of up to \$15 per occurrence pursuant to the policy
232	terms.
233	(2) Subsection (1) is not applicable to:
234	(a) Reinsurance agreements;
235	(b) Pension plans;

Page 8 of 11

24-00600A-17 2017454

- (c) Premium loans, whether or not subject to an automatic provision;
- (d) Dividends, whether to purchase additional paid-up insurance or to shorten the dividend payment period;
 - (e) Salary deduction plans;

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- (f) Preauthorized check plans;
- (g) Waivers of premiums on disability;
- (h) Nonforfeiture provisions affording benefits under supplementary contracts; or
- (i) Such other methods of paying for life insurance as may be permitted by the commission pursuant to rule or regulation.
- (3) All payments of claims made in this state under any contract of insurance shall be paid:
- (a) In cash consisting of coins, currency, checks, drafts, or money orders and, if by check or draft, shall be in such form as will comply with the standards for cash items adopted by the Federal Reserve System to facilitate the sorting, routing, and mechanized processing of such items; or
- (b) If authorized in writing by the recipient or the recipient's representative, by debit card or any other form of electronic transfer. Any fees or costs to be charged against the recipient must be disclosed in writing to the recipient or the recipient's representative at the time of written authorization. However, the written authorization requirement may be waived by the recipient or the recipient's representative if the insurer verifies the identity of the insured or the insured's recipient and does not charge a fee for the transaction. If the funds are misdirected, the insurer remains liable for the payment of the claim.

Page 9 of 11

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

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 454

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24-006007-17

	24-00000A-17
265	Section 6. Subsection (5) is added to section 627.421,
266	Florida Statutes, to read:
267	627.421 Delivery of policy.—
268	(5) An electronically delivered document satisfies any
269	font, size, color, spacing, or other formatting requirement for
270	printed documents if the format in the electronically delivered
271	document has reasonably similar proportions or emphasis of the
272	characters relative to the rest of the electronic document or is
273	otherwise displayed in a reasonably conspicuous manner.
274	Section 7. Subsection (9) of section 627.7295, Florida
275	Statutes, is amended to read:
276	627.7295 Motor vehicle insurance contracts
277	(9) (a) In addition to the methods provided in s.
278	627.4035(1), premium for motor vehicle insurance contracts
279	issued in this state or covering risk located in this state may
280	be paid in cash in the form of a draft or drafts.
281	(b) If, due to insufficient funds, payment of premium under
282	this subsection by debit card, credit card, electronic funds
283	transfer, or electronic check is returned, is declined, or
284	cannot be processed, the insurer may impose an insufficient
285	funds fee of up to \$15 per occurrence pursuant to the policy
286	terms.
287	Section 8. Section 627.747, Florida Statutes, is created to
288	read:
289	627.747 Named driver exclusion.—If the insurer identifies a
290	$\underline{\text{household member by name and the named insured consents in}}$
291	writing, ss. 320.02, 324.022, and 627.727 do not prohibit an
292	insurer that issues an insurance policy on a private passenger
293	motor vehicle from excluding all coverage under the policy for

Page 10 of 11

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

24-00600A-17

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the identified member of the household, unless the excluded

household member is injured while he or she is not operating the

motor vehicle.

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Section 9. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

Page 11 of 11

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APPEARANCE RECORD

O3 00 17 Meeting Date	sopies of this form to the Ser	lator of Seriate Professional Sta	an conducting the meeting)	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Reg of Ins	Companie	2	Amend	ment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Mary Thomas	5			
Job Title ASSIST CUNT	Gen. Co	onsel		
Address Street Street	Mita 1430 Pri	edmont pre	Phone <u>\$50</u> 2	24 6496
City	FU State	32308 Zip	Email MThon	rospflmodical.org
Speaking: For Against	Information		eaking: In Sup will read this informa	pport Against ation into the record.)
Representing Florida	Medical	Association	<u> </u>	
Appearing at request of Chair: [Yes No	Lobbyist registe	ered with Legislatu	ıre: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encoura meeting. Those who do speak may be	age public testimony, asked to limit their re	time may not permit all ן marks so that as many ן	persons wishing to sp persons as possible o	peak to be heard at this an be heard.
This form is part of the public record	d for this meeting.			S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) 454 March 6, 2017 Bill Number (if applicable) Meeting Date Topic Regulation of Ins. Companies Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Name Michael Carlson Job Title President Address 215 S. Monroe St. Ste. 835 Phone 8505449576 Street Email michael.carlson@piff.net FL 32301 **Tallahassee** City State Zip In Support Information Waive Speaking: Speaking: **Against** (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Personal Insurance Federation of Florida Representing Lobbyist registered with Legislature: 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 Bill Number (if applicable) **Topic** Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Name Job Title Phone Address Street State Information Waive Speaking: In Support Speaking: For Against Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Representing Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Appearing at request of Chair: Yes

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.

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.)

	Prepared By: The	e Professional Staff of	f the Committee on	Banking and Ir	surance
BILL:	CS/SB 536				
INTRODUCER:	Banking and Insurance Committee and Senator Brandes				
SUBJECT:	Unclaimed Funds Held by the Clerks of Court				
DATE: March 6, 2017 REVIS					
ANALYST		STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
. Billmeier		nudson	BI	Fav/CS	
· ·			AED		
			AP		

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 536 repeals statutes relating to surplus trustees. A surplus trustee is an entity that holds and administers surplus proceeds from a foreclosure sale. The primary duty of a surplus trustee is to locate the owner of record and return the surplus funds to the owner. The bill repeals the surplus trustee statute and requires unclaimed surplus funds to be remitted to the Department of Financial Services (DFS) after 1 year and be distributed pursuant to the Florida Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act. Under the Act, the owner obtains the money by filing a claim with the DFS. If the DFS denies the claim, the owner is entitled to a hearing and an appeal to contest the denial.

The bill repeals s. 43.19, F.S., relating to money held in the court registry. The statute provides that in cases where the right to withdraw money from the court registry is not in dispute and has remained with the court for 5 years, the court shall direct the money be deposited with the DFS. The repeal of s. 43.19, F.S., means that the court will remit the unclaimed money to the DFS after 1 year, instead of 5 years, for disposition pursuant to the Florida Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

BILL: CS/SB 536 Page 2

II. Present Situation:

Unclaimed Property Pursuant to Chapter 717, F.S., and Section 43.19, F.S.

Section 43.19, F.S., provides for the disposition of unclaimed money paid into the court registry. Section 43.19(1), F.S., provides that in a case in which the right to withdraw money in the court registry is not in dispute and the money has remained in the registry for 5 years or more, the court shall direct that the money be deposited with the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to the credit of the State School Fund. A person entitled to any of the money may obtain an order directing the payment of the money to the claimant by petitioning the court and providing written notice to the state attorney and proof of entitlement to the money. A court has noted that the state attorney is not required to appear at the proceeding so there could be a case where no representative of the state is party to the proceeding.

Chapter 717, F.S., is the Florida Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.³ It provides that intangible property held for the owner by a court that has not been claimed by the owner for more than 1 year after it became payable is presumed unclaimed.⁴ Upon the payment or delivery of unclaimed property to the DFS, the state assumes custody and responsibility for the safekeeping of the property.⁵ Section 717.118, F.S., requires the DFS to attempt to locate owners of unclaimed property if the value is more than \$250. The original property owner retains the right to recover the proceeds of the property, and any person claiming an interest in the property delivered to the DFS may file a claim for the property, subject to certain requirements.⁶ The DFS is required to make a determination on a claim within 90 days. If a claim is determined in favor of the claimant, the DFS must deliver or pay to the claimant the property or the amount the DFS actually received or the proceeds, if it has been sold by the DFS.⁷ Any person aggrieved by a decision of the DFS may petition for a hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.570, F.S.⁸

If the property remains unclaimed, all proceeds from abandoned property are then deposited by the DFS into the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund. The DFS is allowed to retain up to \$15 million to make prompt payment of verified claims and to cover costs incurred by the DFS in administering and enforcing the Florida Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act. All remaining funds received are deposited into the State School Fund. 10

Section 43.19, F.S., provides that if the right to withdraw money in the court registry is not in dispute and the money has remained in the registry for 5 years or more, the court shall direct that the money be deposited with the CFO. Section 717.113, F.S., provides that money held by a

¹ s. 43.19(3), F.S.

² Crescenzo v. Atwater, 136 So.3d 1248, 1256 (Fla. 2d DCA 2014).

³ s. 717.001, F.S.

⁴ s. 717.113, F.S. One court has called the legal effect of the presumption that the property is unclaimed "unclear." *See Crescenzo v. Atwater*, 136 So.3d 1248, 1255 (Fla. 2d DCA 2014).

⁵ s. 717.1201, F.S.

⁶ ss. 717.117 and 717.124, F.S.

⁷ s. 717.124, F.S.

⁸ s. 717.126, F.S.

⁹ s. 717.123, F.S.

¹⁰ s. 717.123, F.S.

court for more than 1 year after it becomes payable is presumed unclaimed. A court has described the legal effect of the presumption as "unclear." ¹¹

Claims under s. 43.19, F.S., may be assigned in accordance with contract law. In *Crescenzo v. Atwater*, an entity called Interest Recovery, Inc., obtained an assignment of the right to \$13,857.69 placed in the registry of the court for \$10.¹² Section 717.135, F.S., requires certain disclosures or a fee limitation before a claimant's representative can obtain unclaimed property from the DFS on a claimant's behalf.

Judicial Sales of Real Property

Foreclosure is the legal process for enforcement of a security interest in real property. In most foreclosures, the property is sold and the proceeds of the sale are applied against the debt. In some cases, the property is sold for more than the debt. The difference is known as the surplus. Section 45.032, F.S., governs the disbursement of surplus funds after a judicial sale.

Section 45.031(1), F.S., requires a final judgment in a foreclosure action to contain:

- A notice of potential surplus;
- A statement indicating that a subordinate lienholder must file a claim for surplus funds no later than 60 days after the sale;
- A statement indicating that the property owner does not need to assign his or her rights in the property to claim surplus funds; and
- A statement indicating that the owner does not need any type of representation to claim such funds.

The clerk of the court conducts the sale, files a certificate of sale, files a certificate of title, and disburses the proceeds pursuant to the final judgment.¹³ If there are funds remaining after the disbursement, the clerk holds the surplus funds for 60 days pending a court order.¹⁴ If the owner of record claims the surplus during the 60-day period and there is no subordinate lienholder, the court orders the clerk to deduct applicable service charges¹⁵ and pay the remainder to the owner of record.¹⁶ If any person other than the owner of record claims an interest in the surplus, the court holds a hearing to determine who is entitled to the surplus.¹⁷ If no one claims the surplus, the clerk appoints a surplus trustee to find the owner of record.¹⁸ The DFS has a rotation system for assignment of cases to all qualified surplus trustees.¹⁹

In Saulnier v. Bank of America, 20 the court held that a subordinate lienholder was not entitled to the surplus because the subordinate lienholder did not make a claim within the 60-day statutory

¹¹ Crescenzo v Atwater, 136 So.3d 1248, 1255 (Fla. 2d DCA 2014).

¹² Crescenzo v. Atwater, 136 So.3d 1248, 1251-1252 (Fla. 2d DCA 2014).

¹³ s. 45.031(3)-(7), F.S.

¹⁴ s. 45.032(3), F.S.

¹⁵ s. 45.035, F.S., provides that the clerk may charge specified service charges relating to judicial sales.

¹⁶ s. 45.032(3)(a), F.S.

¹⁷ s. 45.032(3)(b), F.S.

¹⁸ s. 45.032(c), F.S.

¹⁹ s. 45.034(5), F.S.

²⁰ 187 So.3d 854 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015).

time limit. The court rejected the subordinate lienholder's claim that it should be excused from missing the time limit because it did not receive actual notice. The court stated that the statutes do not contain provisions excusing a lienholder for lack of actual notice. Even assuming there was not actual notice, the court said notice by publication is sufficient.

Surplus Trustees

A surplus trustee is an entity that holds and administers surplus proceeds from a foreclosure.²¹ The primary duty of a surplus trustee is to locate the owner of record within 1 year after appointment. When the surplus trustee locates the owner of record, it files a petition with the court seeking disbursement of the surplus funds.²² A surplus trustee is entitled to the following service charges and fees:

- Upon obtaining a court order, a cost advance of 2 percent of the surplus; and
- Upon obtaining a court order disbursing the surplus to the owner of record, a service charge of 10 percent of the surplus.²³

If the surplus trustee is unable to locate the owner of record within 1 year of appointment, the clerk notifies the surplus trustee that the appointment is terminated. The clerk treats the remaining funds as unclaimed property to be deposited with the CFO pursuant to ch. 717, F.S.²⁴

Surplus trustees are certified by the DFS.²⁵ Persons wishing to be certified must submit an application and a \$25 fee to the DFS by June 1. The DFS must approve or deny the application by June 30. Certifications are effective from July 1 until June 30. The DFS renews a certification upon receipt of a \$25 fee and sworn statement certifying the surplus trustee continues to meet the statutory qualifications.²⁶

The surplus trustee program began in 2007. Since that time, surplus trustees have been appointed in 10,033 cases.²⁷ The total value of those cases is \$85,032,758 (6,970 cases involved a surplus of less than \$5,000 and 3,063 cases involved a surplus greater than \$5,000).²⁸

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 of the bill repeals s. 43.19, F.S. Once s. 43.19, F.S., is repealed, money in the court registry that has not been claimed after 1 year is presumed unclaimed.²⁹ Once the property is unclaimed, the clerk will report the property to DFS pursuant to s. 717.117, F.S. Claimants, or their representatives, can claim the money by filing a claim with the DFS.³⁰

Section 2 of the bill amends procedures relating to the disbursement of surplus funds after a judicial sale. The bill provides that if no claim is filed during the 60-day period after the clerk

²¹ s. 45.034(2), F.S.

²² s. 45.034(6), F.S.

²³ s. 45.034(7), F.S.

²⁴ s. 45.032(4), F.S.

²⁵ s. 45.034(3), F.S.

²⁶ s. 45.034(4), F.S.

²⁷ Department of Financial Services, *Analysis of SB 536* (February 19, 2017) at p. 5.

²⁸ Id.

²⁹ s. 717.113, F.S.

³⁰ s. 717.124, F.S.

issues a certificate of disbursement or if any surplus funds remain after payment to a subordinate lienholder, the clerk shall report and remit the surplus to DFS pursuant to ss. 717.117 and 717.119, F.S. The clerk will report and remit the surplus after 1 year as provided in s. 717.113, F.S.

This bill provides that for purposes of establishing entitlement to the property, only the owner of record reported by the clerk, or the estate or beneficiary of a deceased owner of record reported by the clerk, is entitled to the surplus. Any surplus of less than \$10 escheats to the clerk.

Section 4 of the bill repeals s. 45.034, F.S., creating the surplus trustee in Florida law.

Section 5 of the bill amends s. 45.035, F.S., to remove service charges the clerk can collect for:

- Notifying a surplus trustee of his or her appointment;
- Furnishing the surplus trustee with a copy of the final judgment;
- Furnishing the surplus trustee with the certificate of disbursements; and
- Disbursing the surplus trustee's cost advance.

According to the DFS, there are 79 surplus trustee entities. Some people own more than one surplus trustee entities.³¹ Representatives of surplus trustees believe that surplus trustees help discover and correct errors, such as when the owner of record is incorrect or when a surplus trustee is erroneously appointed after a subordinate lienholder has timely filed a claim.³²

Sections 3, 6, 7, and 8 remove references to ss. 43.19 and 45.034, F.S., from other statutes.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2017.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

³¹ Department of Financial Services, *Analysis of SB 536* (February 19, 2017) at p. 2. A list of the surplus trustees can be found at http://www.myfloridacfo.com/aadir/SurplusTrustees/SurplusTrusteeEntities2016-2017.pdf (last accessed February 28, 2017).

³² White Paper by the Citizens for Judicial Process (on file with the Committee on Banking and Insurance).

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

There will be an indeterminate fiscal impact on current surplus trustees.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The DFS anticipates a negligible decrease in recurring revenues. The DFS has received \$8,400 in application and renewal fees since the implementation of the surplus trustee law in 2007.³³

The Florida Clerk of Courts Operations Corporation anticipates a negligible indeterminate fiscal impact due to the elimination of the fee for notification and appointment of the surplus trustees.³⁴

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 45.032, 45.033, 45.035, 717.124, 717.138, and 717.1401.

This bill repeals the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 43.19 and 45.034.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Banking and Insurance on March 6, 2017:

The CS provides that clerks of court should report unclaimed surplus funds pursuant to the Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act. The effect of this change is to require the clerks to hold the unclaimed money for 1 year instead of 60 days

³³ Department of Financial Services, *Analysis of SB 536* (February 19, 2017) at p. 3.

³⁴ Clerk of the Courts Operations Corporation, *Analysis of SB 536* (February 14, 2017) at p. 3.

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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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	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
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03/06/2017	•	
	•	
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The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Brandes) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with directory amendment)

3 Delete lines 36 - 129

and insert:

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court order.

(c) If the remainder of the surplus has not been paid to the owner of record or any subordinate lienholder, it is subject to s. 717.113 and shall be reported and remitted to the Department of Financial Services in accordance with ss. 717.117 and 717.119. For purposes of establishing entitlement to the



11	property, only the owner of record reported by the clerk, or the
12	estate or beneficiary as defined in s. 731.201 of a deceased
13	owner of record reported by the clerk, is entitled to the
14	surplus. Any surplus of less than \$10 escheats to no claim is
15	filed during the 60-day period, the clerk shall
16	
17	===== DIRECTORY CLAUSE AMENDMENT ======
18	And the directory clause is amended as follows:
19	Delete lines 26 - 27
20	and insert:
21	Section 2. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1), paragraph (c)
22	of subsection (3), and subsection (4) of section 45.032, Florida
23	Statutes, are amended,
24	
25	========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========
26	And the title is amended as follows:
27	Delete lines 8 - 10
28	and insert:
29	surplus under certain circumstances;

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 536

By Senator Brandes

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24-00464A-17 2017536

A bill to be entitled An act relating to unclaimed funds held by the clerks of court; repealing s. 43.19, F.S., relating to the deposit of unclaimed funds with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the State School Fund; amending s. 45.032, F.S.; deleting a definition; requiring the clerk to report as unclaimed property a surplus under certain circumstances; providing reporting requirements; requiring the Department of Financial Services to prescribe a form by rule; specifying who is entitled to a surplus under certain circumstances; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 45.033, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; repealing s. 45.034, F.S., relating to qualifications and appointment of a surplus trustee in foreclosure actions; amending s. 45.035, F.S.; revising service charges that a clerk may receive and deduct from surplus; amending ss. 717.124, 717.138, and 717.1401, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 43.19, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 2. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) and subsections (3) and (4) of section 45.032, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (5) of that section is redesignated as subsection (4), to read:

45.032 Disbursement of surplus funds after judicial sale.-(1) For purposes of ss. 45.031-45.035, the term: (d) "Surplus trustee" means a person qualifying as a

Page 1 of 8

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 536

24-00464A-17

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    surplus trustee pursuant to s. 45.034.
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         (3) During the 60 days after the clerk issues a certificate
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    of disbursements, the clerk shall hold the surplus pending a
    court order or expiration of the 60 days. Upon expiration of the
37
    60 days, the clerk shall report the surplus as provided in
38
    paragraph (c).
39
         (a) If the owner of record claims the surplus during the
    60-day period and there is no subordinate lienholder, the court
41
    shall order the clerk to deduct any applicable service charges
42
    from the surplus and pay the remainder to the owner of record.
43
    The clerk may establish a reasonable requirement that the owner
    of record prove his or her identity before receiving the
    disbursement. The clerk may assist an owner of record in making
    a claim. An owner of record may use the following form in making
    a claim:
48
    (Caption of Action)
49
50
51
                            OWNER'S CLAIM FOR
52
                       MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SURPLUS
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54
    State of ....
    County of ....
56
         Under penalty of perjury, I (we) hereby certify that:
57
         1. I was (we were) the owner of the following described
    real property in .... County, Florida, prior to the foreclosure
    sale and as of the date of the filing of the lis pendens:
60
    ... (Legal description of real property) ...
```

Page 2 of 8

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 536

24-00464A-17 2017536

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- 2. I (we) do not owe any money on any mortgage on the property that was foreclosed other than the one that was paid off by the foreclosure.
- 3. I (we) do not owe any money that is the subject of an unpaid judgment, tax warrant, condominium lien, cooperative lien, or homeowners' association.
 - 4. I am (we are) not currently in bankruptcy.
- 5. I (we) have not sold or assigned my (our) right to the mortgage surplus.
 - 6. My (our) new address is:
- 7. If there is more than one owner entitled to the surplus, we have agreed that the surplus should be paid jointly, or to:, at the following address:
- 8. I (WE) UNDERSTAND THAT I (WE) AM (ARE) NOT REQUIRED TO HAVE A LAWYER OR ANY OTHER REPRESENTATION AND I (WE) DO NOT HAVE TO ASSIGN MY (OUR) RIGHTS TO ANYONE ELSE IN ORDER TO CLAIM ANY MONEY TO WHICH I (WE) MAY BE ENTITLED.
- 9. I (WE) UNDERSTAND THAT THIS STATEMENT IS GIVEN UNDER OATH, AND IF ANY STATEMENTS ARE UNTRUE THAT I (WE) MAY BE PROSECUTED CRIMINALLY FOR PERJURY.

...(Signatures)...

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Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this day of, ... (year)..., by ... (name of person making statement)....

... (Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida) ...

...(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary

Page 3 of 8

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 536

24-00464A-17

119

2017536 Public)... 92 93 Personally Known OR Produced Identification 94 Type of Identification Produced..... 95 96 (b) If any person other than the owner of record claims an interest in the proceeds during the 60-day period or if the owner of record files a claim for the surplus but acknowledges 99 that one or more other persons may be entitled to part or all of 100 the surplus, the court shall set an evidentiary hearing to 101 determine entitlement to the surplus. At the evidentiary hearing, an equity assignee has the burden of proving that he or 102 103 she is entitled to some or all of the surplus funds. The court 104 may grant summary judgment to a subordinate lienholder prior to or at the evidentiary hearing. The court shall consider the 106 factors in s. 45.033 when hearing a claim that any person other 107 than a subordinate lienholder or the owner of record is entitled to the surplus funds. 108 109 (c) If no claim is filed during the 60-day period, or if 110 surplus funds remain after payment to any subordinate lienholder 111 that filed a claim within the 60-day period, the clerk shall immediately report as unclaimed property any surplus in an 113 amount of \$10 or more to the Department of Financial Services on 114 such forms as the department shall prescribe by rule pursuant to 115 s. 717.138. In reporting the unclaimed property, the clerk shall include his or her name, address, county, and judicial circuit 116 117 number; the case number; the name of each owner of record as 118 defined in paragraph (1)(a); the owner's last known address at

Page 4 of 8

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which service of the final judgment, pursuant to s.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 536

2017536 45.031(1)(a), was made; the surplus amount; and at least one of the following: the street name and number, city, state, and zip code of the real property sold at the judicial sale; the parcel identification of the real property sold at the judicial sale; or the real estate number of the real property sold at the judicial sale. For purposes of establishing entitlement to the property, only the owner of record reported by the clerk, or the estate or beneficiary as defined in s. 731.201 of a deceased owner of record reported by the clerk, is entitled to the surplus. Any surplus of less than \$10 escheats to the clerk appoint a surplus trustee from a list of qualified surplus trustees as authorized in s. 45.034. Upon such appointment, the clerk shall prepare a notice of appointment of surplus trustee and shall furnish a copy to the surplus trustee. The form of the notice may be as follows:

(Caption of Action)

24-00464A-17

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NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF SURPLUS TRUSTEE

The undersigned clerk of the court certifies that he or she disbursed the proceeds received from the sale of the property as provided in the order or final judgment to the persons named in the certificate of disbursements, and that surplus funds of \$.... remain and are subject to disbursement to the owner of record. You have been appointed as surplus trustee for the purpose of finding the owner of record in order for the clerk to disburse the surplus, after deducting costs, to the owner of

Page 5 of 8

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 536

2017536

24-00464A-17

149	record.
150	WITNESS my hand and the seal of the court on, (year)
151	(Clerk)
152	By(Deputy Clerk)
153	
154	(4) If the surplus trustee is unable to locate the owner of
155	record entitled to the surplus within 1 year after appointment,
156	the appointment shall terminate and the clerk shall notify the
157	surplus trustee that his or her appointment was terminated.
158	Thirty days after termination of the appointment of the surplus
159	trustee, the clerk shall treat the remaining funds as unclaimed
160	property to be deposited with the Chief Financial Officer
161	pursuant to chapter 717.
162	Section 3. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section
163	45.033, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (e) of that
164	subsection is redesignated as paragraph (d), to read:
165	45.033 Sale or assignment of rights to surplus funds in a
166	property subject to foreclosure
167	(3) A voluntary transfer or assignment shall be a transfer
168	or assignment qualified under this subsection, thereby entitling
169	the transferee or assignee to the surplus funds or a portion or
170	percentage of the surplus funds, if:
171	(d) The transferor or assignee is qualified as a surplus
172	trustee, or could qualify as a surplus trustee, pursuant to s.
173	45.034.
174	Section 4. Section 45.034, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
175	Section 5. Paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (2) of
176	section 45.035, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (c)
177	of that subsection is redesignated as paragraph (b), to read:

Page 6 of 8

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 536

24-00464A-17 2017536

45.035 Clerk's fees.—In addition to other fees or service charges authorized by law, the clerk shall receive service charges related to the judicial sales procedure set forth in ss. 45.031-45.034 and this section:

- (2) If there is a surplus resulting from the sale, the clerk may receive the following service charges, which shall be deducted from the surplus:
- (b) The clerk is entitled to a service charge of \$15 for notifying a surplus trustee of his or her appointment.
- (d) The clerk is entitled to a service charge of \$15 for appointing a surplus trustee, furnishing the surplus trustee with a copy of the final judgment and the certificate of disbursements, and disbursing to the surplus trustee the trustee's cost advance.

Section 6. Subsection (8) of section 717.124, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

717.124 Unclaimed property claims.-

(8) This section applies to all unclaimed property reported and remitted to the Chief Financial Officer, including, but not limited to, property reported pursuant to ss. 43.19, 45.032, 732.107, 733.816, and 744.534.

Section 7. Section 717.138, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

717.138 Rulemaking authority.—The department shall administer and provide for the enforcement of this chapter. The department has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter. The department may adopt rules to allow for electronic filing of fees, forms, and reports required by this chapter. The

Page 7 of 8

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

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 536

207	authority to adopt rules pursuant to this chapter applies to all
208	unclaimed property reported and remitted to the Chief Financial
209	Officer, including, but not limited to, property reported and
210	remitted pursuant to ss. 43.19, 45.032, 732.107, 733.816, and
211	744.534.
212	Section 8. Section 717.1401, Florida Statutes, is amended
213	to read:
214	717.1401 Repeal.—This chapter shall not repeal, but shall
215	be additional and supplemental to the existing provisions of ss.
216	43.18 , 43.19, and 402.17 and chapter 716.
217	Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

24-00464A-17

Page 8 of 8

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

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH of	copies of this form to the Sena	ator or Senate Professional	Staff conducting the meeting) 536
Meeting Date			Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Unclaimed Proper	ty		Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Jystin Moore Relu	<i>!</i>		· _
Job Title Attorney / Surp	lus Trustee		_
Address 6/8 E. South St.	, ste. 500		Phone 467-446-7284
Orlando City	FL State	32801	Email j. moure field @ alumni. dute.ed
Speaking: For Against	Information		Speaking: In Support Against air will read this information into the record.)
Representing Jelf			
Appearing at request of Chair:	Yes No	Lobbyist regis	stered with Legislature: 🔲 Yes 💢 No
While it is a Senate tradition to encoura meeting. Those who do speak may be	nge public testimony, ti asked to limit their rem	me may not permit a narks so that as man	Il persons wishing to speak to be heard at this y persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record	for this meeting.		S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator Meeting Date	or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Signature 1
mooting bate	2m ramber (n appreadie)
Topic SB-UNCLAMES FUN	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name MICHAEL PELJO	
Job Title Presist/owner	
Address 300 E CONCLAND PAIL	BUD #34 & Phone 754-214-2332
Street Pt CIVI PC Other	33337 Email MPCLUSO 600 CAOL.
City State	Zip
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing NATION Equity	Recover Serves
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.

S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

3/6/17	opios of the form to the condition	or commer releasement	an constant we meeting,	SB 536
Meeting Date				Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic <u>Unclaimed Prop</u> Name <u>BG Murphy</u> Job Title <u>DFS - Dep. Les</u>	islative Affair	s Divector		ment Barcode (if applicable)
Address 400 N Monroe			Phone <u>850-4</u>	113-2890
Street	FL	32399	Email <u>B6. Muv</u>	ony@myfloridacfo.
Speaking: For Against	State Information		peaking: In Su ir will read this inform	
Representing Departme	nt of Finance	ial Service.		
Appearing at request of Chair:	Yes No	Lobbyist regist	ered with Legislat	ure: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encoura	nge public testimony, tim	e may not permit alı	l persons wishing to s	peak to be heard at this

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.

S-001 (10/14/14)

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.)

		Professional Staff of			
BILL:	CS/SB 660				
INTRODUCER:	Banking and Ins	urance Committee	and Senator Pas	sidomo	
SUBJECT:	Foreclosure Prod	eedings			
DATE:	March 6, 2017	REVISED:			
ANAL	YST S	TAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
. Billmeier	Kr	nudson	BI	Fav/CS	
2.			JU		
			RC		
	Please se	e Section IX. f	or Addition:	al Informa	ution:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 660 allows for the use of certain documents filed in a bankruptcy case in a mortgage foreclosure proceeding. A mortgage foreclosure is an action by a lender against a debtor to force the sale of the real property that secures the loan as a means of enforcing the debt. Often, a debtor subject to foreclosure will file for bankruptcy as a means of obtaining an automatic stay of the foreclosure action plus a discharge of the mortgage debt.

In bankruptcy, a debtor must file a statement under penalty of perjury stating his or her intent to retain, redeem, or surrender any property securing a debt. The debtor is supposed to act on that decision as a condition of obtaining a discharge of his or her debts. In some cases, debtors have stated an intention to surrender real property in bankruptcy proceedings but then later have actively contested the completion of foreclosure proceedings in state court.

This bill provides that a lender in a mortgage foreclosure case may use any document filed under penalty of perjury in bankruptcy court as an admission by the defendant. The bill provides that a document evidencing surrender in the bankruptcy case creates a rebuttable presumption that the debtor has agreed to surrender the real property and that the debtor has waived all defenses to the foreclosure action.

The bill also allows the court to take judicial notice of the final order in a bankruptcy case. The bill further provides that a debtor who has agreed to surrender the property may still use a

defense based on actions of the lienholder that occurred subsequent to the debtor's filing of the statement of intention to surrender the mortgaged property.

II. Present Situation:

Mortgage Foreclosure

The Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and a statutory process govern mortgage foreclosure. Foreclosure is initiated by the lender or servicer, known as the mortgage, when the borrower, or mortgagor, fails to perform the terms of his or her mortgage, usually by defaulting on payments. Most mortgages contain an "acceleration clause," which gives the mortgage the authority to declare the entire mortgage obligation due and payable immediately upon default. If the borrower is not able to pay the entire mortgage obligation upon proper notice, the holder of the note or its servicing agent may begin the foreclosure process in a court of proper jurisdiction. The following is a general outline of the judicial foreclosure process:

- Upon proper notice of default to the defendant, the mortgage servicer files a foreclosure complaint;¹
- Service of process must be made on defendants within 120 days after the filing of the initial pleadings;²
- If a defendant has not filed an answer or another paper indicating an intent to respond to the suit, then the plaintiff is entitled to an entry of default against the defendant;³
- If an answer is filed, the plaintiff may then file for a motion of summary judgment or proceed to trial, however the vast majority of plaintiffs file a motion for summary judgment;⁴
- Following the proper motions, answers, affidavits, and other evidence being filed with the court, the judge holds a summary judgment hearing and renders a final judgment if he or she finds in the favor of the plaintiff;⁵
- If summary judgment is denied, the foreclosure proceeds to a trial without a jury;⁶
- If the plaintiff prevails, the court schedules a judicial sale of the property not less than 20 days, but no more than 35 days after the judgment;⁷
- A notice of sale must be published once a week, for 2 consecutive weeks, in a publication of general circulation, and the second publication must be at least 5 days prior to the sale;⁸
- The winning bid at a public judicial sale is conclusively presumed to be sufficient consideration for the sale;⁹
- Parties have 10 days to file a verified objection to the amount of the bid or the sale procedure; 10
- After the 10 days has expired with no objection, the sale is confirmed by the clerk's issuance of the certificate of title to the purchaser, sale proceeds are disbursed, and the court may, in

¹ Fla.R.Civ.P. Form 1.944.

² Fla.R.Civ.P. 1.070(j).

³ Fla.R.Civ.P. 1.500.

⁴ Fla.R.Civ.P. 1.510(a).

⁵ Section 45.031, F.S.

⁶ Section 702.01, F.S.

⁷ Section 45.031(1)(a), F.S.

⁸ Section 45.031(2), F.S.

⁹ Section 45.031(8), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 45.031(8), F.S.

its discretion, enter a deficiency decree for the difference between the fair market value of the security received and the amount of the debt;¹¹ and

• The clerk may issue a writ of possession giving possession of the real property to the purchaser and directing the sheriff to assist that purchaser with obtaining possession. Up to the point that a writ of possession is served on the property, the debtor who was foreclosed has the legal right to stay in possession of the real property.

Bankruptcy Proceedings

In general, the two purposes of bankruptcy are to convert the estate of the debtor into cash and distribute it among creditors, and to give the debtor a fresh start with such exemptions and rights as the bankruptcy statute leaves untouched. The filing of a bankruptcy petition operates as an automatic stay on most legal actions against a debtor, including foreclosure. The automatic stay is in effect from the time the petition is filed until discharge of the debtor, unless sooner lifted by the bankruptcy court.

For individuals, there are two primary forms of bankruptcy. A petition filed pursuant to Chapter 7 of the bankruptcy code is used when the rehabilitative chapters of the code would not be applicable, such as when there is no nonexempt property to protect. ¹⁴ A Chapter 13 petition allows the debtor to stay creditor actions and propose a plan to pay creditors, rehabilitating the debtor financially. ¹⁵

In a Chapter 7 bankruptcy, the debtor must express his or her intent regarding secured property. A debtor has four options:

- Declare the secured property is exempt;
- Surrender the property and be discharged of the debt;
- Reaffirm the debt, meaning the debtor keeps the property but is liable for the debt in the future (the debt is not discharged by bankruptcy); or
- Redeem the property by paying cash to pay off the security interest.¹⁶

The statement of intent must be made under penalty of perjury. The debtor must file the statement of intent within 30 days of the filing of the Chapter 7 petition or on or before the date of the meeting of the creditors to appoint a trustee for the estate, whichever date is earlier. Within 30 days after the first set date for the meeting of the creditors, the debtor must perform his intention with respect to each piece of secured property. 18

In Chapter 13 filings, the debtor must create a plan to restructure and repay his debt. ¹⁹ For this plan to be confirmed by the court, it must describe how the debtor is responding to each secured

¹¹ Section 702.06, F.S.

¹² 9 Am Jur 2d Bankruptcy Section 5.

¹³ 11 U.S.C. 362(a)(4).

¹⁴ 9 Am Jur 2d Bankruptcy Section 68.

¹⁵ 9 Am Jur 2d Bankruptcy Section 72.

¹⁶ In re Failla, 838 F.3d 1170 (11th Cir. 2016).

¹⁷ 9 AmJur 2d Bankruptcy Section 72.

¹⁸ 11 U.S.C. 521.

¹⁹ 11 U.S.C. 1321 and 1322.

claim. 20 The debtor must make a plan for the secured property that the holder of the claim accepts or the debtor surrenders the property securing the claim to the claim holder.²¹

After the debtor has fulfilled his or her duties to the bankruptcy estate, the debtor may receive a discharge. 22 This discharge voids any dischargeable debt of the debtor, including a deficiency judgment that might otherwise be obtained after surrender of secured property to a creditor.

Florida Evidence Code

The Florida Evidence Code governs what evidence may be used in court actions in the state courts.²³ Sections 90.201 and 90.202, F.S., provide that a court may take judicial notice of certain facts. Judicial notice is the authority of a judge to accept as facts certain matters which are of common knowledge from sources which guarantee accuracy or are a matter of official record, without the need for evidence establishing the fact.²⁴ A court may take judicial notice of records of any court of this state or any court of record of the United States.²⁵

The Florida Evidence Code generally prohibits hearsay testimony. ²⁶ An exception to the hearsay prohibition is a written admission of an opposing party.²⁷

Recent Cases Regarding Surrender of Real Property in Bankruptcy

There have been cases where a debtor has agreed to surrender the property in a federal bankruptcy proceeding but have continued to fight the foreclosure proceeding in state court.²⁸ In In re Failla, ²⁹ the debtors filed for bankruptcy in 2011. They admitted that they owned the home, that the home was collateral for the mortgage, and that the mortgage was valid. They filed a statement of their intention to surrender the home in the bankruptcy proceedings. After the filing of their intention to surrender, the debtors continued to live in the home and defend against the creditor's ongoing foreclosure action in state court. The debtors argued that the effect of the surrender was simply to lift the automatic stay and allow the creditor to proceed with a foreclosure action in state court.³⁰ The court held that stating an intention to surrender in bankruptcy court meant that the debtors could not contest the foreclosure action in state court.³¹

III. **Effect of Proposed Changes:**

The bill allows a lienholder in a foreclosure action to submit as an admission by the defendant any document the defendant filed under penalty of perjury in a bankruptcy case. The bill creates

²⁰ 11 U.S.C. 1325(a)(5).

²¹ 11. U.S.C. 1325(a)(5).

²² 11 U.S.C. 727.

²³ Section 90.103, F.S.

²⁴ See http://dictionary.law.com/Default.aspx?selected=1065 (last accessed February 23, 2017).

²⁵ Section 90.202(6), F.S.

²⁶ Section 90.802, F.S.

²⁷ Section 90.803(18), F.S.

²⁸ See, e.g., Green Tree Servicing v. Hardmon, Case No. 162012-CA-13629-FC-E (Fla. 4th Judicial Circuit November 13, 2015); In re Guerra, 544 B.R. 707 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 2016); In re Metzler, 530 B.R. 894 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 2015).

²⁹ In re Failla, 838 F.3d 1170 (11th Cir. 2016). ³⁰ In re Failla, 838 F.3d at 1173-1175.

³¹ *In re Failla*, 838 F.3d at 1178.

a rebuttable presumption in favor of the lienholder that the defendant has surrendered his or her interest in the mortgaged property to the lienholder and waived any defense to the foreclosure. The presumption is achieved by submitting a document that evidences the defendant's intention to surrender the foreclosed property and a final order entered in the bankruptcy case that discharged the defendant's debt or confirms the defendant's repayment plan.

The bill also allows the lienholder to request that the court in the foreclosure action take judicial notice of any final order entered in a bankruptcy case.

The bill provides that a debtor who has agreed to surrender the property may still use a defense based on actions of the lienholder that occurred subsequent to the debtor's filing of the statement of intention to surrender the mortgaged property.

The bill takes effect on October 1, 2017, and applies to foreclosure actions filed on or after that date.

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:

The bill may expedite some foreclosure cases.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 702.12 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Banking and Insurance on March 6, 2017:

The CS makes stylistic changes to improve clarity.

B. Amendments:

None.

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



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
03/06/2017		

The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Passidomo) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Section 702.12, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

702.12 Actions in foreclosure.

(1) (a) A lienholder, in an action to foreclose a mortgage, may submit any document the defendant filed in the defendant's bankruptcy case under penalty of perjury for use as an admission

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by the defendant.

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- (b) The lienholder's entry of a document the defendant filed in the defendant's bankruptcy case which evidences intention to surrender to the lienholder the property that is the subject of the foreclosure, which document has not been withdrawn by the defendant, together with the submission of a final order entered in the bankruptcy case which discharges the defendant's debts or confirms the defendant's repayment plan which intention is contained therein, creates a rebuttable presumption that the defendant has waived any defenses to the foreclosure.
- (2) In addition to a request set forth in s. 90.203, the lienholder may request that the court take judicial notice of any final order entered in a bankruptcy case.
- (3) This section does not preclude the defendant in a foreclosure action from raising a defense based upon the lienholder's action or inaction subsequent to the filing of the document filed in the bankruptcy case which evidenced the defendant's intention to surrender the mortgaged property to the lienholder.
- (4) This section applies to any foreclosure action filed on or after October 1, 2017.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 2017.

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

36 And the title is amended as follows:

> Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

> > A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to bankruptcy matters in foreclosure proceedings; creating s. 702.12, F.S.; authorizing lienholders to use certain documents as an admission in an action to foreclose a mortgage; providing that submission of certain documents in a foreclosure action creates a rebuttable presumption; authorizing lienholders to make a request for judicial notice of final orders entered in bankruptcy cases; providing construction; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 660

By Senator Passidomo

28-00637-17 2017660

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to foreclosure proceedings; creating s. 702.12, F.S.; authorizing a lienholder to submit specified documents in a foreclosure proceeding as evidence of an admission by a defendant; authorizing the lienholder to request that the court take judicial notice of a final order entered in a bankruptcy case; providing that the submission of certain documents creates specified rebuttable presumptions under certain circumstances; specifying that certain defenses are not precluded by this act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 702.12, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

702.12 Evidence concerning foreclosure proceedings.-

- (1) A lienholder in an action to foreclose its mortgage may use as an admission by the defendant in the foreclosure proceeding any document that the defendant filed under penalty of perjury in a bankruptcy proceeding. In addition to the matters identified in s. 90.202, the lienholder may also request that the court take judicial notice of any final order entered in the bankruptcy proceeding.
- (2) The lienholder's submission in such foreclosure proceeding of any document that the defendant filed in the bankruptcy proceeding which evidences an intention to surrender to the lienholder the property that is the subject of the foreclosure proceeding and which document has not been withdrawn by the defendant, together with a final order entered in the bankruptcy proceeding either discharging the defendant's debts

Page 1 of 2

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

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 660

	28-00637-17 2017660_
33	or confirming the defendant's repayment plan in which such
34	intention is contained, creates a rebuttable presumption that
35	the defendant has:
36	(a) Surrendered to the lienholder the defendant's interest
37	in the mortgaged property that is the subject of such
38	foreclosure proceeding; and
39	(b) Has waived any defenses to the foreclosure of the
40	mortgage or lien that is the subject of the foreclosure
41	proceeding and which was the subject of the document filed in
42	the bankruptcy proceeding evidencing the defendant's intention
43	to surrender the mortgaged property to the lienholder.
44	(3) This section does not preclude a defendant in a
45	foreclosure proceeding from raising a defense based upon the
46	lienholder's conduct subsequent to the filing of the document in
47	the bankruptcy proceeding which evidenced the defendant's
48	intention to surrender the mortgaged property to the lienholder.
49	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

Page 2 of 2

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

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) 3/4/10 Bill Number (if applicable) Topic Foreclosure Proceedings Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Name Kenneth Pratt Job Title Senior VP of Governmental Relations Tallahassee 32301 Zip Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: | In Support (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Representing Florida Bankers Association Appearing at request of Chair: Lobbyist registered with Legislature: 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.

S-001 (10/14/14)

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.)

BILL	_:	CS/SB 670				
INTI	RODUCER:	Banking and	d Insurance Committee	and Senator Bea	and others	
SUE	BJECT:	Managed Ca	are Plans' Provider Net	works		
DAT	E:	March 7, 20	n REVISED:			
	ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
1. J	Johnson		Knudson	BI	Fav/CS	71011011
2. –				AHS		
3				AP		

III.COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

IV.Summary:

CS/SB 670 prohibits a Medicaid managed care plan from excluding any pharmacy from its provider network if the pharmacy meets the credentialing requirements, complies with the Agency for Health Care Administration (agency) standards, and accepts the terms of the plan. The bill requires the managed care plan to offer the same rate of reimbursement to all pharmacies in the plan's network. The bill also authorizes the agency to adopt rules necessary to administer the provisions of the bill, including rules establishing credentialing requirements and quality standards for pharmacies. This bill will allow Medicaid enrollees to access additional pharmacies.

According to the agency, the bill will have an indeterminate fiscal impact on Medicaid.

V. Present Situation:

Many public and private employers and health plans contract with a pharmacy benefit manager (PBM) to help control drug costs. The PBM may provide the employer or plan with access to a nationwide network of pharmacies that will provide services and drugs at a discounted contracted price. The PBMs may negotiate drug prices with retail pharmacies and drug manufacturers on behalf of health plans or employers and, in addition to other administrative, clinical, and cost containment services, process drug claims for the plans.

Historically, independent pharmacies were anchors in the business community and their pharmacists had long-term relationships with their patients. However, many independent pharmacies have closed in recent years because of the competition resulting from the proliferation of big box and chain retail pharmacies that can negotiate with PBMs at deeply discounted reimbursement levels based on large volume sales. While the big-box and chain retail pharmacies may be able to offset lower prescription reimbursements with other retail sales, it can be difficult for a local independent pharmacy to compete since they derive 90 percent or more of their revenue from prescription sales.³

Florida's Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Program

The Florida Medicaid program is a partnership between the federal and state governments. In Florida, the Agency for Health Care Administration (agency) oversees the Medicaid program.⁴ The Statewide Medicaid Managed Care (SMMC) program is comprised of the Managed Medical Assistance (MMA) program and the Long-term Care (LTC) program. The agency contracts with managed care plans to provide services to eligible recipients.

Accreditation of Medicaid Managed Care Plans

A managed care plan that is eligible to provide services under the SMMC program must have a contract with the agency to provide services under the Medicaid program. The plan must be a health insurer, an exclusive provider organization, a health maintenance organization (HMO), a provider service network, or an accountable care organization.⁵

Additionally, Medicaid managed care plans are required to be accredited by a nationally recognized accreditation organization or have initiated the accreditation process within 1 year after contract execution.⁶ Accreditation is a process of review that healthcare organizations participate in to demonstrate the ability to meet predetermined standards.

Currently, all Florida Medicaid managed care plans are certified by one of three accreditation bodies, which has its own credentialing standards. Each managed care plan must comply with these standards in order to maintain their accreditation. These standards address areas such as quality management and improvement, utilization management, and credentialing. Therefore, in addition to the agency's enrollment and contractually required credentialing requirements, managed care plans are responsible for credentialing their providers in accordance with their

¹ Independent pharmacies are a type of retail pharmacy with a store-based location—often in rural and underserved areas—that dispense medications to consumers, including both prescription and over-the-counter drugs. See http://www.gao.gov/assets/660/651631.pdf (last viewed Mar. 1, 2017).

² Such as Walmart, CVS, Walgreens, Publix or Kroger.

³ Modern Medicine, *The PBM Squeeze* (Apr. 15, 2013) available at http://drugtopics.modernmedicine.com/drugtopics/news/tags/mac/pbm-squeeze (last viewed Mar. 1, 2017).

⁴ Part III of ch. 409, F.S., governs the Medicaid program.

⁵ Section 409.962, F.S.

⁶ Section 409.967(2)(f)3., F.S.

⁷ National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA), Joint Commission (JCAHO), or the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, Inc. (AAAHC).

accreditation standards. A Medicaid managed care plan that fails to attain and maintain accreditation may be subject to liquidated damages for each day of noncompliance.⁸

Provider Credentialing Requirements

Medicaid managed care plans are required by the SMMC contract to conduct credentialing activities of health care providers in accordance with their accreditation requirements to verify a provider's professional qualifications. The process of verifying the credentials of health care providers and facilities helps protect consumers from fraud and poor quality health care by ensuring that providers and facilities have the proper qualifications and licensure to deliver health care services. Most accrediting bodies require health plans to re-credential providers at least every 3 years. Many stakeholders share responsibility for credentialing, and most states and the federal government have laws that affect how credentialing is performed. For example, plans verify with a state or designated certification body that a provider is licensed to practice medicine. Plans also verify a practitioner's Drug Enforcement Agency or Controlled Dangerous Substances certificate, education, and training (including board certification), work history and history of professional liability claims.

Minimum Medicaid Enrollment Requirements

Section 409.912, F.S., authorizes the agency to limit the entities it contracts with or enrolls as Medicaid providers by developing a provider network through provider credentialing. The statute also states that providers are not entitled to enroll in the Medicaid provider network. The agency may limit its provider network based on the following factors:

- Assessment of beneficiary access to care,
- Provider availability,
- Provider quality standards,
- Time and distance standards for access to care.
- The cultural competence of the provider network,
- Demographic characteristics of Medicaid beneficiaries,
- Practice and provider-to-beneficiary standards,
- Appointment wait times,
- Beneficiary use of services,
- Provider turnover,
- Provider profiling,
- Provider licensure history,
- Previous program integrity investigations and findings,
- Peer review,
- Provider Medicaid policy and billing compliance records, and
- Clinical and medical record audits, and other factors.

To receive Medicaid reimbursement, a provider must be enrolled in Medicaid, meet the provider qualifications at the time the service is rendered, and be in compliance with all applicable, local,

⁸ See http://www.fdhc.state.fl.us/medicaid/statewide-mc/plans.shtml for Florida Medicaid contract provisions (last viewed Mar. 1, 2017).

state, and federal laws, rules, regulations, Medicaid bulletins, manuals, handbooks, and statements of policy. Providers rendering services to enrollees through managed care plan contracts currently have several enrollment options including registration only, limited provider enrollment, and full provider enrollment. The registration and limited provider enrollment options do not entitle the provider to serve recipients in the fee-for-service delivery system, but they do meet the federal and state screening standards and allow the issuance of a Medicaid provider identification number. Full provider enrollment allows a provider to serve recipients in the Medicaid fee-for-service delivery system or enrollees in a Medicaid managed care plan, if authorized by the managed care plan of the enrollee. Further, providers seeking limited provider enrollment or full enrollment must execute an agreement with the agency upon successful conclusion of the background screening requirements. 10

Medicaid Prescription Drug Benefit

The agency maintains coverage policies for most Florida Medicaid services, which are incorporated by reference into ch. 59G-4, F.A.C. Medicaid managed care plans cannot be more restrictive than these policies or the Florida Medicaid State Plan (which is approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services) in providing services to their enrollees. In addition to prescribing coverage requirements, the coverage policies also set minimum provider qualifications for who may render services to Medicaid recipients.

Florida Medicaid managed care plans serving MMA enrollees are required to provide all prescription drugs listed on the agency's Preferred Drug List (PDL) for at least the first year of operation. At this time, Medicaid managed care plans have not implemented their own planspecific formulary or PDL. The prior authorization criteria and protocols related to prescription drugs of a Medicaid managed care plan must not be more restrictive than the criteria established by the agency.

The Medicaid fee-for-service system reimburses all Florida Medicaid pharmacy providers at the same rate. Florida Medicaid contracts with a pharmacy benefits manager (PBM) entity to pay for prescription claims. Managed care plans also have a PBM to process their pharmacy claims for all the pharmacies in their networks. For Medicaid managed care plans, the reimbursement of prescribed drugs is based upon negotiated prices between the managed care plan and the pharmacy provider.

Pharmacy Provider Networks in Medicaid Managed Care

Medicaid beneficiaries generally have the right to obtain medical services from any willing provider. ¹¹ However, there is an exception for beneficiaries enrolled in certain managed care

⁹ See Rules 59G-5.010 Provider Enrollment and 59G-5.020, F.A.C.

¹⁰ For both limited provider enrollment and full provider enrollment, the agency conducts several basic credentialing functions, including licensure verification, background screening history, criminal history, and federal exclusion database checks. In the case of registered-only providers, the managed care plan is responsible for conducting all credential verifications and background checks.

¹¹ See CMS Guidance to State Medicaid Directors (Apr. 19, 2016) (on file with Banking and Insurance Committee).

plans (to permit such plans to restrict beneficiaries to providers in the managed care plan networks) except that such plans cannot restrict the choice of family planning providers.¹²

Pursuant to s. 409.975(1), F.S., Medicaid managed care plans must develop and maintain provider networks that meet the medical needs of their enrollees in accordance with standards established pursuant to s. 409.967(2)(c), F.S., Managed care plans may limit the providers in their networks based on credentials, quality indicators and price, except as specified in the law, and may negotiate rates with pharmacy providers.

Managed care plans must maintain a region-wide network of pharmacy providers in sufficient numbers to meet the access standards for pharmacy and 24-hour pharmacy services for all recipients enrolled in the plan. At a minimum, managed care plans must have pharmacy providers available to enrollees within 30 minutes and 20 miles and 24-hour pharmacy providers available within 60 minutes and 45 miles, regardless of whether in an urban or rural area. At this time, the agency is further amending contracts to revise pharmacy network standards to require managed care plans to have pharmacy providers available to the managed care plan's enrollees within 15 minutes and 10 miles, regardless of whether in an urban or rural area. The agency anticipates that this new network standard will be effective upon execution of the June 2017 plan contract amendment. 15

Managed care plans may assign an enrollee to a specialty pharmacy for specialty medications; however, managed care plans must ensure that members have a choice of available providers in the network of the managed care plan, and members must be notified of this provision. ¹⁶ Prior to assigning an enrollee to a specialty pharmacy, the managed care plan must notify the enrollee how to change specialty pharmacies and "opt out" of the assignment, notify the enrollee of their freedom of choice among network providers, and notify the enrollee of rights and protections. ¹⁷

If only one pharmacy distributes a specific product and the provider is not in the plan's network, the managed care plan must take necessary action to provide all medically necessary covered services to enrollees with reasonable promptness, including but not limited to the following:

- Utilizing out-of-network providers; and
- Using financial incentives to induce network or out-of-network providers to accept an
 enrollee as a patient/client and provide all medically necessary covered services with
 reasonable promptness to the enrollee.¹⁸

¹² See s. 1902(a)(23(B) of the Social Security Act, 42 C.F.R. s. 431.51(b)(1) and 42 C.F.R. Part 438.

¹³ Section 409.967(2)(c)1., F.S.

¹⁴ Pursuant to s. 409.967(2)(c)1., F.S., the managed care plan may use mail-order pharmacies; however, mail-order pharmacies do not count towards the plan's pharmacy network access standards.

¹⁵ Agency for Health Care Administration, 2017 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis of SB 670 (Feb. 6, 2017) (on file with Senate Banking and Insurance Committee).

¹⁶ 42 C.F.R. s. 438.10(f).

¹⁷ 42 C.F.R. s. 438.100.

¹⁸ 42 C.F.R. s. 438.206(b)(4).

Medicare Part D Any Willing Pharmacy Requirements

Federal regulations require a Part D prescription drug plan or sponsor to contract with any willing pharmacy that meets the particular plan's standard terms and conditions. Federal guidance on this requirement provides that the plans standard terms and conditions establish a floor of minimum requirements that all similarly situated pharmacies must abide by while sponsors may modify some of their standard terms and conditions to encourage participation by particular pharmacies. Therefore, plans may negotiate varying payment rates to attract the network participation of certain pharmacies. ²⁰

Survey of other States

Based on a limited staff survey, approximately 24 states have enacted legislation requiring any willing pharmacy or pharmacist provisions. It is unclear whether these provisions apply to Medicaid or commercial plans or both. In 2015, the State of Maryland issued a report relating to access to Medicaid pharmacy services. In the report, the state contends that encouraging managed care plans to limit their pharmacy networks is an effective strategy for achieving substantial savings without jeopardizing access to prescription drugs. The report cited studies that concluded that allowing insurers to work with PBMs to limit or restrict their pharmacy networks would result in savings while implementing AWP laws may increase pharmacy drugs. ²³

VI. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 409.975, F.S., to prohibit a Medicaid managed care plan from excluding any pharmacy from its provider network if the pharmacy meets the credentialing requirements, complies with the agency standards, and accepts the terms of the plan. The managed care plan must offer the same rate of reimbursement to all pharmacies in the plan's network.

The bill authorizes the agency to adopt rules necessary to administer the provisions of this bill, which includes rules establishing credentialing requirements and quality standards for pharmacies.

Section 2 provides the act will take effect October 1, 2017.

¹⁹ 42 C.F.R. s. 423.120(a)(8)(i).

²⁰ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *Compliance with Any Willing Pharmacy (AWP) Requirements* (Aug. 13, 2015) (on file with Senate Banking and Insurance Committee).

²¹ Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Ensuring Maryland Medical Assistance Program Recipients
Enrolled in Managed Care Organizations Have Reasonable Access to Pharmacy Services (Dec. 2015), available at
https://mmcp.dhmh.maryland.gov/Documents/JCRs/MCOpharmacynetworksJCRfinal12-15.pdf (last viewed Mar. 1, 2017).

²² Joanna Shepard, Selective Contracting in Prescription Drugs: The Benefits for Pharmacy Networks, 15 MINN. J.L. SCI. &

²² Joanna Shepard, *Selective Contracting in Prescription Drugs: The Benefits for Pharmacy Networks*, 15 MINN. J.L. SCI. & TECH. 1027 (2014) available at http://scholarship.law.umn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1031&context=mjlst (last viewed Mar. 1, 2017).

²³ Jonathon Klick and Joshua D. Wright, *The Effect of any Willing Provider and Freedom of Choice Laws on Prescription Drug Expenditures*, 17 AM. LAW ECON. REV. 192-213 (Spring 2015), available at http://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1437&context=faculty_scholarship (last viewed Mar. 1, 2017).

VII. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

VIII. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Requiring Medicaid managed care plans to contract with "any willing pharmacy" that meets certain requirements for participation in Medicaid managed care plans may offer patients greater choice and convenience in the selection of pharmacies.

According to advocates of this bill, the bill would increase competition amongst pharmacies. The bill may increase the customer base and revenues of pharmacies that currently do not participate in Medicaid.

Absent the promise of exclusivity of network providers, the bargaining power of the larger Medicaid managed care plans could be weakened. Providers may have less incentive to offer substantial discounts to plans, possibly resulting in higher costs to the plans, which may be passed through to the capitation rate setting process.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Impacts on the Credentialing Process²⁴

The bill will have an operational and fiscal impact on the Medicaid program, in particular the operations of managed care plans contracted to provide services through the SMMC program.

Medicaid managed care plans will need to determine if existing pharmacy providers meet and maintain the new credentialing and quality standards. Because this change could result in larger provider networks, the plans may need to deploy additional strategies to

²⁴ Agency for Health Care Administration, *2017 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis* (Feb. 6, 2017) (on file with Senate Banking and Insurance Committee)

monitor against fraud, waste, and abuse. This could also have a fiscal impact on the managed care plans. It is indeterminate the fiscal impact that the proposed changes will have on managed care plans, but if significant, the administrative costs will need to be passed through to the capitation rate setting process.

Impacts on Payment Strategies

The bill further requires managed care plans to offer the same rate of reimbursement to all pharmacies in the plan's network. The bill reduces the ability of the plans to negotiate rates for services with pharmacy providers. The bill would limit the ability of the plans to control the size of provider networks through cost effective purchasing strategies, which also has the potential to reduce savings opportunities. Currently, managed care plans have the ability to achieve savings by contracting with pharmacies at reduced prices in exchange for volume purchasing. The bill could reduce the managed care plans' bargaining power, leading to increased costs to the Medicaid program through adjustments that would need to be made in the capitation rates.

IX. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

X. Related Issues:

According to the agency, the bill creates challenges for plans that want to implement value based purchasing or alternative payment methodologies that are tied to certain plan-specific quality improvement strategies.

XI. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 409.975 of the Florida Statutes.

XII. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Banking and Insurance on March 6, 2017:

The CS clarifies rulemaking authority and changes the effective date from July 1 to October 1, 2017.

R	Αm	end	lme	nts:

None.

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



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS	•	
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The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Bean) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

3 Delete lines 129 - 133

and insert:

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(g) The agency may adopt rules necessary to administer this section, including rules establishing credentialing requirements and quality standards for pharmacies.

Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 2017.

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



11	And the title is amended as follows:
12	Delete line 10
13	and insert:
14	network; authorizing rulemaking; providing an



LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: UNFAV 03/06/2017

The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Garcia) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 27 - 132

and insert:

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(a) A managed care plan may not exclude a pharmacy or a hospital that meets the credentialing requirements of, complies with agency standards for, and accepts the terms of the plan. The managed care plan must offer the same rate of reimbursement to all pharmacies and hospitals in the plan's network.

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- (b) Plans must include all providers in the region which that are classified by the agency as essential Medicaid providers, unless the agency approves, in writing, an alternative arrangement for securing the types of services offered by the essential providers. Providers are essential for serving Medicaid enrollees if they offer services that are not available from any other provider within a reasonable access standard, or if they provided a substantial share of the total units of a particular service used by Medicaid patients within the region during the last 3 years and the combined capacity of other service providers in the region is insufficient to meet the total needs of the Medicaid patients. The agency may not classify physicians and other practitioners as essential providers. The agency, at a minimum, shall determine which providers in the following categories are essential Medicaid providers:
 - 1. Federally qualified health centers.
- 2. Statutory teaching hospitals as defined in s. 408.07(45).
- 3. Hospitals that are trauma centers as defined in s. 395.4001(14).
- 4. Hospitals located at least 25 miles from any other hospital with similar services.

Managed care plans that have not contracted with all essential providers in the region as of the first date of recipient enrollment, or with whom an essential provider has terminated its contract, must negotiate in good faith with such essential providers for 1 year or until an agreement is reached, whichever

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is first. Payments for services rendered by a nonparticipating essential provider shall be made at the applicable Medicaid rate as of the first day of the contract between the agency and the plan. A rate schedule for all essential providers shall be attached to the contract between the agency and the plan. After 1 year, managed care plans that are unable to contract with essential providers shall notify the agency and propose an alternative arrangement for securing the essential services for Medicaid enrollees. The arrangement must rely on contracts with other participating providers, regardless of whether those providers are located within the same region as the nonparticipating essential service provider. If the alternative arrangement is approved by the agency, payments to nonparticipating essential providers after the date of the agency's approval shall equal 90 percent of the applicable Medicaid rate. Except for payment for emergency services, if the alternative arrangement is not approved by the agency, payment to nonparticipating essential providers shall equal 110 percent of the applicable Medicaid rate.

(c) (b) Certain providers are statewide resources and essential providers for all managed care plans in all regions. All managed care plans must include these essential providers in their networks. Statewide essential providers include:

- 1. Faculty plans of Florida medical schools.
- 2. Regional perinatal intensive care centers as defined in s. 383.16(2).
- 3. Hospitals licensed as specialty children's hospitals as defined in s. 395.002(28).
 - 4. Accredited and integrated systems serving medically



complex children which comprise separately licensed, but commonly owned, health care providers delivering at least the following services: medical group home, in-home and outpatient nursing care and therapies, pharmacy services, durable medical equipment, and Prescribed Pediatric Extended Care.

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> Managed care plans that have not contracted with all statewide essential providers in all regions as of the first date of recipient enrollment must continue to negotiate in good faith. Payments to physicians on the faculty of nonparticipating Florida medical schools shall be made at the applicable Medicaid rate. Payments for services rendered by regional perinatal intensive care centers shall be made at the applicable Medicaid rate as of the first day of the contract between the agency and the plan. Except for payments for emergency services, payments to nonparticipating specialty children's hospitals shall equal the highest rate established by contract between that provider and any other Medicaid managed care plan.

> (d) (e) After 12 months of active participation in a plan's network, the plan may exclude any essential provider from the network for failure to meet quality or performance criteria. If the plan excludes an essential provider from the plan, the plan must provide written notice to all recipients who have chosen that provider for care. The notice shall be provided at least 30 days before the effective date of the exclusion. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "essential provider" includes providers determined by the agency to be essential Medicaid providers under paragraph (b) (a) and the statewide essential providers specified in paragraph (c) (b).



(e) (d) The applicable Medicaid rates for emergency services paid by a plan under this section to a provider with which the plan does not have an active contract shall be determined according to s. 409.967(2)(b).

(f) (e) Each managed care plan must offer a network contract to each home medical equipment and supplies provider in the region which meets quality and fraud prevention and detection standards established by the plan and which agrees to accept the lowest price previously negotiated between the plan and another such provider.

(g) The agency shall adopt rules necessary to implement and administer this subsection, including rules establishing credentialing requirements and quality standards for the providers specified in paragraph (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 lines 4 - 10

115 and insert:

> managed care plan from excluding specified providers that meet the credentialing requirements and standards established by the Agency for Health Care Administration and that accept the terms of the plan; requiring a managed care plan to offer the same rate of reimbursement to providers of the same type in the plan's network; providing rulemaking authority; providing an

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: UNFAV		
03/06/2017		
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The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Garcia) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete lines 27 - 132

4 and insert:

- (a)1. A managed care plan may not exclude any of the following providers that meet the credentialing requirements of, comply with agency standards for, and accept the terms of the plan:
 - a. A pharmacy.
 - b. An assisted living facility.



11 c. A home health agency.

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- d. A vision care provider.
- e. A transportation provider.
 - 2. The managed care plan must offer the same rate of reimbursement in the plan's network to all providers that are of the same type as any of those listed in subparagraph 1.
 - (b) Plans must include all providers in the region which that are classified by the agency as essential Medicaid providers, unless the agency approves, in writing, an alternative arrangement for securing the types of services offered by the essential providers. Providers are essential for serving Medicaid enrollees if they offer services that are not available from any other provider within a reasonable access standard, or if they provided a substantial share of the total units of a particular service used by Medicaid patients within the region during the last 3 years and the combined capacity of other service providers in the region is insufficient to meet the total needs of the Medicaid patients. The agency may not classify physicians and other practitioners as essential providers. The agency, at a minimum, shall determine which providers in the following categories are essential Medicaid providers:
 - 1. Federally qualified health centers.
 - 2. Statutory teaching hospitals as defined in s. 408.07(45).
- 36 3. Hospitals that are trauma centers as defined in s.
- 37 395.4001(14). 4. Hospitals located at least 25 miles from any other hospital with similar services.



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Managed care plans that have not contracted with all essential providers in the region as of the first date of recipient enrollment, or with whom an essential provider has terminated its contract, must negotiate in good faith with such essential providers for 1 year or until an agreement is reached, whichever is first. Payments for services rendered by a nonparticipating essential provider shall be made at the applicable Medicaid rate as of the first day of the contract between the agency and the plan. A rate schedule for all essential providers shall be attached to the contract between the agency and the plan. After 1 year, managed care plans that are unable to contract with essential providers shall notify the agency and propose an alternative arrangement for securing the essential services for Medicaid enrollees. The arrangement must rely on contracts with other participating providers, regardless of whether those providers are located within the same region as the nonparticipating essential service provider. If the alternative arrangement is approved by the agency, payments to nonparticipating essential providers after the date of the agency's approval shall equal 90 percent of the applicable Medicaid rate. Except for payment for emergency services, if the alternative arrangement is not approved by the agency, payment to nonparticipating essential providers shall equal 110 percent of the applicable Medicaid rate.

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(c) (b) Certain providers are statewide resources and essential providers for all managed care plans in all regions. All managed care plans must include these essential providers in their networks. Statewide essential providers include:

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- 69 1. Faculty plans of Florida medical schools.
 - 2. Regional perinatal intensive care centers as defined in s. 383.16(2).
 - 3. Hospitals licensed as specialty children's hospitals as defined in s. 395.002(28).
 - 4. Accredited and integrated systems serving medically complex children which comprise separately licensed, but commonly owned, health care providers delivering at least the following services: medical group home, in-home and outpatient nursing care and therapies, pharmacy services, durable medical equipment, and Prescribed Pediatric Extended Care.

Managed care plans that have not contracted with all statewide essential providers in all regions as of the first date of recipient enrollment must continue to negotiate in good faith. Payments to physicians on the faculty of nonparticipating Florida medical schools shall be made at the applicable Medicaid rate. Payments for services rendered by regional perinatal intensive care centers shall be made at the applicable Medicaid rate as of the first day of the contract between the agency and the plan. Except for payments for emergency services, payments to nonparticipating specialty children's hospitals shall equal the highest rate established by contract between that provider and any other Medicaid managed care plan.

(d) (c) After 12 months of active participation in a plan's network, the plan may exclude any essential provider from the network for failure to meet quality or performance criteria. If the plan excludes an essential provider from the plan, the plan must provide written notice to all recipients who have chosen

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that provider for care. The notice shall be provided at least 30 days before the effective date of the exclusion. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "essential provider" includes providers determined by the agency to be essential Medicaid providers under paragraph (b) (a) and the statewide essential providers specified in paragraph (c) (b).

- (e) (d) The applicable Medicaid rates for emergency services paid by a plan under this section to a provider with which the plan does not have an active contract shall be determined according to s. 409.967(2)(b).
- (f) (e) Each managed care plan must offer a network contract to each home medical equipment and supplies provider in the region which meets quality and fraud prevention and detection standards established by the plan and which agrees to accept the lowest price previously negotiated between the plan and another such provider.
- (q) The agency shall adopt rules necessary to implement and administer this subsection, including rules establishing credentialing requirements and quality standards for the providers specified in paragraph (a).

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

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 4 - 10

and insert: 122

> managed care plan from excluding specified providers that meet the credentialing requirements and standards established by the Agency for Health Care Administration and that accept the terms of the plan;



127	requiring a managed care plan to offer the same rate
128	of reimbursement to providers of the same type in the
129	plan's network; providing rulemaking authority;
130	providing an



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
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The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Garcia) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete lines 27 - 132

4 and insert:

- (a)1. A managed care plan may not exclude any of the following providers that meet the credentialing requirements of, comply with agency standards for, and accept the terms of the plan:
 - a. A pharmacy.
 - b. A primary care physician.



c. A specialty physician.

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- d. A physical or occupational therapist or an infusion therapy provider.
 - e. A chiropractor.
- 2. The managed care plan must offer the same rate of reimbursement in the plan's network to all providers that are of the same type as any of those listed in subparagraph 1.
- (b) Plans must include all providers in the region which that are classified by the agency as essential Medicaid providers, unless the agency approves, in writing, an alternative arrangement for securing the types of services offered by the essential providers. Providers are essential for serving Medicaid enrollees if they offer services that are not available from any other provider within a reasonable access standard, or if they provided a substantial share of the total units of a particular service used by Medicaid patients within the region during the last 3 years and the combined capacity of other service providers in the region is insufficient to meet the total needs of the Medicaid patients. The agency may not classify physicians and other practitioners as essential providers. The agency, at a minimum, shall determine which providers in the following categories are essential Medicaid providers:
 - 1. Federally qualified health centers.
- 2. Statutory teaching hospitals as defined in s. 408.07(45).
- 3. Hospitals that are trauma centers as defined in s. 395.4001(14).
 - 4. Hospitals located at least 25 miles from any other



hospital with similar services.

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67 68 Managed care plans that have not contracted with all essential providers in the region as of the first date of recipient enrollment, or with whom an essential provider has terminated its contract, must negotiate in good faith with such essential providers for 1 year or until an agreement is reached, whichever is first. Payments for services rendered by a nonparticipating essential provider shall be made at the applicable Medicaid rate as of the first day of the contract between the agency and the plan. A rate schedule for all essential providers shall be attached to the contract between the agency and the plan. After 1 year, managed care plans that are unable to contract with essential providers shall notify the agency and propose an alternative arrangement for securing the essential services for Medicaid enrollees. The arrangement must rely on contracts with other participating providers, regardless of whether those providers are located within the same region as the nonparticipating essential service provider. If the alternative arrangement is approved by the agency, payments to nonparticipating essential providers after the date of the agency's approval shall equal 90 percent of the applicable Medicaid rate. Except for payment for emergency services, if the alternative arrangement is not approved by the agency, payment to nonparticipating essential providers shall equal 110 percent of the applicable Medicaid rate.

(c) (b) Certain providers are statewide resources and essential providers for all managed care plans in all regions. All managed care plans must include these essential providers in



their networks. Statewide essential providers include:

- 1. Faculty plans of Florida medical schools.
- 2. Regional perinatal intensive care centers as defined in s. 383.16(2).
- 3. Hospitals licensed as specialty children's hospitals as defined in s. 395.002(28).
- 4. Accredited and integrated systems serving medically complex children which comprise separately licensed, but commonly owned, health care providers delivering at least the following services: medical group home, in-home and outpatient nursing care and therapies, pharmacy services, durable medical equipment, and Prescribed Pediatric Extended Care.

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> Managed care plans that have not contracted with all statewide essential providers in all regions as of the first date of recipient enrollment must continue to negotiate in good faith. Payments to physicians on the faculty of nonparticipating Florida medical schools shall be made at the applicable Medicaid rate. Payments for services rendered by regional perinatal intensive care centers shall be made at the applicable Medicaid rate as of the first day of the contract between the agency and the plan. Except for payments for emergency services, payments to nonparticipating specialty children's hospitals shall equal the highest rate established by contract between that provider and any other Medicaid managed care plan.

(d) (e) After 12 months of active participation in a plan's network, the plan may exclude any essential provider from the network for failure to meet quality or performance criteria. If the plan excludes an essential provider from the plan, the plan

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must provide written notice to all recipients who have chosen that provider for care. The notice shall be provided at least 30 days before the effective date of the exclusion. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "essential provider" includes providers determined by the agency to be essential Medicaid providers under paragraph (b) (a) and the statewide essential providers specified in paragraph (c) (b).

- (e) (d) The applicable Medicaid rates for emergency services paid by a plan under this section to a provider with which the plan does not have an active contract shall be determined according to s. 409.967(2)(b).
- (f) (e) Each managed care plan must offer a network contract to each home medical equipment and supplies provider in the region which meets quality and fraud prevention and detection standards established by the plan and which agrees to accept the lowest price previously negotiated between the plan and another such provider.
- (g) The agency shall adopt rules necessary to implement and administer this subsection, including rules establishing credentialing requirements and quality standards for the providers specified in paragraph (a).

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

Delete lines 4 - 10

123 and insert:

> managed care plan from excluding specified providers that meet the credentialing requirements and standards established by the Agency for Health Care



Administration and that accept the terms of the plan;
requiring a managed care plan to offer the same rate
of reimbursement to providers of the same type in the
plan's network; providing rulemaking authority;
providing an

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 670

By Senator Bean

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4-00726-17 2017670

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to managed care plans' provider networks; amending s. 409.975, F.S.; prohibiting a managed care plan from excluding a pharmacy that meets the credentialing requirements and standards established by the Agency for Health Care Administration and that accepts the terms of the plan; requiring a managed care plan to offer the same rate of reimbursement to all pharmacies in the plan's network; requiring expedited rulemaking; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 409.975, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.975 Managed care plan accountability.—In addition to the requirements of s. 409.967, plans and providers participating in the managed medical assistance program shall comply with the requirements of this section.

- (1) PROVIDER NETWORKS.—Managed care plans must develop and maintain provider networks that meet the medical needs of their enrollees in accordance with standards established pursuant to s. 409.967(2)(c). Except as provided in this section, managed care plans may limit the providers in their networks based on credentials, quality indicators, and price.
- (a) A managed care plan may not exclude any pharmacy that meets the credentialing requirements, complies with agency standards, and accepts the terms of the plan. The managed care plan must offer the same rate of reimbursement to all pharmacies in the plan's network.
 - (b) Plans must include all providers in the region which

Page 1 of 5

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

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 670

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that are classified by the agency as essential Medicaid providers, unless the agency approves, in writing, an 35 alternative arrangement for securing the types of services offered by the essential providers. Providers are essential for serving Medicaid enrollees if they offer services that are not available from any other provider within a reasonable access standard, or if they provided a substantial share of the total units of a particular service used by Medicaid patients within the region during the last 3 years and the combined capacity of 42 other service providers in the region is insufficient to meet the total needs of the Medicaid patients. The agency may not classify physicians and other practitioners as essential providers. The agency, at a minimum, shall determine which providers in the following categories are essential Medicaid providers:

1. Federally qualified health centers.

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- 2. Statutory teaching hospitals as defined in s. $408.07\,(45)$.
- 3. Hospitals that are trauma centers as defined in s. 395.4001(14).
- 4. Hospitals located at least 25 miles from any other hospital with similar services.

Managed care plans that have not contracted with all essential providers in the region as of the first date of recipient enrollment, or with whom an essential provider has terminated its contract, must negotiate in good faith with such essential providers for 1 year or until an agreement is reached, whichever is first. Payments for services rendered by a nonparticipating

Page 2 of 5

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 670

essential provider shall be made at the applicable Medicaid rate as of the first day of the contract between the agency and the plan. A rate schedule for all essential providers shall be attached to the contract between the agency and the plan. After 1 year, managed care plans that are unable to contract with essential providers shall notify the agency and propose an alternative arrangement for securing the essential services for Medicaid enrollees. The arrangement must rely on contracts with other participating providers, regardless of whether those providers are located within the same region as the nonparticipating essential service provider. If the alternative arrangement is approved by the agency, payments to nonparticipating essential providers after the date of the agency's approval shall equal 90 percent of the applicable

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 $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (b) Certain providers are statewide resources and essential providers for all managed care plans in all regions. All managed care plans must include these essential providers in their networks. Statewide essential providers include:

Medicaid rate. Except for payment for emergency services, if the

alternative arrangement is not approved by the agency, payment

to nonparticipating essential providers shall equal 110 percent

1. Faculty plans of Florida medical schools.

of the applicable Medicaid rate.

- 2. Regional perinatal intensive care centers as defined in s. 383.16(2).
- 3. Hospitals licensed as specialty children's hospitals as defined in s. 395.002(28).
- 4. Accredited and integrated systems serving medically complex children which comprise separately licensed, but

Page 3 of 5

 ${f CODING:}$ Words ${f stricken}$ are deletions; words ${f underlined}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 670

4-00726-17 2017670_ commonly owned, health care providers delivering at least the

commonly owned, health care providers delivering at least the following services: medical group home, in-home and outpatient nursing care and therapies, pharmacy services, durable medical equipment, and Prescribed Pediatric Extended Care.

Managed care plans that have not contracted with all statewide essential providers in all regions as of the first date of recipient enrollment must continue to negotiate in good faith. Payments to physicians on the faculty of nonparticipating Florida medical schools shall be made at the applicable Medicaid rate. Payments for services rendered by regional perinatal intensive care centers shall be made at the applicable Medicaid rate as of the first day of the contract between the agency and the plan. Except for payments for emergency services, payments to nonparticipating specialty children's hospitals shall equal the highest rate established by contract between that provider and any other Medicaid managed care plan.

 $\underline{(d)}$ (c) After 12 months of active participation in a plan's network, the plan may exclude any essential provider from the network for failure to meet quality or performance criteria. If the plan excludes an essential provider from the plan, the plan must provide written notice to all recipients who have chosen that provider for care. The notice shall be provided at least 30 days before the effective date of the exclusion. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "essential provider" includes providers determined by the agency to be essential Medicaid providers under paragraph (b) (a) and the statewide essential providers specified in paragraph (c) (b).

(e) (d) The applicable Medicaid rates for emergency services

Page 4 of 5

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 670

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20	paid by a plan under this section to a provider with which the
21	plan does not have an active contract shall be determined
22	according to s. 409.967(2)(b).
23	(f) (e) Each managed care plan must offer a network contract
24	to each home medical equipment and supplies provider in the
25	region which meets quality and fraud prevention and detection
26	standards established by the plan and which agrees to accept the
27	lowest price previously negotiated between the plan and another
28	such provider.
29	(g) The agency shall expedite the adoption of rules
30	necessary to administer this subsection, including rules
31	establishing credentialing requirements and quality standards
32	for pharmacies.
33	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

Page 5 of 5

 ${f CODING:}$ Words ${f stricken}$ are deletions; words ${f underlined}$ are additions.

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

6 MARCH 2017 Meeting Date	S3 670 Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic MANAGED CARE PLANNED PROVIDER	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name MARIANNE GLORIUS	
Job Title PHARMACIST /OWNER	
Address	Phone 352-236-0407
	Email <u>grandmas country pharmacy a</u> yahoo . co. peaking: In Support Against ir will read this information into the record.)
Representing GRANDMA'S COUNTRY PHARMA	-CY, INC
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist register	ered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many	
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

3-6-207 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional S	staff conducting the meeting) SB 670
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Managed Care Planned Provider Name Myst Maddox	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title Cirent	
Address 15150 NE 1175 CT	Phone <u>334-306-4363</u>
Speaking: $\sqrt{\frac{Street}{For}}$ Against $\sqrt{\frac{32134}{State}}$ Waive S	Email min: sotired a grail. Con
, 	peaking:In SupportAgainst ir will read this information into the record.)
Representing Grandmas Country Pho	armacy Inc
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist register	ered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many	persons wishing to speak to be heard at this persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S.001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

Meeting Date			Bill Number	(if applicable)
Topic MANAGED CARE PLANNE	> PROVIDER		Amendment Barcod	e (if applicable)
Name LAURA HICKS	The second secon			
Job Title CLIENT				
Address 11069 NE 151 ST		Phone 35	2-236-03	41
FT MCCOY F	FL 32134	Email	/4	
Speaking: For Against Information	tion Waive S _l		In Support	Against record.)
Representing GRANDMA'S Cour	NORY PHARMAC	Y, INC		
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes XI	No Lobbyist registe	ered with Leg	gislature: 🔲	'es No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit to				
This form is part of the public record for this meet	ting.			S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) 3-6-2017 Meeting Date Bill Number (if applicable) Medicaid Managed Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Abbott Name Strang Prescription Place Co-owner (Promocist Address 1061 South Street Phone 850-333-0747 Defuniak Springs Email UFRX98 @ael. Com State Speaking: Against Information Waive Speaking: ___ In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Representing Independent Phormacy / Small Business Pharmacy Appearing at request of Chair: | Lobbyist registered with Legislature: 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. S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

3-6-17	SR / To
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
TopicSB_676	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Audrey Brown	
Job Title President & CEO	
Address 200 W. College Ave.	Phone (850) 386-2904
Tallahassee to 32301 City State	Zip Email Andrey Wfahpnet
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Florida Association of L	tealth Plans
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lob	obyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so	not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

3-5-17

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

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Marchine Dat			
Meeting Date			Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Pharmacy Pro	onder Netwo	rks	
Topic Pharmay Pro	FISCHER		Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title			
Address Po 30x 1	197		Phone 227-6349
	FL	32305	Email_ Mile es redfis houseld. 10.
City	State	Zip	
Speaking: For Against	Information	Waive S (The Ch	Speaking:
Representing FLORIT	73 UNI AC	THEONE	PHARMACISTS
Appearing at request of Chair: [Yes No	Lobbyist regis	stered with Legislature: X Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encour meeting. Those who do speak may be	age public testimony, tim asked to limit their rema	ne may not permit a rks so that as man	all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this y persons as possible can be heard
This form is part of the public record			S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

3-6-7 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting	g the meeting)
Meeting Date	<u>S/3 6/0</u> Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Medicaid Pharmacy Networks	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Bill Mincy	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Joh Title VD	
Address 3375 Capital Circle NE, Suite I Phone	850-553-3595
Address 3375 Capital Circle NE, Suite I Phone Street City State Speaking: NEar Against Winformation 1985	oill. Miney@ppsconline
(The Chair will read to	In Support Against this information into the record.)
Representing PPSC and 1,300 independent, S Appearing at request of Chair: Vac 1800 independent, S	small business
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with	Legislature: Yes UNo
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wi meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as	ishing to speak to be heard at this possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional S	6/6
	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Manager Medica'd prestricted Ne	オルット(Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Zames wright	_
Job Title Pharmacist / Pharmay ouner	321-806-3951
Address Street Wake Wa	Phone 35) 350 0 3 7 3
City State 3292	Email
otate Zip	
	peaking: In Support Against hir will read this information into the record.)
Representing	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist regist	ered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many	persons wishing to speak to be heard at this persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

Meeting Date				Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic			_	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
NameOhn Sloan	ι			,
Job Title Pharmacrst			-	\
Address 9351 Vandiv	in Dr.		Phone	156/677-1050
Street	FL	32566	Email)	shotisto quail.com
City	State	Zip	-	
Speaking: For Against	Information		peaking:	
	Λ	(The Cha	air will read this	information into the record.)
Representing <u>KX E</u>	opress than	nacy of 1	Vacame	
Appearing at request of Chair:	Yes No	Lobbyist regist	tered with Le	gislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage	e public testimony, tin	ne may not permit al	ll persons wishi	ng 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.

S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator	or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Managed Carl Ne	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Joy Wan.	
Job Title	
Address 325 W. College Street	Phone 475-4000
City State	Email John Monantais
Speaking: Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Amon (a) 5 Hu	2014 th Insurance Plans
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remark	may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this s so that as many persons as possible can be heard

S-001 (10/14/14)

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) March 6, 2017 SB670 Meeting Date Bill Number (if applicable) Managed Care Plan Provider Topic Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Name Michael Jackson Job Title Executive Vice President and CEO Phone (850) 222-2400 610 North Adams Street Address Street Email mjackson@pharmview.com Tallahassee Florida 32301 Citv State Zip Speaking: Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Florida Pharmacy Association Representing Lobbyist registered with Legislature: 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.

S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

26-11	or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Managed Care Plans	Provider Network Gmendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Chris Hansen	
Job Title <u>Ballard Partners</u>	
Address 403 E. Park Auc Street LaWahassu FL	Phone 577-0444
City State	32312 Email Chansen @ballardfl.com
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Walgreens	·
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Ves No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remark	e may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this ks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

S-001 (10/14/14)

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.)

ILL:	CS/SB 730				
INTRODUCER:	Banking and	Insurance Committee	and Senator Pas	sidomo	
SUBJECT:	Insurer Insol	vency			
DATE:	March 6, 20	17 REVISED:			
ANAI	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
D'11 '		Knudson	BI	Fav/CS	
. Billmeier			AGG		
Billmeier			AP		

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 730 amends Florida's Insurer's Rehabilitation and Liquidation Act to include various provisions from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' "Insurer Receivership Model Act." The bill:

- Adds the Florida Health Maintenance Organization Consumer Assistance Plan to the list of organizations to which notice of hearings shall be delivered pertaining to the insolvency of a member insurer;
- Provides exclusive jurisdiction to the Circuit Court of Leon County over all assets and property of an insurer in receivership, whether or not such assets or property are located outside of Florida;
- Creates deadlines for written responses from an insurer subject to an order to show cause pursuant to ch. 631, F.S., and establishes a deadline for commencement of a hearing to determine whether cause exists for the Department of Financial Services (DFS) to be appointed receiver;
- Exempts the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR) from the automatic stay provisions;
- Provides that the DFS may assume or reject unexpired leases or executory contracts of an
 insurer and pay expenses during the pendency of a receivership under contracts, leases, and
 other arrangements entered by insurers before commencement of the receivership;
- Provides that officers, directors, and managers, of a liquidated insurer are discharged of authority except as may be delegated by the DFS;

BILL: CS/SB 730 Page 2

• Limits certain defenses which may be raised by third parties in actions brought by or against the DFS in its capacity as receiver;

- Limits third parties from asserting or raising obligations, claims, and defenses, which were not recorded in the records of the insurer in receivership, with certain exceptions;
- Allows the court more flexibility in approving procedures for the "deem filing" of claims, or claims where the DFS deems a claim filed and can distribute funds, such as a refund of unearned premium, to the claimant without the need of a formal claim;
- Allows the court to set a deadline for the filing of claims;
- Disallows claims for post-judgment interest accrued after the liquidation date;
- Creates a process for administering large deductible workers' compensation policies and the collateral for large deductible workers' compensation policies;
- Adds all costs and expenses related to administrative supervision to Class 1 of the priority of claims to be paid in distribution;
- Adds claims related to healthcare coverage by physicians, hospitals, and other providers of a
 health insurer or health maintenance organization to Class 2 of the priority of claims to be
 paid in a distribution;
- Adds claims of residents which arise out of a continuing care contract to Class 2 of the priority of claims to be paid in a distribution;
- Adds claims of certain creditors, including claims for punitive damages, bad faith, or wrongful settlement practices to Class 6 of the priority of claims to be paid in a distribution; and
- Removes certain notice requirements related to early access distributions to guaranty associations.

II. Present Situation:

Receivership is a judicial proceeding in which the Department of Financial Services (DFS) is placed in control of the insurer for the purpose of rehabilitating or liquidating the insurer. The DFS may seek to be appointed receiver¹ through a delinquency proceeding in court for the purpose of rehabilitating an impaired insurer or, if appropriate, liquidating the insolvent company. The primary goal of rehabilitation is to restore the financial solvency of the insurer² while the primary goal of liquidation is to secure and maximize the assets of the insolvent company for the benefit of its policyholders.³ Over the years, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) has drafted various model laws to govern insurer insolvency.⁴ The NAIC adopted the Insurer Receivership Model Act in 2005.⁵

This bill amends various provisions of part I of ch. 631, F.S., governing insurer rehabilitation and liquidation in Florida. Many of the revisions are to adopt portions of the NAIC Insurer Receivership Model Act (Model Act).

¹ The DFS Division of Rehabilitation and Liquidation acts as receiver when the DFS is appointed. *See* http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Receiver/.

² See http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Receiver/SummaryofRehabilitationunderChapter631PartIFloridaStatutes.htm (last accessed February 28, 2017).

³ See http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Receiver/LiquidationSummary.htm (last accessed February 28, 2017).

⁴ Prior model acts include the Uniform Insurers Liquidation Act and the Rehabilitation and Liquidation Model Act. *See* https://www.irmi.com/articles/expert-commentary/insurer-insolvency-and-reinsurance (last accessed February 28, 2017).

⁵ See http://www.naic.org/store/free/MDL-555.pdf (last accessed February 28, 2017).

BILL: CS/SB 730 Page 3

Delinquency Proceedings

A delinquency proceeding is a proceeding commenced against an insurer for the purpose of liquidating, rehabilitating, reorganizing, or conserving the insurer. The circuit court in Leon County has jurisdiction over delinquency proceedings. Florida law provides for various guaranty associations to protect policyholders in the event an insurer becomes insolvent. Insurers are generally required to be members of the associations related to their lines of business. The DFS must give notice of all hearings pertain to the adjudication of a member insurer to the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, the Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association, and the Florida Life and Health Guaranty Association.

Section 631.031, F.S., governs the initiation of delinquency proceedings. It requires the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR) to notify the DFS upon a determination that one or more grounds for the initiation of delinquency proceedings exist. The OIR must provide the DFS with evidence and documentation of the delinquency. The DFS may commence a proceeding by application to the court for an order directing the insurer to show cause why the relief (such as rehabilitation or liquidation) should not be granted. The DFS has noted periods of extended delay in some cases where the insurer does not respond or the court does not hold a hearing.⁸

Once the DFS files an application or a petition for an order to show cause, s. 631.041, F.S., provides for an automatic stay. The stay prohibits:

- The commencement or continuation of judicial, administrative, or other action or proceeding against the insurer or against its assets;
- The enforcement of a judgment against the insurer obtained either before or after the commencement of the delinquency proceeding;
- Any act to obtain possession of property of the insurer;
- Any act to create, perfect, or enforce a lien against property of the insurer with specified exceptions;
- Any act to collect, assess, or recover a claim against the insurer; and
- The setoff or offset of any debt owing to the insurer with specified exceptions.⁹

The stay applies to all persons except the DFS. According to the DFS, there has been confusion over whether the stay applies to regulatory actions taken by the OIR.¹⁰

Actions by and Against the Receiver

Section 112 of the Model Act prohibits third parties from raising insurer management misconduct as a defense to a claim by the receiver. For example, there have been cases where the insurer's managers set up a scheme to issue high-risk policies without sufficient funds to cover claims. When the insurer became insolvent, the liquidator sued auditors for negligently failing to discover the scheme. The auditors argued that the liquidator, who stands on the shoes of the

⁶ s. 631.011(6), F.S.

⁷ s. 631.021(1)-(3), F.S.

⁸ Department of Financial Services, *Analysis of SB 730* (February 19, 2017).

⁹ s. 631.041(1), F.S.

¹⁰ Department of Financial Services, *Analysis of SB 730* (February 19, 2017).

BILL: CS/SB 730 Page 4

insurer, cannot prevail because the misdeeds of the insurer's management should be imputed to the liquidator. ¹¹ Section 112 of the Model Act prohibits such defenses.

Workers' Compensation Large Deductible Policies and Insured Collateral

Some employers use what is referred to a "large-deductible" workers' compensation policy to fulfill workers' compensation insurance requirements. Under a large-deductible policy, the insurance carrier is obligated to pay the claim in full, however, the carrier seeks reimbursement from the employer for the deductible amount for each claim. Employers provide collateral to secure the payment of the deductible. Employers use these policies to obtain lower premiums from the carrier. Issues have arisen over how to disburse the collateral used to secure the payment of large deductible claims and how to deal with large deductible policies when a company is placed in receivership.¹²

Claim Priority

Section 631.271, F.S., sets the priority order in which claims against the receivership will be paid. Class 1 claims, the first claims paid, include the receiver's costs and expenses of administration and the expenses of guaranty associations in handling claims. It does not include costs and expenses of administrative supervision.¹³

In general, loss claims under health insurance are Class 2 claims. ¹⁴ The DFS considers medical provider claims in HMO receiverships to be Class 6 claims. ¹⁵

Current law does not specify which class claims against insurers in excess of policy limits, such as bad faith or punitive damage claims belong. ¹⁶ Courts have issued different rulings in different cases with one court holding a bad faith claim is a Class 2 claim and another holding it is a Class 6 claim. ¹⁷

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill makes various changes to ch. 631, F.S., relating to insurer insolvency, rehabilitation, and liquidation. **Section 1** provides that Florida will provide reciprocity in the treatment of policyholders in receivership with states that enact the NAIC Insurer Model Receivership Act.

¹¹ Thaubalt v. Chait, 541 F.3d 512, 528 (3rd Cir. 2008); Schacht v. Brown, 711 F.2d 1343 (7th Cir. 1982).

¹² NAIC 2016 Workers' Compensation Large Deductible Study

⁽http://www.naic.org/documents/committees_c_wctf_naic_iaiabc_exposure_wc_study_combined.pdf).

¹³ The OIR can place an insurer in administrative supervision if it finds the insurer is in an unsound condition or other reasons. *See* s. 624.81, F.S. It may appoint a deputy supervisor to supervise the insurer during the period of administrative supervision. *See* s. 624.87, F.S.

¹⁴ s. 631.271(1)(b), F.S.

¹⁵ Department of Financial Services, *Bill Analysis of SB 730* (February 10, 2017) at p. 3-4.

¹⁶ Department of Financial Services, *Bill Analysis of SB 730* (February 19, 2017) at p. 3.

¹⁷ Department of Financial Services, *Bill Analysis of SB 730* (February 19, 2017) at p. 3.

Delinquency Proceedings

Section 2 amends s. 631.021, F.S., to require the DFS to give notice of hearings to the Florida Health Maintenance Organization Consumer Assistance Plan¹⁸ that pertain to the insolvency of a member insurer. It provides that the circuit court in Leon County has exclusive jurisdiction over all insurer assets or property wherever located once it enters an order of rehabilitation or liquidation.¹⁹ The bill also provides that ch. 631, F.S., constitutes the state's receivership laws, which prevail in any conflict with any other law.²⁰

Section 3 amends s. 631.031, F.S., to require an insurer subject to an order to show cause to file a response to the order, together with any defenses it may have, no later than 20 days after service of the order to show cause. The response must be filed at least 15 days before the date of the hearing set by the order to show cause. The hearing to determine whether cause exists for the DFS to be appointed receiver must be commenced within 60 days.

Section 4 amends the automatic stay provision of s. 631.041, F.S., to provide that the automatic stay does not apply to the OIR. This will allow OIR to continue to perform its regulatory role as necessary during a receivership.

Section 5 amends s. 631.141, F.S., to allow the DFS to assume or reject any executory contract or unexpired lease of the insurer and allow the DFS to pay any expenses under contracts, leases, employment agreements, or other arrangements entered into by the insurer before receivership. These provisions are from sections 114 and 116 of the Model Act. They give the DFS the flexibility to review contracts and other obligations and determine how to proceed based on the best interest of the receivership.

The bill provides that all officers, directors, and managers of the insurer are discharged except as provided by the DFS. This resolves any conflicts between ch. 631, F.S., and other statutes relating to the dissolution of business entities.

Section 6 makes a technical change to s. 631.152, F.S.

Actions by and Against the Receiver

Section 7 creates s. 631.1521, F.S., which creates section 112 of the Model Act in Florida law. It provides that an allegation by the receiver of improper or fraudulent conduct against any person may not be the basis of a defense by a third party to the enforcement of a contractual obligation owed to the insurer. The bill does not bar a third party from raising a defense that the conduct was materially and substantially related to the contractual obligation for which enforcement is sought. This will limit the ability of third parties to avoid contractual obligations based on improper conduct by, for example, officers of the insurer that is unrelated to the contractual obligation.

¹⁸ The Florida Health Maintenance Organization Consumer Assistance Plan is created to protect the subscribers of HMOs against the failure of the HMO to perform its contractual obligations due to its insolvency. *See* s. 631.812, F.S. HMOs are required to be members of the plan. *See* s. 631.815, F.S.

¹⁹ The language in the bill is from section 105 of the Model Act.

²⁰ Section 102 of the Model Act.

The bill provides that a prior wrongful or negligent action of any present or former officer, manager, director, trustee, owner, employee, or agent of the insurer may not be asserted as a defense to a claim by the receiver under a theory of estoppel, comparative fault, intervening cause, proximate cause, reliance, mitigation of damages, or otherwise. The bill further provides that the affirmative defense of fraud in the inducement may be asserted against the receiver in a claim based on a contract. Evidence of fraud in the inducement is admissible only if it is contained in the records of the insurer. This bill will make it easier, for example, for the DFS to bring claims of professional negligence against accountants or auditors that should have discovered the insurer's insolvency earlier.

The bill provides that an action or inaction by an insurance regulatory authority may not be asserted as a defense to a claim by the DFS. This will prevent, for example, an officer of the insurer from arguing that the OIR should have known of the insolvency sooner and taken steps to prevent it.²¹

Section 8 creates s. 631.1552, F.S., based on section 113 of the Model Act. It will require evidence of claims or defenses raised by certain parties other than the DFS to be recorded in the books or records of the insurer. This puts the DFS on notice of the possible claims or defenses. It provides that in a proceeding by the receiver against an affiliate, a controlled or controlling person, or a present or former officer, manager, director, trustee, or shareholder of the insurer may not assert any defense unless:

- Evidence of the defense was recorded in the books and records of the insurer at or about the time the events giving rise to the defense occurred; and
- If required by statutory accounting practices and procedures, such events were reported on the insurer's official financial statements filed with the OIR.

The bill prohibits an affiliate, a controlled or controlling person, or a present or former officer, manager, director, trustee, or shareholder of the insurer from asserting any claim unless:

- The obligations were recorded in the books and records of the insurer at or about the time the obligations were incurred; and
- If required by statutory accounting practices and procedures, the obligations were reported on the insurer's official financial statements filed with the OIR.

Claim Filing

Section 631.181, F.S., generally requires claimants to file a proof of claim with the DFS before receiving a distribution from the estate. There are some situations, such as returning unearned premium, where the DFS can determine the claim without requiring a claimant to submit proof. **Section 9** allows the court to allow alternative procedures and requirements for claim filing and proof of claims. This is consistent with section 701 of the Model Act.

Current law does not have specific authority for the court to set a deadline for the filing of claims. **Section 9** allows the DFS to petition the court to set a claim filing deadline.

²¹ Such an argument was made, and rejected, in Wooley v. Lucksinger, 61 So.3d 507 (La. 2011).

Administration of Workers' Compensation Large Deductible Policies

Section 10 amends s. 631.131, F.S., to create a process for administering large deductible workers' compensation policies and the collateral related to those policies. The amendments apply to delinquency proceedings that commence on or after July 1, 2015. The bill defines a "large deductible policy" as a combination of one or more workers' compensation policies and endorsements issued to an insured, and contracts or security agreements entered into between an insured and the insurer, in which the insured has agreed with the insurer to (1) pay directly the initial portion of any claim up to a specified dollar amount or the expenses related to any claim or (2) reimburse the insurer for its payment of any claim up to the specified dollar amount of the deductible.

The bill creates a procedure for dealing with large deductible claims of an insolvent insurer. It provides that a large deductible must be turned over to the guaranty association for handling. To the extent the insured funds or pays the deductible claim pursuant to an agreement by the guaranty fund, the insured's funding or payment of a deductible claim extinguishes the obligations of the DFS and any guaranty association to pay such claim.

The bill provides that if a guaranty association pays any deductible claim for which an insurer would have been entitled to reimbursement from an insured, a guaranty association is entitled to the amount of reimbursements received or collateral available. If a guaranty association pays a deductible claim that is not reimbursed from collateral or by insured payments, the guaranty association is entitled to assert a claim for those amounts in the delinquency proceeding.

The bill provides that the DFS may collect reimbursements owed for deductible claims. It must use reasonable efforts to collect such reimbursements from the insured or the party that is obligated to pay the deductible as specified in the large deductible policy. The DFS may bill insureds and others for reimbursement of deductible claims that are:

- Paid by the insurer before the commencement of delinquency proceedings;
- Paid by a guaranty association upon receipt by the DFS of notice from a guaranty association of reimbursable payments; or
- Paid or allowed by the DFS.

The bill requires the DFS to use collateral, when available, to secure the insured's obligation to fund or reimburse deductible claims or other secured obligations or payment obligations. The guaranty association is entitled to collateral to the extent needed to reimburse a guaranty association for the payment of a deductible claim. The bill requires the DFS to draw down collateral to the extent necessary if the insured fails to:

- Perform its funding or payment obligations under any large deductible policy;
- Pay deductible claim reimbursements within the time specified in the large deductible policy;
- Pay amounts due to the estate for preliquidation obligations;
- Timely fund any other secured obligation; or
- Timely pay expenses.

The bill provides that claims that are validly asserted against the collateral must be satisfied in the order in which such claims are received by the DFS. If more than one creditor has a valid claim against the same collateral and the available collateral and other funds are together

insufficient to pay each creditor in full, the DFS must prorate payments. Payments must be based upon the relationship the amount of claims each creditor has paid bears to the total of all claims paid by all such creditors. The bill provides that excess collateral may be returned to the insured.

The bill allows the DFS to deduct from the collateral or from the deductible reimbursements reasonable and actual expenses incurred in connection with the collection of the collateral and deductible reimbursements.

Claim Priority

Section 12 provides that the deputy supervisor's costs and expenses of administration are Class 1 claims. All claims related to a patient's healthcare coverage by physicians, hospitals, and other providers of a health insurer or health maintenance organization are Class 2 claims. The bill provides that interest on allowed claims accrue from the date of liquidation until the receivership court approves the distribution. The interest rate is the statutory rate calculated according to s. 55.03, F.S.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 11 amends s. 631.192, F.S., to provide that claims for postjudgment interest accrued after the date of liquidation are not allowed.

Section 13 amends s. 631.391, F.S., to require former officers, directors, managers, trustees, agents, adjusters, employees, independent contractors, or a controlling person of an insurer or affiliate to cooperate with the DFS or OIR in any proceeding under ch. 631, F.S., or any investigation preliminary or incidental to the proceeding.

Section 631.395, F.S., provides that an order of liquidation must direct the DFS to coordinate the operation of the receivership with the relevant insurance guaranty fund. The authorization must include authorization to release copies of claim files or other documents related to claims on file with the insolvent insurer. **Section 14** provides that the DFS may release the original documents to the guaranty fund.

Section 631.397, F.S., deals with "early access" distributions by the DFS to guaranty associations to allow the associations to begin paying claims without the need to assess member insurers. Current law requires the DFS to propose a plan to the court within 120 days of the determination of insolvency and give notice of the plan to other insurance commissioners at least 15 days before filing the plan with the court. **Section 15** eliminates the 120-day requirement and the notice to other insurance commissioners. In practice, the DFS coordinates early access distributions with the appropriate guaranty associations so the DFS believes the requirements are not necessary.²²

Section 16 provides a July 1, 2015, effective date.

²² Department of Financial Services, *Bill Analysis of SB 730* at p. 6-7.

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:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The DFS does not anticipate a fiscal impact.²³

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 631.015, 631.021, 631.031, 631.041, 631.141, 631.152, 631.181, 631.191, 631.192, 631.271, 631.391, 631.395, and 631.397.

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 631.1521 and 631.1522.

²³ Department of Financial Services, *Bill Analysis of SB 730* (February 19, 2017) at p. 7.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial ChangesStatement of Substantial Changes:

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

CS by Banking and Insurance on March 6, 2017:

The CS creates a process for administering large deductible workers' compensation policies and the collateral for large deductible workers' compensation policies. It also removes provisions from the bill prohibiting the payment of claims in excess of policy limits and provisions placing bad faith claims, punitive damages claims, and wrongful settlement practices claims in Class 6.

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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The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Passidomo) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

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Delete lines 302 - 362

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and insert:

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(4) The receiver may petition the receivership court to set a date certain before which all contingent or unliquidated claims are final. In addition to the notice requirements in this section, the receiver shall give notice of filing the petition to all claimants with claims that remain contingent or unliquidated under this section.

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- (5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the receiver may petition the receivership court to set a date certain after which no further claims may be filed.
- Section 10. Subsections (5) and (6) are added to section 631.192, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 631.192 Allowance of certain claims.
- (5) A claim under a policy of insurance may not be allowed for an amount in excess of the applicable policy limits.
- (6) A claim may not be allowed for postjudgment interest accrued after the date of liquidation.
- Section 11. Paragraphs (a), (b), (f), and (j) of subsection (1) of section 631.271, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 631.271 Priority of claims.—
- (1) The priority of distribution of claims from the insurer's estate shall be in accordance with the order in which each class of claims is set forth in this subsection. Every claim in each class shall be paid in full or adequate funds shall be retained for such payment before the members of the next class may receive any payment. No subclasses may be established within any class. The order of distribution of claims shall be:
 - (a) Class 1.-
- 1. All of the receiver's costs and expenses of administration.
- 2. All of the expenses of a guaranty association or foreign guaranty association in handling claims.
- 3. All of the deputy supervisor's costs and expenses of administration incurred as a result of administrative supervision under part VI of chapter 624.

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- (b) Class 2.—All claims under policies for losses incurred, including third-party claims, all claims against the insurer for liability for bodily injury or for injury to or destruction of tangible property which claims are not under policies, and all claims of a guaranty association or foreign guaranty association, all claims related to a patient's healthcare coverage by physicians, hospitals, and other providers of a health insurer or health maintenance organization. All claims under life insurance and annuity policies, whether for death proceeds, annuity proceeds, or investment values, shall be treated as loss claims. That portion of any loss, indemnification for which is provided by other benefits or advantages recovered by the claimant, may not be included in this class, other than benefits or advantages recovered or recoverable in discharge of familial obligations of support or by way of succession at death or as proceeds of life insurance, or as gratuities. No payment by an employer to her or his employee may be treated as a gratuity.
- (f) Class 6.—Claims of general and other unsecured creditors, including claims against the insurer for punitive damages, bad faith, or wrongful settlement practices.
- (j) Class 10.—Interest on allowed claims of Classes 1 through 9. The rate of interest payable on an allowed claim must accrue from the date of liquidation until such time as the receivership court approves the distribution. The interest rate must be calculated in accordance

LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RCS 03/06/2017

The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Farmer) recommended the following:

Senate Substitute for Amendment (592904) (with title amendment)

Delete lines 302 - 362

and insert:

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(4) The receiver may petition the receivership court to set a date certain before which all contingent or unliquidated claims are final. In addition to the notice requirements in this section, the receiver shall give notice of filing the petition to all claimants with claims that remain contingent or

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unliquidated under this section.

- (5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the receiver may petition the receivership court to set a date certain after which no further claims may be filed.
- Section 10. Subsection (5) is added to section 631.192, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 631.192 Allowance of certain claims.
- (5) A claim may not be allowed for postjudgment interest accrued after the date of liquidation.

Section 11. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (j) of subsection (1) of section 631.271, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

631.271 Priority of claims.-

- (1) The priority of distribution of claims from the insurer's estate shall be in accordance with the order in which each class of claims is set forth in this subsection. Every claim in each class shall be paid in full or adequate funds shall be retained for such payment before the members of the next class may receive any payment. No subclasses may be established within any class. The order of distribution of claims shall be:
 - (a) Class 1.-
- 1. All of the receiver's costs and expenses of administration.
- 2. All of the expenses of a guaranty association or foreign guaranty association in handling claims.
- 3. All of the deputy supervisor's costs and expenses of administration incurred as a result of administrative supervision under part VI of chapter 624.
 - (b) Class 2.—All claims under policies for losses incurred,



including third-party claims, all claims against the insurer for liability for bodily injury or for injury to or destruction of tangible property which claims are not under policies, and all claims of a quaranty association or foreign quaranty association, and all claims related to a patient's healthcare coverage by physicians, hospitals, and other providers of a health insurer or health maintenance organization. All claims under life insurance and annuity policies, whether for death proceeds, annuity proceeds, or investment values, shall be treated as loss claims. That portion of any loss, indemnification for which is provided by other benefits or advantages recovered by the claimant, may not be included in this class, other than benefits or advantages recovered or recoverable in discharge of familial obligations of support or by way of succession at death or as proceeds of life insurance, or as gratuities. No payment by an employer to her or his employee may be treated as a gratuity.

(i) Class 10.-Interest on allowed claims of Classes 1 through 9. The rate of interest payable on an allowed claim must accrue from the date of liquidation until such time as the receivership court approves the distribution. The interest rate must be calculated in accordance

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6.3 ========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ============= 64

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line 56

66 and insert:

> F.S.; prohibiting claims for postjugdment interest accrued after the date of liquidation; amending s.

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	nking and Insurance (Fa	armer) recommended the
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Senate Amendmer	nt (with title amendmen	nt)
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Delete lines 31	11 - 31/.	
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And the title is ame		
Delete lines 55		
and insert:		
petition to cer	rtain claimants; amend	ing s.
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The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Farmer) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with directory amendment)

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Delete lines 338 - 358

4 and insert:

> including third-party claims; $_{\tau}$ all claims against the insurer for liability for bodily injury or for injury to or destruction of tangible property which claims are not under policies;, and all claims of a guaranty association or foreign guaranty association; all claims related to a patient's healthcare coverage by physicians, hospitals, and other providers of a



health insurer or health maintenance organization; all claims of residents arising out of a continuing care contract under chapter 651; and all claims against the insurer for punitive damages, bad faith, wrongful settlement practices, or excess claims. All claims under life insurance and annuity policies, whether for death proceeds, annuity proceeds, or investment values, shall be treated as loss claims. That portion of any loss, indemnification for which is provided by other benefits or advantages recovered by the claimant, may not be included in this class, other than benefits or advantages recovered or recoverable in discharge of familial obligations of support or by way of succession at death or as proceeds of life insurance, or as gratuities. No payment by an employer to her or his employee may be treated as a gratuity. ===== D I R E C T O R Y C L A U S E A M E N D M E N T ====== And the directory clause is amended as follows: Delete line 318 and insert:

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Section 11. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (j) of subsection

LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: WD 03/06/2017 The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Farmer) recommended the following: Senate Amendment (with directory amendment) Delete lines 356 - 358. ===== D I R E C T O R Y C L A U S E A M E N D M E N T ====== And the directory clause is amended as follows: Delete line 318 and insert: Section 11. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (j) of subsection

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The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Passidomo) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Between lines 466 and 467

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insert:

Section 15. Section 631.191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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631.191 Special deposit claims; and secured claims; administration of workers' compensation large deductible policies and insured collateral.-

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(1) SPECIAL DEPOSIT CLAIMS.—The owners of special deposit

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claims against an insurer against which a liquidation order has been entered in this or any other state shall be given priority against their several special deposits in accordance with the provisions of the statutes governing the creation and maintenance of such deposits. If there is a deficiency in any such deposit so that the claims secured thereby are not fully discharged therefrom, the claimants may share in the general assets, but such sharing shall be deferred until general creditors, and also claimants against other special deposits who have received smaller percentages from their respective special deposits, have been paid percentages of their claims equal to the percentage paid from the special deposit.

(2) SECURED CLAIMS. -

- (a) The owner of a secured claim against an insurer against which a liquidation order has been entered in this or any other state may surrender her or his security and file her or his claim as a general creditor, or the claim may be discharged by resort to the security, in which case the deficiency, if any, shall be treated as a claim against the general assets of the insurer on the same basis as claims of unsecured creditors. If the amount of the deficiency has been adjudicated in ancillary proceedings as provided in this chapter, or if it has been adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding in which the domiciliary receiver has had notice and an opportunity to be heard, such amount shall be conclusive; otherwise the amount shall be determined in the delinquency proceeding in the domiciliary state.
- (b) The value of any security held by a secured creditor shall be determined under supervision of the court by:

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- 1. Converting the same into money according to the terms of the agreement pursuant to which the security was delivered to such creditor; or
- 2. If no such agreement exists, the court shall determine the value in the event the creditor and the receiver cannot agree upon same.
- (3) ADMINISTRATION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LARGE DEDUCTIBLE POLICIES AND INSURED COLLATERAL.-
 - (a) Definitions.—As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Collateral" means cash, a letter of credit, a surety bond, or any other form of security posted by the insured, or by a captive insurer or reinsurer, to secure the insured's obligation under a large deductible policy to pay deductible claims or to reimburse the insurer for deductible claim payments. "Collateral" may also secure an insured's obligation to reimburse or pay the insurer as may be required for other secured obligations.
- 2. "Deductible claim" means any claim that is within the deductible under a large deductible policy, including a claim for loss and defense and cost containment expense, unless such expense is excluded by the terms of the policy.
- 3.a. "Large deductible policy" means a combination of one or more workers' compensation policies and endorsements issued to an insured, and contracts or security agreements entered into between an insured and the insurer, in which the insured has agreed with the insurer to:
- (I) Pay directly the initial portion of any claim under the policy up to a specified dollar amount or the expenses related to any claim; or

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- (II) Reimburse the insurer for its payment of any claim or related expenses under the policy up to the specified dollar amount of the deductible.
- b. The term also includes policies that contain an aggregate limit on the insured's liability for all deductible claims in addition to a per-claim deductible limit. A policy must meet the current guidelines for large deductible workers' compensation filings as defined by the office, including the eligibility standards regarding the minimum standard premium and the minimum deductible to be deemed a large deductible policy.
- c. The term does not include policies, endorsements, or agreements providing that the initial portion of any covered claim must be self-insured and that the insurer has no payment obligation within the self-insured retention.
- d. The term does not include policies that provide for retrospectively rated premium payments by the insured or reinsurance arrangements or agreements, except to the extent such arrangements or agreements assume, secure, or pay the policyholder's large deductible obligations.
- 4. "Other secured obligations" means obligations of an insured to an insurer other than those under a large deductible policy, such as those under a reinsurance agreement or other agreement involving retrospective premium obligations, the performance of which is secured by collateral that also secures an insured's obligations under a large deductible policy.

(b) Applicability.

1. This subsection applies to workers' compensation large deductible policies issued by an insurer that is subject to delinquency proceedings under this chapter. This subsection does

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not apply to first-party claims, or to covered claims funded by a quaranty association above the deductible unless paragraph (c) applies. Large deductible policies must be administered in accordance with the terms of the policy, except to the extent such terms conflict with this subsection.

- 2. This subsection applies to all delinquency proceedings that commence on or after July 1, 2017.
- (c) Handling of large deductible claims.—Unless otherwise agreed to by the responsible quaranty association, all large deductible claims that are also covered claims as defined by an applicable guaranty association law, including those that may have been funded by an insured before liquidation, must be turned over to the quaranty association for handling. To the extent the insured funds or pays the deductible claim pursuant to an agreement by the guaranty fund or otherwise, the insured's funding or payment of a deductible claim extinguishes the obligations, if any, of the receiver and any guaranty association to pay such claim. A charge may not be made against the receiver or a quaranty association on the basis of an insured's funding or payment of a deductible claim.
 - (d) Deductible claims paid by a quaranty association .-
- 1. To the extent a quaranty association pays any deductible claim for which an insurer would have been entitled to reimbursement from an insured, a guaranty association is entitled to the amount of reimbursements received or collateral available, subject to paragraph (g). Reimbursements paid to the quaranty association pursuant to this paragraph may not be treated as distributions under s. 631.271 or as early access payments under s. 631.397(1).

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- 2. To the extent that a guaranty association pays a deductible claim that is not reimbursed from collateral or by insured payments, or the guaranty association incurred expenses in connection with large deductible policies that are not reimbursed under this subsection, the guaranty association is entitled to assert a claim for those amounts in the delinquency proceeding.
 - 3. This paragraph does not limit any right of the receiver or a quaranty association which may otherwise exist under applicable law to obtain reimbursement from insureds for claims payments made by the guaranty association under policies of the insurer or for the quaranty association's related expenses.

(e) Collections.

- 1. The receiver may collect reimbursements owed for deductible claims as provided in this paragraph, and must use reasonable efforts to collect such reimbursements from the insured or the party that is obligated to pay the deductible as specified in the large deductible policy or other agreement. The receiver may bill insureds and others for reimbursement of deductible claims that are:
- a. Paid by the insurer before the commencement of delinquency proceedings;
- b. Paid by a guaranty association upon receipt by the receiver of notice from a quaranty association of reimbursable payments; or
 - c. Paid or allowed by the receiver.
- 2. If the insured or other party does not make payment within the time specified in the large deductible policy, or, if no time is specified, within a reasonable time after the date of

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billing, the receiver must take reasonable steps to collect any reimbursements owed.

- 3. The insolvency of the insurer or its inability to perform any of its obligations under the large deductible policy may not be a defense to the insured's reimbursement obligation under the large deductible policy.
- 4. An allegation of improper handling or payment of a deductible claim by the insurer, the receiver, or a guaranty association may not be a defense to the insured's reimbursement obligations under the large deductible policy.

(f) Collateral.—

- 1. Subject to this paragraph, the receiver shall use collateral, when available, to secure the insured's obligation to fund or reimburse deductible claims or other secured obligations or payment obligations. A guaranty association is entitled to collateral as provided for in this paragraph to the extent needed to reimburse a quaranty association for the payment of a deductible claim. Any distributions made to a quaranty association pursuant to this paragraph may not be treated as distributions under s. 631.271 or as early access payments under s. 631.397(1).
- 2. The receiver shall draw down collateral to the extent necessary in the event the insured fails to:
- a. Perform its funding or payment obligations under any large deductible policy;
- b. Pay deductible claim reimbursements within the time specified in the large deductible policy, or, if no time is specified, within 60 days after the date of the billing;
 - c. Pay amounts due to the estate for preliquidation



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- d. Timely fund any other secured obligation; or
- 187 e. Timely pay expenses.
 - 3. Claims that are validly asserted against the collateral must be satisfied in the order in which such claims are received by the receiver. However, if more than one creditor has a valid claim against the same collateral and the available collateral, along with billing collection efforts and to the extent that the collateral is subject to other known secured obligations, are together insufficient to pay each creditor in full, the receiver must prorate payments to each creditor based upon the relationship the amount of claims each creditor has paid bears to the total of all claims paid by all such creditors.
 - 4. Excess collateral may be returned to the insured, as determined by the receiver, after a periodic review of claims paid, outstanding case reserves, and a factor for claims that were incurred but not reported.
 - (g) Receiver's expenses.—The receiver is entitled to deduct from the collateral or from the deductible reimbursements reasonable and actual expenses incurred in connection with the collection of the collateral and deductible reimbursements as provided pursuant to s. 631.271.
 - (h) Construction.—This subsection does not limit or adversely affect any rights or powers a quaranty association may have under applicable state law to obtain reimbursement from certain classes of policyholders for claims payments made by the quaranty association under policies of the insolvent insurer, or for related expenses the quaranty association incurs.



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

And the title is amended as follows: 215

Delete line 55

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petition to certain claimants; amending s. 631.191, F.S.; defining terms; providing applicability; requiring that specified large deductible claims under certain workers' compensation policies must be turned over to the applicable responsible guaranty association for handling; providing for construction relating to payment of deductible claims; authorizing receivers to collect reimbursements owed for certain deductible claims; providing requirements for such collections; providing for construction relating to such collections; requiring receivers to use collateral, when available, to secure certain obligations; providing that a guaranty association is entitled to collateral for a certain purpose; providing for construction relating to certain distributions; requiring receivers to draw down collateral under certain circumstances; providing a procedure for payment of claims; authorizing the return of excess collateral under certain circumstances; providing that a receiver is entitled to deduct certain expenses from the collateral or deductible reimbursements; providing for construction; amending s. 631.192,

By Senator Passidomo

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28-00632B-17 2017730

A bill to be entitled An act relating to insurer insolvency; amending s. 631.015, F.S.; adding the Insurer Receivership Model Act to a list of acts that extend reciprocity in the treatment of policyholders in receivership if such act is enacted in other states; amending s. 631.021, F.S.; adding the Florida Health Maintenance Organization Consumer Assistance Plan to a list of entities that must be given reasonable written notice by the Department of Financial Services of hearings pertaining to certain insurers; revising the exclusive jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Leon County, upon issuance of specified orders, of an insurer's assets or property in a delinquency proceeding; providing construction; amending s. 631.031, F.S.; requiring an insurer to file its response and defenses to a certain order within a specified timeframe; requiring that a hearing to determine whether cause exists to appoint the department as receiver must be commenced by a specified time; amending s. 631.041, F.S.; providing an exception for the Office of Insurance Regulation from applicability of a certain application or petition operating as an automatic stay; amending s. 631.141, F.S.; authorizing a receiver to assume or reject an insurer's executory contract or unexpired lease; authorizing the department as domiciliary receiver to pay certain expenses or reject certain contracts; providing that, under certain circumstances, certain persons of an insurer that is under liquidation are permanently discharged and have no further authority over the affairs or assets of the insurer; amending s. 631.152, F.S.; conforming a

Page 1 of 16

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 730

28-00632B-17 2017730 33 cross-reference; creating s. 631.1521, F.S.; 34 prohibiting certain defenses in actions by and against 35 a receiver; authorizing certain defenses in actions by 36 and against a receiver; specifying that a principal under a surety bond or surety undertaking, under 37 38 certain circumstances, is entitled to credit for the 39 value of certain property against a reimbursement 40 obligation to the receiver; limiting admissibility of 41 evidence of fraud in the inducement to evidence 42 contained in insurer records; creating s. 631.1522, 43 F.S.; prohibiting, in a receiver's proceeding or 44 claim, the assertion of defenses or claims by an affiliate or certain persons of an insurer except 45 46 under certain circumstances; providing construction; amending s. 631.181, F.S.; authorizing a receivership 48 court to allow alternative procedures and requirements 49 for filing proofs of claim or allowing or proving 50 claims; providing construction; prohibiting a 51 receivership court from waiving certain filing 52 requirements; authorizing a receiver to petition the 53 receivership court to set certain deadlines; requiring 54 a receiver to provide notice of filing a certain 55 petition to certain claimants; amending s. 631.192, 56 F.S.; prohibiting specified claims; amending s. 57 631.271, F.S.; adding and revising claims to a list 58 that establishes the priority of distribution of 59 claims from an insurer's estate; specifying when 60 interest on claims accrue and the interest rate 61 calculation; amending s. 631.391, F.S.; specifying

Page 2 of 16

28-00632B-17 2017730

that certain persons in relation to an insurer who must cooperate with the department or office in certain proceedings or investigations include present or former roles; defining the term "person"; amending s. 631.395, F.S.; requiring an order of liquidation to authorize the release of certain claims files, records, documents, or claims, rather than only copies of the claims files, records, documents, or claims; amending s. 631.397, F.S.; authorizing the department as receiver to apply to the court for approval of a specified proposal, rather than requiring the department to make such application within a specified timeframe; deleting a specified notice requirement of the department; deleting a provision authorizing the court to take action on the application under certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

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

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631.015 Reciprocity; treatment of policyholders.—
Reciprocity in the treatment of policyholders in receivership is extended to those states which, in substance and effect, enact the National Association of Insurance Commissioners
Rehabilitation and Liquidation Model Act, or the Insurer Receivership Model Act.

Section 1. Section 631.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to

Section 2. Section 631.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Page 3 of 16

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 730

28-00632B-17 2017730

631.021 Jurisdiction of delinquency proceeding; venue; change of venue; exclusiveness of remedy; appeal; construction.—

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- (1) The circuit court shall have original jurisdiction of any delinquency proceeding under this chapter, and any court with jurisdiction is authorized to make all necessary or proper orders to carry out the purposes of this chapter. Any delinquency proceeding in this chapter is in equity.
- (2) The venue of a delinquency proceeding or summary proceeding against a domestic, foreign, or alien insurer shall be in the Circuit Court of Leon County.
- (3) A delinquency proceeding pursuant to this chapter constitutes the sole and exclusive method of liquidating, rehabilitating, reorganizing, or conserving an insurer. A No court may not shall entertain a petition for the commencement of such a proceeding unless the petition has been filed in the name of the state on the relation of the department. The Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, Incorporated, the Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association, Incorporated, the Florida Health Maintenance Organization Consumer Assistance Plan, and the Florida Life and Health Guaranty Association, Incorporated, shall be given reasonable written notice by the department of all hearings that which pertain to an adjudication of insolvency of a member insurer.
- (4) An appeal shall lie to the District Court of Appeal, First District, from an order granting or refusing rehabilitation, liquidation, or conservation and from every order in a delinquency proceeding having the character of a final order as to the particular portion of the proceeding embraced therein.

Page 4 of 16

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28-00632B-17 2017730

- (5) No service of process against the department in its capacity as receiver shall be effective unless served upon a person designated by the receiver and filed with the circuit court having jurisdiction over the delinquency proceeding. The designated person shall refuse to accept service if acceptance would violate a stay against legal proceedings involving an insurer that is the subject of delinquency proceedings or would violate any orders of the circuit court governing a delinquency proceeding. The person denied service may petition the circuit court having jurisdiction over the delinquency proceeding for relief from the receiver's refusal to accept service. This subsection shall be strictly construed, and any purported service on the receiver or the department that is not in accordance with this subsection shall be null and void.
- (6) The domiciliary court acquiring jurisdiction over persons subject to this chapter may exercise exclusive jurisdiction to the exclusion of all other courts, except as limited by the provisions of this chapter. Upon the issuance of an order of conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, the Circuit Court of Leon County has shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all with respect to assets or property of the any insurer, wherever located, including property located outside the territorial limits of the state subject to such proceedings and claims against said insurer's assets or property.
- (7) This chapter constitutes this state's insurer receivership laws, and these laws must be construed as consistent with each other. If there is a conflict between this chapter and any other law, this chapter prevails.

Page 5 of 16

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 730

28-00632B-17

149	Section 3. Subsections (3) and (4) are added to section
150	631.031, Florida Statutes, to read:
151	631.031 Initiation and commencement of delinquency
152	proceeding
153	(3) An insurer subject to an order to show cause entered
154	pursuant to this chapter must file its written response to the
155	order, together with any defenses it may have to the
156	department's allegations, no later than 20 days after service of
157	the order to show cause, but no less than 15 days before the
158	date of the hearing set by the order to show cause.
159	(4) A hearing held pursuant to this chapter to determine
160	whether cause exists for the department to be appointed receiver
161	must be commenced within 60 days after an order directing an
162	<u>insurer to show cause.</u>
163	Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 631.041, Florida
164	Statutes, is amended to read:
165	631.041 Automatic stay; relief from stay; injunctions.—
166	(1) An application or petition under s. 631.031 operates as
167	a matter of law as an automatic stay applicable to all persons
168	and entities, other than the receiver <u>and the office</u> , which
169	shall be permanent and survive the entry of an order of
170	conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, and which shall
171	<pre>prohibit:</pre>
172	(a) The commencement or continuation of judicial,
173	administrative, or other action or proceeding against the
174	insurer or against its assets or any part thereof;
175	(b) The enforcement of a judgment against the insurer or an
176	affiliate obtained either before or after the commencement of
177	the delinquency proceeding;

Page 6 of 16

28-00632B-17 2017730

(c) Any act to obtain possession of property of the insurer;

- (d) Any act to create, perfect, or enforce a lien against property of the insurer, except that a secured claim as defined in s. 631.011(21) may proceed under s. 631.191 after the order of liquidation is entered;
- (e) Any act to collect, assess, or recover a claim against the insurer, except claims as provided for under this chapter; and
- (f) The setoff or offset of any debt owing to the insurer, except offsets as provided in s. 631.281.

Section 5. Present subsections (3) through (5) and (6) through (10) of section 631.141, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (4) through (6) and (8) through (12), respectively, new subsections (3) and (7) are added to that section, and present subsection (8) is amended, to read:

- $\ensuremath{\texttt{631.141}}$ Conduct of delinquency proceeding; domestic and alien insurers.—
- $\underline{\mbox{(3)}}$ The receiver may assume or reject any executory contract or unexpired lease of the insurer.
- (7) The department as domiciliary receiver may pay any expenses under contracts, leases, employment agreements, or other arrangements entered into by the insurer before receivership as the department deems necessary for the purposes of this chapter. The department is not required to pay any such expenses that it determines are not necessary and may reject any contract pursuant to subsection (3).
- (10)(8) The department as domiciliary receiver may take such action as it deems necessary or appropriate to reform and

Page 7 of 16

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 730

	28-00632B-17 2017730
207	revitalize the insurer. The department shall have all the powers
208	of the directors, officers, and managers, whose authority shall
209	be suspended, except as they are redelegated by the receiver.
210	The receiver shall have full power to direct and manage the
211	affairs of the insurer, to hire and discharge employees, and to
212	deal with the property and business of the insurer. In the event
213	of the liquidation of an insurer domiciled in this state, and
214	notwithstanding any provision of chapter 605, chapter 607,
215	chapter 617, chapter 620, or chapter 621, all officers,
216	directors, and managers of the insurer are permanently
217	discharged and have no further authority of any kind over the
218	affairs or assets of the insurer, except as may be redelegated
219	by the department.
220	Section 6. Subsection (4) of section 631.152, Florida
221	Statutes, is amended to read:
222	631.152 Conduct of delinquency proceeding; foreign
223	insurers
224	(4) Paragraph 631.141(9)(b) Section 631.141(7)(b) applies
225	to ancillary delinquency proceedings opened for the purpose of
226	obtaining records necessary to adjudicate the covered claims of
227	Florida policyholders.
228	Section 7. Section 631.1521, Florida Statutes, is created
229	to read:
230	631.1521 Actions by and against the receiver
231	(1) An allegation by the receiver of improper or fraudulent
232	conduct against any person may not be the basis of a defense by
233	a third party to the enforcement of a contractual obligation
234	owed to the insurer. This section does not bar a third party
235	from the right to raise a defense that the conduct was

Page 8 of 16

2017730

236 materially and substantially related to the contractual 237 obligation for which enforcement is sought. 238 (2) A prior wrongful or negligent action of any present or 239 former officer, manager, director, trustee, owner, employee, or 240 agent of the insurer may not be asserted as a defense to a claim 241 by the receiver under a theory of estoppel, comparative fault, 2.42 intervening cause, proximate cause, reliance, mitigation of 243 damages, or otherwise. However, the affirmative defense of fraud 244 in the inducement may be asserted against the receiver in a 245 claim based on a contract; and a principal under a surety bond 246 or a surety undertaking is entitled to credit for the value of 247 any property pledged to secure the reimbursement obligation against any reimbursement obligation to the receiver, to the 248 249 extent that the receiver has possession or control of the 250 property, or that the insurer or its agents misappropriated such 251 property, which includes, but is not limited to, the comingling 252 of such property. Evidence of fraud in the inducement is 253 admissible only if it is contained in the records of the 254 insurer. 255 (3) An action or inaction by an insurance regulatory authority may not be asserted as a defense to a claim by the 256 257 department.

28-00632B-17

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to read:

affiliates.-

Page 9 of 16

Section 8. Section 631.1522, Florida Statutes, is created

631.1522 Unrecorded obligations and defenses and claims of

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(1) In any proceeding or claim by the receiver, an

affiliate, a controlled or controlling person, or a present or

former officer, manager, director, trustee, or shareholder of

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 730

2017730

28-00632B-17

265	the insurer may not assert any defense unless:
266	(a) Evidence of the defense was recorded in the books and
267	records of the insurer at or about the time the events giving
268	rise to the defense occurred; and
269	(b) If required by statutory accounting practices and
270	procedures, such events were timely reported on the insurer's
271	official financial statements filed with the office.
272	(2) An affiliate, a controlled or controlling person, or a
273	present or former officer, manager, director, trustee, or
274	<pre>shareholder of the insurer may not assert any claim unless:</pre>
275	(a) The obligations were recorded in the books and records
276	of the insurer at or about the time the obligations were
277	incurred; and
278	(b) If required by statutory accounting practices and
279	procedures, the obligations were timely reported on the
280	insurer's official financial statements filed with the office.
281	(3) This section does not bar claims based on unrecorded or
282	unreported transactions by the receiver against any affiliate,
283	controlled or controlling person, or present or former officer,
284	manager, director, trustee, or shareholder of the insurer.
285	Section 9. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) and subsections
286	(4) and (5) are added to section 631.181, Florida Statutes, to
287	read:
288	631.181 Filing and proof of claim
289	(2)
290	(g) Upon application of the receiver:
291	1. The receivership court may allow alternative procedures
292	and requirements for the filing of proofs of claim or for
293	allowing or proving claims.

Page 10 of 16

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	28-00632B-17 2017730
294	2. If the receivership court waives the requirements of
295	filing a proof of claim for a person, class, or group of
296	persons, a timely proof of claim by such person, class, or group
297	is deemed to be filed for all purposes. However, the
298	receivership court may not waive guaranty association or
299	coverage determination proof of claim filing requirements, to
300	the extent that the guaranty fund statute or filing requirements
301	are inconsistent with the receivership court's waiver of proof.
302	(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter,
303	the receiver may petition the receivership court to set a date
304	certain after which no further claims may be filed.
305	(5) The receiver may petition the receivership court to set
306	a date certain before which all contingent or unliquidated
307	claims are final. In addition to the notice requirements in this
308	section, the receiver shall give notice of filing the petition
309	to all claimants with claims that remain contingent or
310	unliquidated under this section.
311	Section 10. Subsections (5) and (6) are added to section
312	631.192, Florida Statutes, to read:
313	631.192 Allowance of certain claims.—
314	(5) A claim under a policy of insurance may not be allowed
315	for an amount in excess of the applicable policy limits.
316	(6) A claim may not be allowed for postjudgment interest
317	accrued after the date of liquidation.
318	Section 11. Paragraphs (a), (b), (f), and (j) of subsection
319	(1) of section 631.271, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
320	631.271 Priority of claims.—
321	(1) The priority of distribution of claims from the
322	insurer's estate shall be in accordance with the order in which

Page 11 of 16

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 730

	28-00632B-17 2017730	
323	each class of claims is set forth in this subsection. Every	
324	claim in each class shall be paid in full or adequate funds	
325	shall be retained for such payment before the members of the	
326	next class may receive any payment. No subclasses may be	
327	established within any class. The order of distribution of	
328	claims shall be:	
329	(a) Class 1.—	
330	1. All of the receiver's costs and expenses of	
331	administration.	
332	2. All of the expenses of a guaranty association or foreign	
333	guaranty association in handling claims.	
334	3. All of the deputy supervisor's costs and expenses of	
335	administration incurred as a result of administrative	
336	supervision under part VI of chapter 624.	
337	(b) Class 2.—All claims under policies for losses incurred,	
338	including third-party claims, all claims against the insurer for	
339	liability for bodily injury or for injury to or destruction of	
340	tangible property which claims are not under policies, and all	
341	claims of a guaranty association or foreign guaranty	
342	association, all claims related to a patient's healthcare	
343	coverage by physicians, hospitals, and other providers of a	
344	health insurer or health maintenance organization, and all	
345	claims of residents arising out of a continuing care contract	
346	under chapter 651. All claims under life insurance and annuity	
347	policies, whether for death proceeds, annuity proceeds, or	
348	investment values, shall be treated as loss claims. That portion	
349	of any loss, indemnification for which is provided by other	
350	benefits or advantages recovered by the claimant, may not be	
351	included in this class, other than benefits or advantages	

Page 12 of 16

28-00632B-17 2017730

recovered or recoverable in discharge of familial obligations of support or by way of succession at death or as proceeds of life insurance, or as gratuities. No payment by an employer to her or his employee may be treated as a gratuity.

- (f) Class 6.—Claims of general <u>and other unsecured</u> creditors, including claims against the insurer for punitive <u>damages</u>, bad faith, or wrongful settlement practices.
- (j) Class 10.—Interest on allowed claims of Classes 1 through 9. The rate of interest payable on an allowed claim must accrue from the date of liquidation until such claims are adjudicated. The interest rate must be calculated in accordance with s. 55.03, according to the terms of a plan to pay interest on allowed claims proposed by the liquidator and approved by the receivership court.

Section 12. Section 631.391, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 631.391 Cooperation of officers and employees.-
- (1) Any present or former officer, director, manager, trustee, agent, adjuster, employee, or independent contractor of any insurer or affiliate and any other person who possesses any executive authority over, or who exercises any control over, any segment of the affairs of the insurer or affiliate shall fully cooperate with the department and office in any proceeding under this chapter or any investigation preliminary or incidental to the proceeding. An order of rehabilitation or liquidation which results in the discharge or suspension of any of the persons listed above does not operate to release such person from the duty to cooperate with the department and office as set out herein. As used in this section, the term "person" includes any

Page 13 of 16

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 730

person who directly or indirectly exercises control over

activities of the insurer through any holding company or other

affiliate of the insurer. The term ### "cooperate" includes, but

28-00632B-17

is not limited to, the following:

- (a) To reply promptly in writing to any inquiry from the department or office requesting such a reply;
- (b) Promptly to make available and deliver to the department or office any books, accounts, documents, other records, information, data processing software, or property of or pertaining to the insurer and in her or his possession, custody, or control; or
- (c) Promptly to provide access to all data processing records in hard copy and in electronic form and to data processing facilities and services.
- (2) No person shall obstruct or interfere with the department or office in the conduct of any delinquency proceeding or any investigation preliminary or incidental thereto.
- (3) This section does not prohibit any person from seeking legal relief from a court when aggrieved by the petition for liquidation or other delinquency proceeding or by other orders.
- (4) Any person referred to in subsection (1) who fails to cooperate with the department or office, or any other person who obstructs or interferes with the department or office, in the conduct of any delinquency proceeding or any investigation preliminary or incidental thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or by fine of not more than \$10,000.
 - (5) Refusal by any person referred to in subsection (1) to

Page 14 of 16

28-00632B-17 2017730_

provide records upon the request of the department or office is grounds for revocation of any insurance-related license, including, but not limited to, agent and third-party administrator licenses.

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(6) Any person referred to in subsection (1) who refuses to cooperate in providing records upon the request of the department or office is liable for any penalties, fines, or other costs assessed against the guaranty association or the receiver that result from the refusal or delay to provide records.

Section 13. Section 631.395, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

631.395 Guaranty fund; orders of court.—Any order of liquidation issued pursuant to s. 631.111 or s. 631.131 <u>must shall</u> authorize and direct the department as receiver to coordinate the operation of the receivership with the operation of any insurance guaranty fund authorized to operate in this state and may authorize the department to provide data processing services for any appropriate guaranty fund. Such authorization <u>must shall</u> include, but not be limited to, release of copies of any of the following:

- (1) Claims files, records, or documents pertaining to claims on file with the insolvent insurer; and
 - (2) Insurance claims filed with the receiver.

Section 14. Subsections (1), (4), and (5) of section 631.397, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 631.397 Use of certain marshaled assets.-
- (1) Within 120 days of a final determination of insolvency of an insurer by a court of competent jurisdiction of this

Page 15 of 16

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

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 730

28-00632B-17 2017730 439 state, The department, as receiver, may shall apply to the court 440 for approval of a proposal to disburse assets out of such 441 insurer's marshaled assets, as such assets become available, to 442 each association entitled thereto or, if there are no assets 443 available for such disbursement, then for approval of such proposal as the receiver deems appropriate. For the purposes of 444 445 this section, the term "association" includes the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, Incorporated, the Florida 447 Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association, and any 448 entity or person performing a function in another state similar 449 to that performed in this state by the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, Incorporated, or the Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association, provided the 451 452 Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, Incorporated, or the 453 Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association, is 454 entitled to like payment under the laws of the association's state of domicile in respect to insolvent companies doing 455 456 business in that state. 457 (4) Notice of such application shall be given by the 458 department to the associations in, and to the commissioners of insurance of, each of the states to which disbursement may be 459 460 made. Such notice shall be made by certified mail, first-class 461 postage prepaid, at least 15 days prior to submission of such 462 application to the court. Such notice shall be deemed to have 463 been made when deposited in the mail. 464 (5) Action on the application may be taken by the court if 465 notice has been given pursuant to subsection (4) and the 466 department's proposal complies with subsection (2). Section 15. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017. 467

Page 16 of 16

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professiona	Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Robert Reyes	
Job Title	
Address 325 W- College Av	Phone 850 509 1807
$\frac{1}{City} \frac{323}{State} \frac{323}{Zip}$	_ Email Kreyes @ cap, tolgrp. con
	Speaking: [In Support Against nair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Fl Workers Compensation Ins	vance Garety Fund
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist regis	stered 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.

S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

3-6-17 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Seriator of Seriate Professional	SR 730
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Insurer Insolvency	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Elizabeth Boyd	<u> </u>
Job Title Director, Legislative Affairs	
Address 400 N Monvoe 5t	Phone 850 413-2829
Tallahassee FL 32399 City State Zip	_ Email elizabeth. boyde hypendy
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Speaking: In Support Against hair will read this information into the record.)
Representing CFG PAwater	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist region	istered 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 ma	
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Pro	ofessional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Wideling Date	374774
Topic	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Robert Reyes	
Job Title	
Address 325 W. College Av	Phone 850.509 1807
Street	
<u> 7A / J</u>	Email Kroyes @ capitalgip. Co
City State Zi _i	$oldsymbol{ ho}_{i}$
Speaking: Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing FL Workers Compensation	Insurance Grace, ty Fund
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyi	st registered with Legislature: 🔀 Yes 🔲 No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that	permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this tas many persons as possible can be heard.

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

S-001 (10/14/14)

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.)

	Prepared	By: The Professional Staff of	the Committee on	n Banking and Insurance
BILL:	CS/SB 736	5		
INTRODUCER:	Banking a	nd Insurance Committee	and Senators M	ayfield and Steube
SUBJECT:	Internation	nal Financial Institutions		
DATE:	March 6, 2	2017 REVISED:		
ANA	LYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Johnson		Knudson	BI	Fav/CS
2.			AGG	
3.			AP	
4.	_		RC	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 736 modernizes the regulatory framework of international financial services under the Office of Financial Regulation (OFR), which will promote the growth of international financial services market in Florida. The bill revises provisions relating to the regulation of international banking corporations and international trust company representative offices (ITCROs) of international trust entities and creates a regulatory framework for limited service affiliates (LSAs). The LSAs are marketing and liaison offices that engage in activities for the benefit of an international trust entity (ITE). An ITE is an international trust company, an international business, an international business organization, or an affiliated or subsidiary entities that is licensed, chartered, or similarly permitted to conduct trust business in a foreign country or countries under the laws of which it is organized and supervised. An ITCRO may conduct any nonfiduciary activities that are ancillary to the fiduciary business of its international trust entity, such as marketing and soliciting for fiduciary business on behalf of the ITE. The bill provides the following changes:

- Establishes oversight of limited service affiliates and offices of international trust entities.
- Provides an abbreviated application process to establish additional locations of an entity that meets certain conditions.
- Authorizes the OFR to implement a risk-based approach for capital requirements, which will allow the OFR to calculate capital requirements that reflect an entity's business model and its particular inherent risk profile.

 Provides the OFR with discretion to allow an after-the-fact licensure process of an entity in the event of an acquisition, merger, or consolidation, which would allow continuity of operations.

• Clarifies permissible activities of entities regulated under ch. 663, F.S.

II. Present Situation:

Regulation of the International Financial Services Market

Miami, the gateway to Latin America, is home to the second-largest banking and finance hub in the United States.¹ Estate, tax, and asset protection planning are important components of the region's financial sector, attracting international financial institutions from Europe, Latin America, and Canada serving individual, family, and business customers.

The Office of Financial Regulation (OFR) regulates state-chartered depository and non-depository financial institutions and financial service companies. One of the OFR's primary goals is to protect consumers while preserving the integrity of Florida's markets and financial service industries. To achieve this goal, Florida law provides the OFR with regulatory authority over entities regulated under the Financial Institutions Codes (codes). ²

International Banking Corporations

The OFR licenses and regulates international banking corporations³ that transact business in Florida.⁴ International banking entities enable depository institutions in the United States to offer deposit and loan services to foreign residents and institutions, and are subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve. The OFR does not regulate institutions chartered and regulated by foreign jurisdictions, except to the extent that those foreign institutions seek to engage in the banking or trust business in Florida. If foreign institutions do so, they must obtain a Florida charter and comply with the provisions of ch. 663, F.S., and the applicable codes.

An international banking corporation may operate through a variety of business models, all of which are subject to licensure by the OFR.⁵ These models include international bank agencies, international representative offices, international trust company representative offices (ITCRO), international administrative offices, and international branches. The definition of "financial institution" includes an international banking corporation and all of these entities. As of February 2017, there were no ITCROs licensed with the OFR; however, two international

¹ See http://bus.miami.edu/magazine/fall2014/features/miami_the_global_hub.html (Fall 2014) (last viewed Feb. 27, 2017).

² Financial Institutions Codes include chs. 655 relating to financial institutions generally, 657 relating to banks and trust companies, 660 relating to trust business, 662 family trust companies, 663 relating to international banking, 665 relating to associations, and 657 relating to savings banks.

³ An international banking corporation, such as a foreign commercial bank, foreign merchant bank, or other foreign institution that engages in banking activities usual in connection with the business of banking in the country where such foreign institution is organized or operating. The term also includes foreign trust companies, or any similar business entities, including, but not limited to, foreign banks with fiduciary powers, that conduct trust business as defined in the codes. See s. 663.01(6), F.S.

⁴ Sections 663.04 and 663.05, F.S.

⁵ Section 663.06(1), F.S.

⁶ Section 655.005(i), F.S.

administrative offices, nine international bank agencies, six international representative offices, and six international bank branches were licensed with the OFR.⁷ In addition, the OFR qualified six entities for the moratorium on the OFR's enforcement of licensing requirements for an international trust entity or related parties pursuant to s. 663.0441, F.S.⁸

If an international banking corporation (IBC) wants to operate an office in Florida, which includes an ITCRO, the IBC is required to meet minimum licensure requirements, and is subject to the examination and enforcement authority of the OFR. The OFR may not issue a license to an international banking corporation unless it:

- Holds an unrestricted license to conduct trust business in the foreign country under the law of which it is organized and chartered;
- Has been authorized by the foreign country's trust business regulatory authority to establish the proposed international trust representative office;
- Is adequately supervised by the central bank or trust regulatory agency in the foreign country in which it is organized and chartered;⁹
- Meets all requirements under the Financial Institutions Codes for the operation of a trust company or trust department as if it was a state-chartered trust company or bank authorized to exercise fiduciary powers; and
- Meets a minimum capital requirement of \$20 million.

Section 663.02, F.S., subjects international banking corporations with offices in Florida to the provisions of ch. 655, F.S., as though such corporations are state banks or trust companies. ¹⁰ Further, s. 663.02, F.S., provides that neither an international bank agency nor an international branch shall have any greater right under, or by virtue of s. 663.02, F.S., than is granted to banks organized under the laws of this state.

International Bank Agencies and International Branches. International bank agencies and international branches are permitted to conduct activities similar to those of a state-chartered financial institution. These activities include making and servicing loans, acting as a custodian, furnishing investment advice, conducting foreign exchange activities and trading in securities

⁷ Office of Financial Regulation, *Financial Institution Search*, at https://real.flofr.com/ConsumerServices/FinancialInstitutions/InstSrch.aspx (last visited February 25, 2017).

⁸ The following entities qualified for the moratorium: JTC Miami Corporation, Citco Corporate Services, Inc., Amicorp Services Ltd., Corpag Services USA, Inc., Integritas Inc., and Cisa Latam LLC. Email correspondence from the Office of Financial Regulation (Feb. 27, 2017) (on file with Senate Committee on Banking and Insurance).

⁹ Section 663.05(8), F.S. requires the OFR to establish general principles to evaluate the adequacy of supervision of an international banking corporation's foreign establishments, and must address at a minimum, the capital adequacy, asset quality, management, earnings, liquidity, internal controls, audits, and foreign exchange operations and positions of the international banking corporation. *See* Rule 69U-140.003, F.A.C., *Principles of Adequate Supervision of an International Banking Corporation's Foreign Establishment*.

¹⁰ Section 663.02, F.S., provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that the following provisions apply to such entities: s. 655.031, F.S., relating to administrative enforcement guidelines; s.655.032, F.S., relating to investigations, subpoenas, hearings, and witnesses; s. 655.0321, F.S., relating to hearings, proceedings, related documents, and restricted access; s. 655.033, F.S., relating to cease and desist orders; s. 655.037, F.S., relating to removal by the office of an officer, director, committee member, employee, or other person; s. 655.041, F.S., relating to administrative fines and enforcement; and s. 655.50, F.S., relating to the control of money laundering and terrorist financing; and any law for which the penalty is increased under s. 775.31 F.S., for facilitating or furthering terrorism.

and commercial paper. ¹¹ An international branch has the same rights and privileges as a federally licensed international branch. ¹²

International Representative Offices and International Administrative Offices. International representative offices and international administrative offices perform activities that are more limited, such as soliciting business for the IBC, providing information to customers concerning their accounts, receiving applications for services, transmitting documents for customers, and arranging for customers to transact business on their accounts. ¹³ In addition to the powers delineated above, an administrative office may administer personnel and operations, engage in data processing and recordkeeping, and negotiate, approve, or service loans or extensions of credit and investments. ¹⁴

International Trust Company Representative Offices. An ITCRO is an office of an international banking corporation or trust company organized and licensed under the laws of a foreign country, which is established or maintained in Florida for engaging in the nonfiduciary activities described in s. 663.0625, F.S. ¹⁵ An ITCRO may also include any affiliate, subsidiary, or other person that engages in such activities on behalf of such international banking corporation or trust company from an office located in Florida. ¹⁶ An ITCRO is not a bank and may not accept deposits or make loans. The activities of a licensed ITCRO are limited to engaging in the following non-fiduciary activities that are ancillary to the trust business of the international banking corporation, such as:

- Advertising, marketing, and soliciting for fiduciary business on behalf of an international banking corporation or trust company;
- Contacting existing or potential customers and answering questions and providing information about matters related to customer accounts;
- Serving as a liaison in Florida between the international banking corporation or trust company and its existing or potential customers; and
- Such other activities as may be approved by the OFR or rules of the Financial Services Commission (commission).¹⁷

In 2016, the Legislature imposed a moratorium on the OFR's enforcement with respect to the licensure of an entity in Florida providing services to an international trust entity (ITE) that engages in ITCRO activities described in s. 663.0625, F.S., if it meets certain conditions. The moratorium expires June 30, 2017, and applies to the ITE, which is the offshore entity and the Florida entity that is providing marketing and customer assistance on behalf of the ITE. An "international trust entity," is defined to mean any international trust company, international

¹¹ Section 663.061, F.S.

¹² Section 663.064, F.S.

¹³ Section 663.062, F.S.

¹⁴ Section 663.063, F.S.

¹⁵ In 2010, legislation was enacted to establish OFR's oversight responsibilities of "offshore" international non-depository trust companies that wanted to maintain an ITCRO in Florida [ch. 2010-9, Laws of Fla.]. The legislation defined the ITCRO entity and established the licensing and regulatory requirements for these entities under the OFR. This legislation was in response to the exposure of the \$8 billion dollar Ponzi scheme perpetrated by Allen Stanford. Because Florida law did not address representative offices of international non-depository trust companies at that time, Mr. Stanford was able to facilitate his scheme in Florida through the establishment of a representative office in Miami, Florida.

¹⁶ Section 663.01(9), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 663.0625, F.S.

business, international business organization, or affiliated or subsidiary entities that are licensed, chartered, or similarly permitted to conduct trust business in a foreign country or countries under the laws of which it is organized and supervised.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Regulation of International Banking Corporations and their Offices

Sections 1 - 19 amend ss. 655.005 and 655.059, F.S., and provisions relating to the regulation of international banking corporations in part I of ch. 663, F.S., respectively. In addition, technical conforming changes are made to transfer provisions relating to the regulation of offices of international trust entities and ITCROs to the newly created part III of ch. 663, F.S., and to create the regulation of limited service affiliates in the newly created part IV of ch. 663, F.S. Other technical changes are provided. Many of the sections provide technical, conforming changes relating to the newly created parts III or IV.

Sections 1, 4, 5, and 6 revise definitions. The definition of the term, "financial institution," is expanded to include an international trust entity and a limited service affiliate, which are located in the newly created parts III and IV. The definition of the term "international banking corporation" is revised by removing the term, "foreign trust companies," from the definition. A foreign trust company will be included within the definition of the term "international trust entity," which is transferred along with the regulation of offices of international trust entities in the newly created part III. The term, international trust entity is also defined and used in part IV.

Section 2 allows home-country supervisors access to confidential books and records of an international banking corporation or international trust entity that conducts onsite or offsite examinations outside Florida. The supervision of licensed locations of an international banking corporation or international trust entity in Florida requires the sharing of information with the bank regulatory agency or other similarly sanctioned organization located in the home jurisdiction of the international entity. These regulatory agencies known as the "home-country supervisor," fulfill a similar function to the OFR in the home jurisdiction. Currently, the home-country supervisor of an international banking corporation or international trust company must travel to Florida to review and examine documents at the licensee's location.

Section 7 reduces the time that an international institution must wait to qualify for licensure after experiencing certain changes in status or control (ex.: bankruptcy or government intervention such as bailouts) from 7 to 3 years. The section further provides the OFR with the discretion to allow an international branch, international bank agency, international administrative office, or international representative office to remain operational while the international banking corporation is experiencing certain types of status or control in the home country. Currently, if an international banking corporation is placed in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership, liquidation, or is operating under the direct control of its home government or regulator due to government intervention or other extraordinary actions, then the license of is automatically terminated and that entity may not transact any banking or trust business or maintain any office in Florida. This change may allow the entity to remain open for business to ensure continuity of operations, as issues affecting the home country institution are resolved.

Section 8 creates an abbreviated application process for international banking corporations to establish additional locations in Florida. Currently, international banking corporations are subject to a full licensure process for each new office location. The OFR will maintain the discretion, as provided in current law, to require an international banking corporation seeking such approval to submit a full application. For applications filed on or after January 1, 2018, the time limitations for approval or disapproval must be prescribed by commission rule. Currently, there are no time limitations governing applications for licensure under ch. 663, F.S.

This section expands the group of international financial institutions that may establish facilities or exercise their powers in Florida. Currently, the OFR is not permitted to grant a license to an international banking corporation if the laws of their home country did not contemplate a Florida bank, specifically, establishing a similar type of operation in the international banking corporation's home country. In order to enforce this requirement, the application for approval to establish an international branch or international bank agency requires the applicant (the international banking corporation) to provide documentation that the international banking corporation is chartered in a jurisdiction in which any bank having its principal place of business in Florida may establish similar facilities or exercise similar powers, or that Federal law permits the appropriate federal regulatory authority to issue a comparable license to the international banking corporation. This section is amended to provide that reciprocity is dependent upon whether a financial institution based anywhere in the United States, not just in Florida, could establish a similar type of operation in the international banking corporation's home country. This approach also eliminates potential ambiguity since the laws of other countries typically do not contemplate reciprocity on a state level. Technical, conforming changes are provided.

Section 9 authorizes the OFR to adopt a risk-based approach for capital requirements of international banks. This approach will allow the OFR to evaluate the varying levels and types of risk inherent in the activities of a particular bank. However, the total capital amounts must meet at least the minimum required under s. 658.21(2), F.S. Currently, the statutes contain a static approach, for capital requirements:

- \$20 million to establish a representative office; and
- \$40 million, or between \$20 million and \$40 million if certain conditions are met, to establish an agency, branch, or administrative office.

The commission will establish by rule the criteria for determining the adequacy of an international banking corporation's financial resources prior to establishing an office in Florida. Additionally, the section deletes a provision that references OFR's role in adopting rules to maintain the safe and sound condition of international banking corporations since the OFR does not examine such entities for safety and soundness. Rather, the OFR determines whether the corporation has adequate supervision by the home country supervisor.

Section 11 authorizes the OFR to implement an after-the-fact licensure process in the event of the acquisition, merger, or consolidation of international banking corporations. ¹⁸ Subject to certain requirements, in the event that an international banking corporation proposes to acquire, merge, or consolidate with an international banking corporation that currently has an office in Florida, the transaction in the home country is permitted to occur prior to the OFR receiving an

¹⁸ This provision is modeled after federal regulations [12 C.F.R. s. 211.24(6)].

application for the resulting entity to have an office in Florida. Currently, as soon as such a transaction occurs, the statute terminates the license of an international banking corporation's Florida office. This change will allow continuity of operations of the Florida office despite a merger, acquisition, or consolidation of the international banking corporation.

Section 12 authorizes additional permissible activities for international bank agencies. This will allow an international bank agency to provide nonresidents with investment management services for domestic investments. Currently, an international bank agency can only do so with regard to international or foreign investments. Additionally, the section clarifies that an international bank agency may engage in any activities permissible for an international administrative office and international representative office. International bank agencies are already permitted by s. 663.06(5)(b), F.S., to engage in those activities.

Sections 13-15 clarify the permissible activities of offices of an IBC. Section 13 clarifies that a representative office of an international banking corporation is not subject to licensure under the newly created part III of ch. 663, F.S., because it may engage in any activities permissible for an ITCRO. Section 14 clarifies that an international administrative office may engage in the activities permissible for an international representative office, which is already permitted by s. 663.06(5)(c), F.S., to engage in those activities. Section 15 authorizes the commission to prescribe by rule the types of deposits international branches may accept. The current statute does not provide an enumerated list of permissible deposits. The section also clarifies that an international branch may engage in any activities permissible for an international bank agency, international administrative office, and international representative office. International branches are already permitted by s. 663.06(5)(a), F.S., to engage in those activities.

Section 16 revises record requirements by allowing a licensed office to maintain certain documents in a language other than English. Currently, each international banking corporation with a licensed office in Florida must keep a correct and complete books and records of that office, policies and procedures, ledger, charter, and bylaws in the English language. The OFR maintains the right to request any document it deems necessary for regulation and supervision to be translated into English at the expense of the international banking corporation.

Section 17 would allow an international branch, international bank agency, international administrative office, or international representative office to remain open and in operation while the international banking corporation is experiencing certain types of changes in status or control (ex.: bankruptcy or government intervention such as bailouts). This change may allow continuity of operations as operations in the home country institution are being resolved.

Regulation of International Trust Entities and ITCROs

Sections 20 - 37 create part III of ch. 663, F.S., (ss. 663.4001 - 663.415, F.S.) to provide for the regulation of licensed offices of international trust entities and be applicable to trust business. According to the OFR, these provisions will creates a level playing field between the representative offices of an international banking corporation and the similarly functioning ITCROs of an international trust entity.

Section 22 provides definitions for part III. The definition of "international trust company representative office," is transferred from part I and other definitions are provided.

Section 23 provides applicability of the financial institutions codes and specifies that the financial institutions codes do not authorize an international trust entity to conduct trust business in Florida.

Section 24 provides applicability of the Florida Business Corporation Act. This section is consistent with s. 663.03, F.S., which applies to international banking corporations and their Florida offices.

Section 25 specifies requirements an international trust entity must meet to establish and maintain an ITCRO in Florida. This section also permits an ITCRO to remain open while the international trust entity is experiencing certain types of changes in status, or control (ex.: bankruptcy or government intervention such as bailouts). Currently, the license of an ITCRO is terminated if the home country institution experiences one of these events. This change will ensure continuity of operations as issues in the home country institution are resolved.

Section 26 provides that ITCROs are not required to produce certain books and records in response to a civil subpoena if the books and records are maintained outside of the United States and not in its possession or control of the ITCRO. Section 663.021, F.S., providing the same language, had previously applied to international trust company representative offices along with all offices of international banking corporations. Since the bill transfers the regulation of ITCRO to part III, this is a conforming change and provides parity with the treatment of Florida offices of an international banking corporation.

Sections 27, 34, 35, and 37 specify licensure requirements and grounds for termination of a license of an office of an international trust entity. The international trust entity must submit an application along with a nonrefundable \$5,000 filing fee, and provide detailed background information to the OFR. The section authorizes the OFR to allow an international trust entity meeting certain requirements to establish additional locations in Florida by submitting an abbreviated application to the OFR. This provision creates parity between ITCROs and the Florida offices of an international banking corporation. (See Section 8) The commission is authorized to adopt rules. An ITE that maintains an office licensed under part III is also responsible for paying for the costs of OFR examinations.

The bill delineates the circumstances that would result in the termination of a license of an office of an international trust entity. The section also provides the OFR with the discretion to allow an ITCRO to remain open and in operation while the international trust entity is experiencing certain types of status or control. Currently, if an international banking corporation, the definition of which encompasses an ITCRO, is placed in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership, liquidation, or is operating under the direct control of its home government or regulator due to government intervention or other extraordinary actions, then that entity may no longer transact any banking or trust business or maintain any office in Florida to carry on such business. This provision would provide continuity of operations as issues in the home country institution are addressed. The bill provides similar flexibility for international banking corporations (Section 7). The section maintains parity between international trust company representative offices and the Florida offices of an international banking corporation.

Section 28 authorizes the OFR to adopt a risk-based approach for capital requirements of international trust entities rather than the same minimum amount for all entities. Currently, ITCROs are addressed in s. 663.055, F.S., of part I, which requires the home country institution to meet a minimum a \$20 million capital requirement in order to establish a representative office.

Section 29 establishes the requirements and limitations for the licenses of international trust companies. The section specifies grounds for the OFR to revoke a license to operate an ITCRO and provides rulemaking authority for the commission to prescribe procedures for the surrender of a license. This is consistent with the provisions of s. 663.06, F.S., which applies to offices of an international banking corporation.

Section 30 authorizes the OFR to issue an after-the-fact licensure process in the event of the acquisition, merger, or consolidation of international trust entities. Subject to certain requirements, in the event that an international trust entity proposes to acquire, merge, or consolidate with another international trust entity that currently has an office in Florida, the transaction in the home country is permitted to occur prior to the OFR receiving an application for the resulting entity to have an office in Florida. Currently, as soon as the transaction occurs, the license for the Florida office is terminated. This change permits continuity of operations of the Florida office despite a merger, acquisition, or consolidation of the international banking corporation, and ensures parity between the Florida offices of an international banking corporation and ITCROs.

Section 31 transfers and clarifies the existing ITCRO permissible activities from part I and provides that a licensed ITCRO may engage in any activities permissible for a limited service affiliate under part IV.

Section 32 requires a licensed ITCRO to certify to the OFR the amount of its capital accounts, both prior to opening an ITCRO and on an annual basis thereafter by the specified date. This section is consistent with s. 663.08, F.S., which requires international banking corporations licensed to operate a Florida office must provide the same certification. This section maintains parity between international trust entities operating ITCROs in Florida and international banking corporations operating offices in Florida.

Section 33 requires an international trust entity that operates an office in Florida to maintain certain reports and records. Failure to comply with this provision is grounds for suspension or revocation of any license under part III.

Section 36 authorizes the commission to adopt for the administration of part III. This section also provides an exemption to the applicability of ss. 120.54(3)(b) and 120.541, F.S., requiring a statement of regulatory costs, due to difficulty in obtaining economic data. An identical exemption exists in s. 663.13, F.S. This provision ensures parity between ITCROs and the Florida offices of an international banking corporation.

Regulation of Limited Service Affiliates of International Trust Entities

Sections 38 - 48 create part IV of ch. 663 (ss. 663.530 - 663.540, F.S.) to establish the regulatory framework for limited service affiliates of international trust entities. Unlike an ITCRO, whose

license for operation is issued to an international trust entity, a limited service affiliate is a standalone entity whose registration is independent of any affiliated international trust entities. While an ITCRO may only provide services for the international trust entity licensed to operate that office, a limited service affiliate may provide services for any number of affiliated international trust entities. Since a limited service affiliate is a stand-alone entity and is not subject to any other regulations, the permissible activities are more limited than that of an ITCRO.

Section 39 creates definitions for part IV. The term, "limited service affiliate," is defined to mean a marketing and liaison office that engages in the permissible activities enumerated in s. 663.531, F.S., for the benefit of an international trust entity.

Section 40 specifies the permissible activities of a limited service affiliate. Permissible activities include marketing and liaison activities, advertising and marketing at trade events, and transmitting documents between affiliated international trust entities and their clients. Descriptions of impermissible activities are provided and include acting as a fiduciary, advertising to the public, and otherwise engaging in banking or trust business. Guidance for permissible website usage and mandatory disclosure are prescribed. The OFR is authorized to enforce the chapter through the remedies and penalties available to it through the financial institutions codes.

Section 41 requires registration of limited service affiliates. An applicant must submit a nonrefundable \$2,500 registration fee along with a written notice containing specified information regarding the registrant. This information includes services and activities of the applicant on behalf of the ITE, disclosures about officers, directors, and other parties who will be part of the operations of the limited service affiliate, and disclosures about the ITEs that the limited service affiliate will be providing services for in Florida. Once OFR deems the notice complete, the OFR has 120 days to register the LSA or issue a denial with notice of ch. 120, F.S., rights for denied applicants. The OFR is authorized to suspend, revoke, or deny a registration in certain circumstances. A person or entity in operation as of January 1, 2018, which meets the definition of a LSA must apply for registration as LSA on or before March 31, 2018, or cease doing business in Florida. An entity that previously qualified under the moratorium in s. 663.041, F.S., must register as a LSA or cease doing business in Florida.

Sections 42 and 46 provide applicability of the financial institutions codes. This provision creates parity with the regulation of Florida offices of international banking corporations and international trust company representative offices, which are subject to the financial institutions codes in Sections 5 and 23 of the bill, respectively.

The OFR is authorized to examine and investigate a limited service affiliate pursuant to ensure compliance with the financial institutions codes. The limited service affiliate is responsible for the payment of the examination fee. The commission is authorized to adopt rules to define the procedure for payment of the examination fees. All fees must be deposited into the Financial Institutions' Regulatory Trust Fund for administering part IV.

Section 43 requires registrants to report any changes in the information provided to the OFR during registration.

Section 44 requires a disclosure that must accompany any marketing or advertising materials disseminated by a limited service affiliate. The disclosure notifies those in receipt of the marketing or advertising materials that the OFR does not have regulatory oversight of the affiliated international trust entities served by the limited service affiliate. The disclosure also notifies those in receipt of the marketing or advertising materials that the limited service affiliate may not act as a fiduciary. The disclosure thus further deters impermissible activities and puts the consumer on notice of which activities are impermissible.

Section 45 creates s. 663.536, F.S., to require a limited service affiliate to maintain specified records of their activities at trade, industry, or professional events.

Section 47 establishes grounds for the suspension, revocation, or voluntary surrender of a registration and authorizes the commission to adopt rules. A limited service affiliate seeking to surrender its registration must notify the OFR of its intention to do so at least 60 days prior to the date of the proposed surrender. The section authorizes the OFR to conduct an examination of the books and records of a limited service affiliate who proposes to surrender their registration to ensure the winding down of operations.

Section 48 requires renewal of registrations every 2 years. At renewal, a registrant must provide any information as required by the commission, and pay a \$500 nonrefundable renewal fee. Further, a registrant must provide a statement under penalty of perjury that the information for the purposes of renewal is true and correct.

Section 49 provides that a LSA is not required to produce certain books and records pertaining to a customer of an affiliated ITE that is located outside of the United States in response to a civil subpoena if the book or record is maintained outside of the United States and is not in the possession or control of the affiliated LSA with exceptions. Parts I and III have the same provision applicable to international banking corporations and ITCROs, respectively.

Section 50 reenacts subsection (4) of section 663.16, F.S., to incorporate an amendment to s. 663.01, F.S.

Section 51 provides this act will take effect January 1, 2018.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

Α.	Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

The bill creates registration fees, renewal fees, examination fees, and late fees that are applicable to offices of international trust entities and limited service affiliates under parts III and IV. International banking corporations are already subject to such fees under part I.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill modernizes and streamlines the regulatory framework of international financial services under ch. 663, F.S., thereby reducing regulatory burden and ensuring Florida remains competitive with other states.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The OFR states that it can maintain regulatory oversight with current staffing levels. ¹⁹ The bill creates regulatory fees and fines.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 655.005, 655.059, 663.01, 663.02, 663.021, 663.04, 663.05, 663.055, 663.06, 663.061, 663.062, 663.063, 663.064, 663.09, 663.11, 663.12, 663.17, and 663.0625.

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 663.001, 663.0601, 663.4001, 663.401, 663.402, 663.403, 663.404, 663.405, 663.406, 663.407, 663.408, 663.4081, 663.410, 663.411, 663.412, 663.413, 663.414, 663.415, 663.530, 663.531, 663.532, 663.533, 663.534, 663.535, 663.537, 663.538, and 663.539.

This bill reenacts section 663.16 of the Florida Statutes.

¹⁹ Office of Financial Regulation, 2017 Legislative Bill Analysis of SB 736 (on file with Senate Committee on Banking and Insurance.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Banking and Insurance on March 6, 2017:

The CS clarifies the registration process for limited service affiliates (LSAs) and the OFR's authority to take action against LSAs. Further, the LSA is not required to produce certain books and records pertaining to a customer of an affiliated ITE that is located outside of the United States in response to a civil subpoena if the book or record is maintained outside of the United States and are not in the possession or control of the affiliated LSA with exceptions.

B. Amendments:

None.

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

LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RCS 03/06/2017

The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Mayfield) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

3 Delete lines 1674 - 2015

and insert:

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otherwise related to the operation of a financial institution and caused or is likely to cause more than a minimal financial loss to, or a significant adverse effect on, the financial institution;

(i) A declaration under penalty of perjury, signed by the executive officer or managing member of the proposed registrant,

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that, to the best of his or her knowledge:

- 1. No financial institution-affiliated party of the proposed registrant or financial institution-affiliated party of any affiliated international trust entity:
- a. Has been fined or sanctioned as a result of a complaint to the office or any other state or federal regulatory agency;
 - b. Has been convicted of a felony; or
- c. Has been ordered to pay a fine or penalty within the prior 10 years in a proceeding initiated by a federal, state, foreign, or local law enforcement agency or an international agency which is related to money laundering, currency transaction reporting, tax evasion, facilitating or furthering terrorism, fraud, theft, larceny, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, misappropriation of property, dishonesty, breach of trust, breach of fiduciary duty, moral turpitude, or which is otherwise related to the operation of a financial institution and is related to any offense that caused or is likely to cause more than a minimal financial loss to, or a significant adverse effect on, the financial institution.
- 2. No financial institution-affiliated party of the proposed registrant:
- a. Provides, or will provide, banking services; promotes or sells, or will promote or sell, investments; or accepts, or will accept, custody of assets; and
- b. Acts, or will act, as a fiduciary in this state, which includes, but is not limited to, accepting the fiduciary appointment, executing the fiduciary documents that create the fiduciary relationship, or making discretionary decisions regarding the investment or distribution of fiduciary accounts.

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- 3. The jurisdiction of the international trust entity or its offices, subsidiaries, or any affiliates that are directly involved in or facilitate the financial services functions, banking, or fiduciary activities of the international trust entity is not listed on the Financial Action Task Force Public Statement or on its list of jurisdictions with deficiencies in anti-money laundering or counterterrorism;
- (j) For each international trust entity that the proposed registrant will provide services for in this state, the following:
 - 1. The name of the international trust entity;
- 2. A list of the current officers and directors of the international trust entity;
- 3. Any country where the international trust entity is organized or authorized to do business;
 - 4. The name of the home-country regulator;
- 5. Proof that the international trust entity has been authorized by charter, license, or similar authorization by its home-country regulator to engage in trust business;
- 6. Proof that the international trust entity lawfully exists and is in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction where it is chartered, licensed, or organized;
- 7. A statement that the international trust entity is not in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership, liquidation, or a similar status under the laws of any country;
- 8. Proof that the international trust entity is not operating under the direct control of the government or the regulatory or supervisory authority of the jurisdiction of its incorporation, through government intervention or any other

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extraordinary actions, and confirmation that it has not been in such a status or under such control at any time within the prior 3 years;

- 9. Proof and confirmation that the proposed registrant is affiliated with the international trust entities provided in the notice; and
- 10. Proof that the jurisdictions where the international trust entity or its offices, subsidiaries, or any affiliates that are directly involved in or that facilitate the financial services functions, banking, or fiduciary activities of the international trust entity are not listed on the Financial Action Task Force Public Statement or on its list of jurisdictions with deficiencies in anti-money laundering or counterterrorism; and
- (k) A declaration under penalty of perjury, signed by an executive officer or managing member of each affiliated international trust entity, declaring that the information provided to the office is true and correct to the best of his or her knowledge.

The proposed registrant may provide additional information in the form of exhibits when attempting to satisfy any of the registration requirements. All information that the proposed registrant desires to present to support the written notice must be submitted with the notice.

(2) The office may request additional information as the office reasonably requires. Any request for additional information must be made by the office within 30 days after initial receipt of the written notice and the full amount of the

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fee specified in subsection (1). Additional information must be submitted within 60 days after a request has been made by the office. Failure to respond to such request within 60 days after the date of the request is a ground for denial of the registration. A notice is not deemed complete until all requested information has been submitted to the office. Upon deeming the notice complete, the office has 120 days to register the limited service affiliate or issue a denial. An order denying a registration must contain notice of opportunity for a hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

- (3) A registration under this part must be summarily suspended by the office if the limited service affiliate made a material false statement in the written notice. The summary suspension must remain in effect until a final order is entered by the office. For purposes of s. 120.60(6), a material false statement made in the limited service affiliate's written notice constitutes an immediate and serious danger to the public health, safety, and welfare. If a limited service affiliate made a material false statement in the written notice, the office must enter a final order revoking the registration and may impose a fine as prescribed by s. 655.041 or issue an order of suspension, removal, or prohibition under s. 655.037 to a financial institution-affiliated party of the limited service affiliate.
- (4) Any instance in which a director, executive officer, principal shareholder, manager, or the equivalent has ever been arrested for, charged with, convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any offense that involves money laundering, currency transaction reporting, tax

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evasion, facilitating or furthering terrorism, fraud, theft, larceny, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, misappropriation of property, dishonesty, breach of trust, breach of fiduciary duty, or moral turpitude, or that is otherwise related to the operation of a financial institution and caused or is likely to cause more than a minimal financial loss to, or a significant adverse effect on, the financial institution, is a ground for denial of the registration.

- (5) The existence of any previous violation, fine, or penalty of a financial institution-affiliated party of a limited service affiliate or the affiliated international trust entity does not necessarily disqualify a registrant under this part. When evaluating a registration, the office may consider factors reasonably related to the violation, fine, or penalty, such as mitigating factors, a history of multiple violations, the severity of the offense, and a showing of rehabilitation.
 - (6) A registration is not transferable or assignable.
- (7) Fees collected under this section must be submitted in the manner prescribed by the commission and must be deposited into the Financial Institutions' Regulatory Trust Fund pursuant to s. 655.049 for the purpose of administering this part.
- (8) A person or entity in operation as of January 1, 2018, which meets the definition of a limited service affiliate under s. 663.530 must, on or before March 31, 2018, apply for registration as a limited service affiliate or cease doing business in this state.
- (9) No later than March 31, 2018, a person or entity that previously qualified under the moratorium in s. 663.041 must register under this part or cease doing business in this state.



156	A person or entity that previously qualified under the
157	moratorium in s. 663.041 may remain open and in operation until
158	March 31, 2018, without registering under this part, but shall
159	refrain from engaging in new lines of business in this state
160	until the disposition of registration under this part.
161	Section 42. Section 663.533, Florida Statutes, is created
162	to read:
163	663.533 Applicability of the financial institutions codes.—
164	A limited service affiliate is subject to the financial
165	institutions codes. Without limiting the foregoing, the
166	following provisions are applicable to a limited service
167	<pre>affiliate:</pre>
168	(1) Section 655.012, relating to general supervisory powers
169	of the office.
170	(2) Section 655.031, relating to administrative enforcement
171	guidelines.
172	(3) Section 655.032, relating to investigations, subpoenas,
173	hearings, and witnesses.
174	(4) Section 655.0321, relating to restricted access to
175	certain hearings, proceedings, and related documents.
176	(5) Section 655.033, relating to cease and desist orders.
177	(6) Section 655.034, relating to injunctions.
178	(7) Section 655.037, relating to removal of a financial
179	institution-affiliated party by the office.
180	(8) Section 655.041, relating to administrative fines and
181	enforcement.
182	(9) Section 655.057, relating to restrictions on access to
183	public records.
184	(10) Section 655.059, relating to access to books and



185 records. 186 (11) Section 655.0591, relating to trade secret documents. (12) Section 655.91, relating to records of institutions 187 188 and copies thereof; retention and destruction. 189 (13) Section 655.968, relating to financial institutions; 190 transactions relating to Iran or terrorism. 191 192 This section does not prohibit the office from investigating or 193 examining an entity to ensure that it is not in violation of 194 this chapter or applicable provisions of the financial 195 institutions codes. 196 Section 43. Section 663.534, Florida Statutes, is created 197 to read: 198 663.534 Events that require notice to be provided to the 199 office.—A registrant must report to the office, within 15 days 200 of its knowledge of the occurrence, any changes to the 201 information previously relied upon by the office when 202 registering or renewing a registration under this part. 203 Section 44. Section 663.535, Florida Statutes, is created 204 to read: 663.535 Notice to customers.—All marketing documents and 205 206 advertisements and any display at the location of the limited 207 service affiliate or at any trade or marketing event must 208 contain the following statement in a contrasting color in at 209 least 10-point type: "The Florida Office of Financial Regulation 210 DOES NOT provide safety and soundness oversight of this company, 211 does not provide any opinion as to any affiliated companies or 212 products, and does not provide the oversight of this company's 213 affiliated international trust entities or the jurisdictions



214 within which they operate. This company may not act as a 215 fiduciary and may not accept the fiduciary appointment, execute 216 or transmit fiduciary documents, take possession of any assets, 217 create a fiduciary relationship, make discretionary decisions 218 regarding the investment or distribution of fiduciary accounts, 219 provide banking services, or promote or sell investments." Section 45. Section 663.536, Florida Statutes, is created 220 221 to read: 222 663.536 Recordkeeping requirements for trade, industry, or 223 professional events. - A registrant registered only under this 224 part who participates in a trade, industry, or professional 225 event pursuant to s. 663.531 must keep a record of its 226 participation in the event. The record must be maintained for at 227 least 2 years following the event and must contain the following 228 information: 229 (1) The date, time, and location of the event; 230 (2) To the extent known or available, a list of 231 participants in the event, including other vendors, presenters, 232 attendees, and targeted attendees; 233 (3) The nature and purpose of the event; 234 (4) The registrant's purpose for participating in the event; and 235 236 (5) Samples of materials or, when samples are unavailable, 237 descriptions of materials provided by the registrant to 238 attendees and other participants. 239 Section 46. Section 663.537, Florida Statutes, is created 240 to read: 241 663.537 Examination or investigation of a limited service

affiliate.-

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(1) The office may conduct an examination or investigation of a limited service affiliate at any time that it deems necessary to determine whether the limited service affiliate or financial institution-affiliated party thereof has violated, or is about to violate, any provision of this chapter, any applicable provision of the financial institutions codes, or any rule adopted by the commission pursuant to this chapter or the financial institutions codes. The office shall conduct an examination of each limited service affiliate at least once every 18 months to assess compliance with this part and the financial institutions codes. The office may conduct an examination, before or after registration, of any person or entity that submits a notice for registration to confirm information provided in the registration filing and to confirm the activities of the person or entity seeking registration. (2) For each examination of a limited service affiliate authorized under this part, the limited service affiliate shall

pay a fee for the costs of the examination by the office. As used in this section, the term "costs" means the salary and travel expenses of field staff which are directly attributable to the examination of the registrant and the travel expenses of any supervisory and support staff required as a result of examination findings. The costs of examination must be determined as follows:

(a) The office shall charge each limited service affiliate in this state an examination fee equal to the actual cost of each examiner's participation during each examination of such limited service affiliate. The examination fee must equal the actual cost of the examination, but such fees, inclusive of

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travel expenses and other incidental expenses, may not be less than \$200 per day for each examiner participating in the examination.

- (b) As used in this section, the term "actual cost" means the direct salary, excluding employee benefits; travel expenses; and other incidental expenses required as a result of the examination staff's onsite and offsite examination of the limited service affiliate. In addition, the term includes the travel expenses of any supervisory staff required as a result of examination findings.
- (3) All examination fee payments must be received within 30 days after receipt of an invoice from the office and must be submitted in a manner prescribed by the commission. The office may levy a late fee of up to \$100 per day that a payment is overdue, unless waived by the office for good cause. However, if the late payment of costs is intentional, the office may levy an administrative fine of up to \$1,000 per day for each day the payment is overdue.
- (4) All fees collected under this section must be submitted in the manner prescribed by the commission and must be deposited into the Financial Institutions' Regulatory Trust Fund pursuant to s. 655.049 for the purpose of administering this part.
- Section 47. Section 663.538, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 663.538 Suspension, revocation, or voluntary surrender of registration. -
- (1) A registrant that proposes to terminate operations in this state shall surrender its registration to the office and comply with such procedures as required by rule of the



commission.

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- (2) A registrant that fails to renew its registration may be subject to a fine and penalty; however, such registrant may renew its registration within 30 days after expiration or may surrender the registration in accordance with procedures prescribed by commission rule.
- (3) The registration of a limited service affiliate in this state may be suspended or revoked by the office, with or without examination, upon the office's determination that the registrant does not meet all requirements for original or renewal registration.
- (4) If a registrant surrenders its registration or its registration is suspended or revoked by the office, all rights and privileges afforded by this part to the registered limited service affiliate cease.
- (5) At least 60 days before a proposed date of voluntary termination of a registration, a registrant must provide to the office written notice by letter of its intention to surrender its registration and terminate operations. The notice must include the proposed date of termination and the name of the officer in charge of the termination procedures.
- (6) The office may conduct an examination of the books and records of a limited service affiliate at any time after receipt of the notice of surrender of registration to confirm the winding down of operations.
- (7) Operations of a registrant are deemed terminated effective upon the later of the expiration of 60 days from the date of the filing of the notice of voluntary surrender or upon the date provided in the notice of voluntary surrender, unless

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the office provides written notice specifying the grounds for denial of such proposed termination. The office may not deny a request to terminate unless it learns of the existence of any outstanding claim or claims against the registrant, it finds that the requirements to terminate operations have not been satisfied, or there is an immediate and serious danger to the public health, safety, and welfare if the termination occurred. Section 48. Section 663.539, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 663.539 Biennial registration renewal.—A registration must be renewed every 2 years. A registration must be renewed by furnishing such information as the commission requires, together with payment of a \$500 nonrefundable renewal fee. All fees received by the office pursuant to this section must be submitted in the manner prescribed by the commission and must be deposited into the Financial Institutions' Regulatory Trust Fund pursuant to s. 655.049 for the purpose of administering this part. A complete biennial renewal of registration must include a declaration under penalty of perjury, signed by the executive officer or managing member of the registrant, declaring that the information submitted for the purposes of renewal is true and correct to the best of his or her knowledge, and confirming or providing all of the following: (1) That the registrant is in compliance with this part. (2) The physical location of the principal place of

- business of the registrant.
 - (3) The telephone number of the registrant.
- (4) A list of current financial institution-affiliated parties operating under the registration to be renewed.



(5) Any updates or changes in information which were not previously provided either in the initial registration or in subsequent registration renewals or which were not previously disclosed to the office.

Section 49. Section 663.5395, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

663.5395 Civil action subpoena enforcement.-

- (1) Notwithstanding s. 655.059, a limited service affiliate established under this chapter is not required to produce a book or record pertaining to a customer of an affiliated international trust entity that is located outside the United States or its territories in response to a subpoena if the book or record is maintained outside the United States or its territories and is not in the possession, custody, or control of the affiliated limited service affiliate established in this state.
- (2) This section applies only to a subpoena issued pursuant to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or other similar law or rule of civil procedure in another state or territory of the United States. This section does not apply to a subpoena issued by or on behalf of a federal, state, or local government law enforcement agency, administrative or regulatory agency, legislative body, or grand jury and does not limit the power of the office to access all books and records in the exercise of the office's regulatory and supervisory powers under the financial institutions codes.

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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:



388 Delete lines 167 - 208 389 and insert:

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registration; providing that violations, fines, or penalties of certain entities do not necessarily disqualify registrants from registration; authorizing the office to consider certain factors in evaluating registrations; providing that registrations are not transferable or assignable; providing for deposit of fees into a specified trust fund; requiring the commission to adopt rules; requiring certain persons or entities to be registered as limited service affiliates by a specified date; creating s. 663.533, F.S.; providing applicability of the financial institutions codes as to limited service affiliates; providing construction; creating s. 663.534, F.S.; requiring a registrant to report changes of certain information to the office within a specified timeframe; creating s. 663.535, F.S.; requiring a specified notice to customers in marketing documents, advertisements, and displays at the limited service affiliate's location or at certain events; creating s. 663.536, F.S.; specifying recordkeeping requirements relating to certain events that a registered limited service affiliate participates in; creating s. 663.537, F.S.; authorizing the office to conduct examinations or investigations of limited service affiliates for certain purposes; specifying a minimum interval of examinations to assess compliance; authorizing the office to examine a person or entity

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submitting a notice of registration for certain purposes; requiring limited service affiliates to pay specified costs of examination within a specified time; defining the terms "costs" and "actual cost"; providing penalties; specifying the trust fund where examination fees must be deposited; requiring the commission to adopt rules; creating s. 663.538, F.S.; providing requirements and procedures relating to the suspension, revocation, or voluntary surrender of a limited service affiliate's registration; providing a penalty; authorizing the office to conduct examinations under certain circumstances; prohibiting the office from denying a request to terminate operations except under certain circumstances; providing construction; creating s. 663.539, F.S.; requiring a limited service affiliate to renew its registration biennially; specifying the renewal fee and the trust fund where such fee must be deposited; specifying requirements for the renewal registration; creating s. 663.5395, F.S.; providing that limited service affiliates are not required to produce certain books and records under certain circumstances; providing applicability;

By Senator Mayfield

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17-00475A-17 2017736

A bill to be entitled An act relating to international financial institutions; amending s. 655.005, F.S.; redefining the term "financial institution" to include international trust entities and limited service affiliates; amending s. 655.059, F.S.; specifying conditions under which confidential books and records of international trust entities may be disclosed to their home-country supervisors; revising conditions for such disclosure for international banking corporations; redefining the term "home-country supervisor"; requiring books and records pertaining to trust accounts to be kept confidential by financial institutions and their directors, officers, and employees; providing an exception; providing construction; creating s. 663.001, F.S.; providing legislative intent; amending s. 663.01, F.S.; redefining terms; deleting the definition of the term "international trust company representative office"; amending s. 663.02, F.S.; revising applicability of the financial institutions codes as to international banking corporations; amending s. 663.021, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; amending s. 663.04, F.S.; deleting international trust companies from requirements for carrying on financial institution business; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; authorizing the Office of Financial Regulation to permit certain entities that would otherwise be prohibited from carrying on financial institution business to remain open and in operation under certain circumstances; amending s. 663.05, F.S.; providing for an abbreviated application

Page 1 of 70

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

17-00475A-17 2017736 33 procedure for certain entities established by an 34 international banking corporation; specifying that the 35 Financial Services Commission, rather than the office, 36 prescribes a certain application form; requiring the 37 commission to adopt rules for a time limitation for an 38 application decision after a specified date; revising 39 conditions for the office to issue an international 40 banking corporation license; conforming a provision to 41 changes made by the act; amending s. 663.055, F.S.; 42 revising capital requirements for international 43 banking corporations; amending s. 663.06, F.S.; making technical changes; conforming a provision to changes 44 45 made by the act; creating s. 663.0601, F.S.; providing 46 an after-the-fact licensure process in the event of the acquisition, merger, or consolidation of 48 international banking corporations; specifying 49 conditions for such license; amending s. 663.061, 50 F.S.; providing additional permissible activities for 51 international bank agencies; amending s. 663.062, 52 F.S.; providing additional permissible activities for 53 certain international representative offices; amending 54 s. 663.063, F.S.; providing additional permissible 55 activities for international administrative offices; 56 amending s. 663.064, F.S.; requiring the commission to 57 adopt rules relating to permissible deposits of 58 international branches; providing additional 59 permissible activities for international branches; 60 amending s. 663.09, F.S.; revising requirements for 61 the maintenance of books and records of international

Page 2 of 70

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17-00475A-17 2017736

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banking corporations; authorizing the office to require international banking corporations to translate certain documents into English at the expense of the international banking corporations; amending s. 663.11, F.S.; authorizing the office to permit certain entities that would otherwise be prohibited from continuing business to remain open and in operation under certain circumstances; making technical and conforming changes; amending s. 663.12, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; amending s. 663.17, F.S.; making technical changes; providing a directive to the Division of Law Revision and Information; creating part III of ch. 663, F.S., entitled "International Trust Company Representative Offices"; creating s. 663.4001, F.S.; providing legislative intent; creating s. 663.401, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 663.402, F.S.; providing applicability of the financial institutions codes as to international trust entities; creating s. 663.403, F.S.; providing applicability of the Florida Business Corporation Act as to international trust entities; creating s. 663.404, F.S.; specifying requirements for an international trust entity or certain related entities to conduct financial institution business; authorizing the office to permit an international trust company representative office that would otherwise be prohibited from continuing business to remain open and in operation under certain circumstances; creating s. 663.405, F.S.; providing

Page 3 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

2017726

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	17-00475A-17 2017736
91	that an international trust company representative
92	office is not required to produce certain books and
93	records under certain circumstances; providing
94	applicability; creating s. 663.406, F.S.; providing
95	requirements for applications for an international
96	trust entity license; requiring the office to disallow
97	certain financial resources from capitalization
98	requirements; requiring the international trust entity
99	to submit to the office a certain certificate;
100	providing an abbreviated application process for
101	certain international trust entities to establish
102	international trust company representative offices;
103	specifying parameters and requirements for the office
104	in determining whether to approve or disapprove an
105	application; requiring the commission to adopt by rule
106	general principles regarding the adequacy of
107	supervision of an international trust entity's foreign
108	establishments rules; creating s. 663.407, F.S.;
109	providing capital requirements for an international
110	trust entity; requiring the commission to adopt rules;
111	creating s. 663.408, F.S.; providing permissible
112	activities under and requirements and limitations for
113	international trust entity licenses; providing
114	procedures, conditions, and requirements for the
115	suspension, revocation, or surrender of an
116	international trust entity license; creating s.
117	663.4081, F.S.; providing for an after-the-fact
118	licensure process in the event of the acquisition,
119	merger, or consolidation of international trust

Page 4 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736

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entities; specifying conditions for such licensure; transferring, renumbering, and amending s. 663.0625; adding prohibited activities of representatives and employees of an international trust company representative office; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 663.410, F.S.; requiring international trust entities to certify to the office the amount of their capital accounts at specified intervals; providing construction; creating s. 663.411, F.S.; specifying reporting and recordkeeping requirements for international trust entities; providing penalties; authorizing the office to require an international trust entity to translate certain documents into English at the international trust entity's expense; creating s. 663.412, F.S.; prohibiting an international trust entity from conducting business under certain circumstances; authorizing the office to permit the international trust entity to remain open and in operation under certain circumstances; requiring an international trust entity or its surviving officers and directors to deliver specified documents to the office; providing construction; creating s. 663.413, F.S.; specifying application and examination fees for international trust company representative offices; creating s. 663.414, F.S.; authorizing the commission to adopt certain rules; providing an exemption from statement of estimated regulatory costs requirements; creating s. 663.415, F.S.; requiring international

Page 5 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

17-00475A-17 2017736 149 trust company representative offices that are under 150 examination to reimburse domestic or foreign travel 151 expenses of the office; providing a directive to the 152 Division of Law Revision and Information; creating 153 part IV of ch. 663, F.S., entitled "Limited Service Affiliates of International Trust Entities"; creating 154 155 s. 663.530, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 663.531, 156 F.S.; specifying permissible and impermissible 157 activities of a limited service affiliate; requiring 158 specified notices to be posted on an international 159 trust entity's or limited service affiliate's website; 160 authorizing enforcement actions by the office; 161 providing construction; creating s. 663.532, F.S.; 162 specifying registration notice requirements and a fee 163 for limited service affiliates; providing requirements 164 and procedures for additional information requested by 165 the office; providing summary suspension requirements 166 and procedures; specifying grounds for denying a 167 registration; providing that registrations are not 168 transferable or assignable; providing for deposit of 169 fees into a specified trust fund; requiring the 170 commission to adopt rules; requiring certain persons 171 or entities to be registered as limited service 172 affiliates by a specified date; creating s. 663.533, 173 F.S.; providing applicability of the financial 174 institutions codes as to limited service affiliates; 175 providing construction; creating s. 663.534, F.S.; 176 requiring a registrant to report changes of certain information to the office within a specified 177

Page 6 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736

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timeframe; creating s. 663.535, F.S.; requiring a specified notice to customers in marketing documents, advertisements, and displays at the limited service affiliate's location or at certain events; creating s. 663.536, F.S.; specifying recordkeeping requirements relating to certain events that a registered limited service affiliate participates in; creating s. 663.537, F.S.; authorizing the office to conduct examinations or investigations of limited service affiliates for certain purposes; specifying a minimum interval of examinations to assess compliance; authorizing the office to examine a person or entity submitting a notice of registration for certain purposes; requiring limited service affiliates to pay specified costs of examination within a specified time; defining the terms "costs" and "actual cost"; providing penalties; specifying the trust fund where examination fees must be deposited; requiring the commission to adopt rules; creating s. 663.538, F.S.; providing requirements and procedures relating to the suspension, revocation, or voluntary surrender of a limited service affiliate's registration; providing a penalty; authorizing the office to conduct examinations under certain circumstances; prohibiting the office from denying a request to terminate operations except under certain circumstances; providing construction; creating s. 663.539, F.S.; requiring a limited service affiliate to renew its registration biennially; specifying the renewal fee

Page 7 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

2017726

17_004753_17

17-00473A-17
and the trust fund where such fee must be deposited;
specifying requirements for the renewal registration;
reenacting s. 663.16(4), F.S., relating to
definitions, to incorporate the amendment made to s.
663.01, F.S., in a reference thereto; providing an
effective date.
Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
Section 1. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section
655.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
655.005 Definitions
(1) As used in the financial institutions codes, unless the
context otherwise requires, the term:
(i) "Financial institution" means a state or federal
savings or thrift association, bank, savings bank, trust
company, international bank agency, international banking
corporation, international branch, international representative
office, international administrative office, international trust
<pre>entity, international trust company representative office,</pre>
<u>limited service affiliate</u> , credit union, or an agreement
corporation operating pursuant to s. 25 of the Federal Reserve
Act, 12 U.S.C. ss. 601 et seq. or Edge Act corporation organized
pursuant to s. 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act, 12 U.S.C. ss.
611 et seq.
Section 2. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection
(2) of section 655.059, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
655.059 Access to books and records; confidentiality;
penalty for disclosure.—

Page 8 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736

(1) The books and records of a financial institution are confidential and shall be made available for inspection and examination only:

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- (a) To the office or its duly authorized representative;
- (b) To any person duly authorized to act for the financial institution; $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$
- (c) To any federal or state instrumentality or agency authorized to inspect or examine the books and records of an insured financial institution;
- (d) With respect to an international banking corporation or international trust entity, to the home-country supervisor of the international banking corporation or international trust entity, provided:
- 2. The <u>home-country</u> supervisor confirms to the office that the purpose of the examination is to ensure the safety and soundness of the <u>international banking</u> corporation <u>or</u> international trust entity.
- 3. The books and records pertaining to customer deposit, investment, and custodial, and trust accounts are not disclosed to the home-country supervisor.
- 4. At any time during the conduct of the examination, the office reserves the right to have an examiner present, ΘF to

Page 9 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

17-00475A-17 2017736 265 participate jointly in the examination, or to receive copies of 266 all information provided to the home-country supervisor. 267 268 As used in For purposes of this paragraph, the term "home-269 country supervisor" means the governmental entity in the 270 international banking corporation's or international trust entity's home country with responsibility for the supervision 271 272 and regulation of the safety and soundness of the international banking corporation or international trust entity; 273 274 (e) As compelled by a court of competent jurisdiction, 275 pursuant to a subpoena issued pursuant to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, or the 276 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or pursuant to a subpoena 277 278 issued in accordance with state or federal law. Before Prior to the production of the books and records of a financial institution, the party seeking production must reimburse the 280 financial institution for the reasonable costs and fees incurred 281 in compliance with the production. If the parties disagree 282 283 regarding the amount of reimbursement, the party seeking the 284 records may request the court or agency having jurisdiction to set the amount of reimbursement; 285 286 (f) As compelled by legislative subpoena as provided by 287 law, in which case the provisions of s. 655.057 apply; 288 (g) Pursuant to a subpoena, to any federal or state law 289 enforcement or prosecutorial instrumentality authorized to investigate suspected criminal activity; 290 291 (h) As authorized by the board of directors of the

Page 10 of 70

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financial institution; or

(i) As provided in subsection (2).

17-00475A-17 2017736

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(b) The books and records pertaining to trust accounts and the deposit accounts and loans of depositors, borrowers, members, and stockholders of any financial institution shall be kept confidential by the financial institution and its directors, officers, and employees and may shall not be released except upon express authorization of the account holder as to her or his own accounts, loans, or voting rights. However, information relating to any loan made by a financial institution may be released without the borrower's authorization in a manner prescribed by the board of directors for the purpose of meeting the needs of commerce and for fair and accurate credit information. Information may also be released, without the authorization of a member or depositor but in a manner prescribed by the board of directors, to verify or corroborate the existence or amount of a customer's or member's account when such information is reasonably provided to meet the needs of commerce and to ensure accurate credit information. In addition, a financial institution, affiliate, and its subsidiaries, and any holding company of the financial institution or subsidiary of such holding company, may furnish to one another information relating to their customers or members, subject to the requirement that each corporation receiving information that is confidential maintain the confidentiality of such information and not provide or disclose such information to any unaffiliated person or entity. Notwithstanding this paragraph, nothing in this subsection does not prohibit: shall prohibit 1. A financial institution from disclosing financial

Page 11 of 70

information as referenced in this subsection as authorized

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

2017736

17-00475A-17

323	permitted by Pub. L. No. 106-102 (1999), as set forth in 15
324	U.S.C.A. s. 6802, as amended.
325	2. The Florida office of the international banking
326	corporation or international trust entity from sharing books and
327	records under this subsection with the home-country supervisor
328	in accordance with subsection (1).
329	Section 3. Section 663.001, Florida Statutes, is created in
330	part I of chapter 663, Florida Statutes, to read:
331	663.001 Purpose.—The purpose of this part is to establish a
332	legal and regulatory framework for the conduct by international
333	banking corporations of financial services business in this
334	state. This part is intended to:
335	(1) Support the Florida operations of international banking
336	corporations and promote the growth of international financial
337	services to benefit the economy and consumers in this state.
338	(2) Provide for appropriate supervision and regulatory
339	oversight to ensure that financial services activities of
340	international banking corporations in this state are conducted
341	responsibly and in a safe and sound manner.
342	Section 4. Subsections (6) and (9) and paragraph (b) of
343	subsection (11) of section 663.01, Florida Statutes, are amended
344	to read:
345	663.01 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
346	(6) "International banking corporation" means a banking
347	corporation organized and licensed under the laws of a foreign
348	country. The term <u>"international banking corporation"</u> includes,
349	without limitation, a foreign commercial bank, foreign merchant
350	bank, or other foreign institution that engages in banking
351	activities usual in connection with the business of banking in

Page 12 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736

the country where such foreign institution is organized or operating, including a corporation: the sole shareholders of which are one or more international banking corporations or holding companies which own or control one or more international banking corporations which are authorized to carry on a banking business, or a central bank or government agency of a foreign country and any affiliate or division thereof; which has the power to receive deposits from the general public in the country where it is chartered and organized; and which is under the supervision of the central bank or other bank regulatory authority of such country. The term also includes foreign trust companies, or any similar business entities, including, but not limited to, foreign banks with fiduciary powers which, that conduct trust business as defined in the financial institutions codes.

(9) "International trust company representative office" means an office of an international banking corporation or trust company organized and licensed under the laws of a foreign country which office is established or maintained in this state for the purpose of engaging in nonfiduciary activities described in s. 663.0625, or any affiliate, subsidiary, or other person that engages in such activities on behalf of such international banking corporation or trust company from an office located in this state

(10) (11) "Nonresident" means:

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(b) A person, other than an individual, whose principal place of business or domicile is outside the United States and includes a person who conducts a majority of its business activities in a foreign country and any foreign government and

Page 13 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

its subdivision, agencies, and instrumentalities. Any person who conducts business in the United States is considered to have its 383 principal place of business outside the United States if any one of the following requirements is satisfied for its most recent fiscal year:

2017736

17-00475A-17

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- 1. Its assets located outside the United States exceed its assets located within the United States;
- 2. Its gross revenues generated outside the United States exceed its gross revenues generated within the United States; or
- 3. Its payroll expenses incurred outside the United States exceed its payroll expenses incurred within the United States.

Section 5. Section 663.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

663.02 Applicability of the financial institutions codes state banking laws. -

(1) International banking corporations having offices in this state are subject to all the provisions of the financial institutions codes and chapter 655 as though such corporations were state banks or trust companies, except where it may appear, from the context or otherwise, that such provisions are clearly applicable only to banks or trust companies organized under the laws of this state or the United States. Without limiting the foregoing general provisions, it is the intent of the Legislature that the following provisions are applicable to such banks or trust companies: s. 655.031, relating to administrative enforcement quidelines; s. 655.032, relating to investigations, subpoenas, hearings, and witnesses; s. 655.0321, relating to hearings, proceedings, and related documents and restricted access thereto; s. 655.033, relating to cease and desist orders;

Page 14 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736_

s. 655.037, relating to removal by the office of an officer, director, committee member, employee, or other person; s. 655.041, relating to administrative fines and enforcement; s. 655.50, relating to the control of money laundering and terrorist financing; and any law for which the penalty is increased under s. 775.31 for facilitating or furthering terrorism. International banking corporations do not have the powers conferred on domestic banks by s. 658.60, relating to deposits of public funds. Chapter 687, relating to interest and usury, applies to all bank loans.

(2) Neither an international bank agency nor an international branch shall have any greater right under, or by virtue of, this section than is granted to banks organized under the laws of this state. Legal and financial terms used herein shall be deemed to refer to equivalent terms used by the country in which the international banking corporation is organized. This chapter and the financial institutions codes may not be construed to authorize any international banking corporation extrust company to conduct trust business, as defined in s. 658.12, from an office in this state except for those activities specifically authorized by s. 663.061(5) ss. 663.061(5) and 663.0625.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 663.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

663.021 Civil action subpoena enforcement.-

(1) Notwithstanding s. 655.059, an international representative office, international bank agency, international branch, international trust company representative office, or international administrative office established under this

Page 15 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

chapter is not required to produce a book or record pertaining
to a deposit account, investment account, or loan of a customer
of the international banking corporation's offices that are
located outside the United States or its territories in response
to a subpoena if the book or record is maintained outside the
United States or its territories and is not in the possession,
custody, or control of the international banking corporation's
office, agency, or branch established in this state.

17-00475A-17

Section 7. Section 663.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

663.04 Requirements for carrying on financial institution business.—An international banking corporation or trust company, or any affiliate, subsidiary, or other person or business entity acting as an agent for, on behalf of, or for the benefit of such international banking corporation or trust company who engages in such activities from an office located in this state, may not transact a banking or trust business, or maintain in this state any office for carrying on such business, or any part thereof, unless such corporation, trust company, affiliate, subsidiary, person, or business entity:

- (1) Has been authorized by its charter to carry on a banking or trust business and has complied with the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is chartered.
- (2) Has furnished to the office such proof as to the nature and character of its business and as to its financial condition as the commission or office requires.
- (3) Has filed with the office a certified copy of that information required to be supplied to the Department of State by those provisions of part I of chapter 607 which are

Page 16 of 70

	17-00475A-17 2017736
468	applicable to foreign corporations.
469	(4) Has received a license duly issued to it by the office.
470	(5) Has sufficient capital in accordance with the
471	requirements of capital accounts no less than the minimums
472	required per s. 663.055 and the rules adopted thereunder and is
473	not imminently insolvent or insolvent, as those terms are
474	<u>defined in</u> <u>per</u> s. 655.005(1).
475	(6)(a) Is not in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership,
476	liquidation, or similar status under the laws of any country.
477	(b) Is not operating under the direct control of the
478	government, regulatory, or supervisory authority of the
479	jurisdiction of its incorporation through government
480	intervention or any other extraordinary actions.
481	(c) Has not been in such status or control at any time
482	within the $\underline{3}$ 7 years preceding the date of application for a
483	license.
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485	Notwithstanding subsection (6), the office may, in its
486	discretion, permit an international branch, international bank
487	agency, international administrative office, or international
488	representative office to remain open and in operation under such
489	conditions as the office deems appropriate if the office
490	determines that it is in the public's interest and that it
491	furthers international supervisory cooperation to allow the
492	international branch, international bank agency, international
493	administrative office, or international representative office to
494	remain open and in operation.

Page 17 of 70

663.05, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5)

Section 8. Present subsections (4) through (8) of section

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

2017736

17-00475A-17

498 section, and present subsections (4), (5), and (6), paragr 499 (c) of present subsection (7), and present subsection (8)	o that
499 (c) of present subsection (7), and present subsection (8)	aph
(c) of present subsection (//, and present subsection (o)	are
300 amended, to read:	
501 663.05 Application for license; approval or disapprov	al
502 <u>(4) Notwithstanding subsection (1), an international</u>	
503 banking corporation that has operated an international bra	nch,
504 international bank agency, international administrative of	fice,
or international representative office in this state for a	<u>.</u>
506 minimum of 3 years in a safe and sound manner, as defined	by
507 commission rule, and that is otherwise eligible to establi	sh an
508 additional office may establish one or more additional	
international branches, international bank agencies,	
510 <u>international administrative offices</u> , or international	
511 representative offices by providing an abbreviated applica	tion
and paying the appropriate license fee pursuant to s. 663.	12.
513 This subsection does not permit an international banking	
514 corporation to file an abbreviated application for any lic	ense
515 type whose permissible activities are broader than those i	n
516 which the international banking corporation is currently	
517 <u>authorized to engage.</u>	
518 <u>(5) (4) An</u> application <u>filed pursuant to this section</u>	must
519 shall be made on a form prescribed by the commission office	e and
520 <u>must</u> shall contain such information as the commission or c	ffice
521 requires.	
requires. 522 (6)(5) The office may, in its discretion, approve or	
	he
522 $\underline{\text{(6)}}$ The office may, in its discretion, approve or	

Page 18 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736 provision of the financial institutions codes. The office shall approve the application only if it has determined that the directors, executive officers, and principal shareholders of the international banking corporation are qualified by reason of their financial ability, reputation, and integrity and have sufficient banking and other business experience to indicate that they will manage and direct the affairs of the international banking corporation in a safe, sound, and lawful manner. In the processing of an application filed pursuant to this section applications, the time limitations under the Administrative Procedure Act do shall not apply as to approval or disapproval of the application. For applications filed on or after January 1, 2018, the time limitations for approval or disapproval of an application must be prescribed by rule of the

(7) (6) The office may not issue a license to an international banking corporation unless:

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- (a) It is chartered in a jurisdiction in which any financial institution licensed or chartered by any state or any federal bank regulatory agency in the United States bank or trust company having its principal place of business in this state may establish similar facilities or exercise similar powers; or
- (b) Federal law permits the appropriate federal regulatory authority to issue a comparable license to the international banking corporation.
- (8) (7) The office may not issue a license to an international banking corporation for the purpose of operating:

 (c) A trust representative office in this state unless the

Page 19 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

ů.	17-00475A-17 2017736
555	corporation:
556	1. Holds an unrestricted license to conduct trust business
557	in the foreign country under the laws of which it is organized
558	and chartered.
559	2. Has been authorized by the foreign country's trust
560	business regulatory authority to establish the proposed
561	international trust representative office.
562	3. Is adequately supervised by the central bank or trust
563	regulatory agency in the foreign country in which it is
564	organized and chartered.
565	4. Meets all requirements under the financial institutions
566	codes for the operation of a trust company or trust department
567	as if it were a state chartered trust company or bank authorized
568	to exercise fiduciary powers.
569	(9) (8) The commission shall establish, by rule, the general
570	principles which shall determine the adequacy of supervision of
571	an international banking corporation's foreign establishments.
572	These principles shall be based upon the need for cooperative
573	supervisory efforts and consistent regulatory guidelines and
574	shall address, at a minimum, the capital adequacy, asset
575	quality, management, earnings, liquidity, internal controls,
576	audits, and foreign exchange operations and positions of the
577	international banking corporation. This subsection $\underline{\text{does}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$
578	not require examination by the home-country regulatory
579	authorities of any office of an international banking
580	corporation in this state. The commission may also establish, by
581	rule, other standards for approval of an application for a
582	license as considered necessary to ensure the safe and sound

Page 20 of 70

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operations of the international banking corporation bank or

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17-00475A-17 2017736

trust representative office in this state.

Section 9. Section 663.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

663.055 Capital requirements.-

- (1) To qualify for a license under the provisions of this part, the proposed capitalization of the international banking corporation must be in such amount as the office determines is necessary, taking into consideration the risk profile of the international banking corporation and the ability of the international banking corporation to operate a licensed office in a safe and sound manner. In making this determination, the office must consider the financial resources of the international banking corporation, including an international banking corporation must have not capital accounts, calculated according to United States generally accepted accounting principles and practices, of at least:
- (a) The international banking corporation's current and projected capital position, profitability, level of indebtedness, and business and strategic plans Forty million dollars for the establishment of an international bank agency, an international branch, or an international administrative office; or
- (b) The financial condition of any of the international banking corporation's existing offices located in the United States; Twenty million dollars for the establishment of an international representative office or international trust representative office.
- (c) The minimum capital requirements of the international banking corporation's home-country jurisdiction; and

Page 21 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

613 (d) The capital ratio standards used in the United States
614 and in the international banking corporation's home-country

615 jurisdiction.

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17-00475A-17

(2) The proposed capitalization of the international banking corporation must be in such amount as the office deems adequate, but in no case may the total capital accounts of the international banking corporation be less than the minimum required under s. 658.21(2) to establish a state bank

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1)(a), the office may approve an application for a license to establish an international bank agency, an international branch, or an international administrative office if:

(a) The international banking corporation is licensed to receive deposits from the general public in the country where it is organized and licensed and to engage in such other activities as are usual in connection with the business of banking in such country;

(b) The office receives a certificate that is issued by the banking or supervisory authority of the country in which the international banking corporation is organized and licensed and states that the international banking corporation is duly organized and licensed and lawfully existing in good standing, and is empowered to conduct a banking business; and

(c) The international banking corporation has been in the business of banking for at least 10 years and is ranked by the banking or supervisory authority of the country in which it is organized and licensed as one of the five largest banks in that country in terms of domestic deposits, as of the date of its most recent statement of financial condition. However, in no

Page 22 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736

event shall the office approve an application under this subsection for any international banking corporation with capital accounts of less than \$20 million.

- (3) The office may specify such other conditions as it determines <u>are</u> appropriate, considering the public interest <u>and</u> the need to maintain a safe, sound, and competitive banking system <u>in this state</u>, and the preservation of an environment conducive to the conduct of an international banking business in this state. In translating the capital accounts of an international banking corporation, the office may consider monetary corrections accounts that reflect results consistent with the requirements of generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.
- (4) For the purpose of this part, the capital accounts of and capital ratio standards for an international banking corporation must shall be determined in accordance with rules adopted by the commission. In adopting such rules, the commission shall consider similar rules adopted by bank regulatory agencies in the United States and the need to provide reasonably consistent regulatory requirements for international banking corporations which will maintain the safe and sound condition of international banking corporations doing business in this state, as well as capital adequacy standards of an international banking corporation's home-country jurisdiction.

Section 10. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 663.06, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

663.06 Licenses; permissible activities.-

(1) (a) An international banking corporation licensed to operate an office in this state may engage in the business

Page 23 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

	17-00475A-17 2017736
671	authorized by this part at the office specified in such license
672	for an indefinite period.
673	(b) An international banking corporation may operate more
674	than one licensed office, each at a different place of business,
675	provided that each office $\underline{\text{is}}$ $\underline{\text{shall be}}$ separately licensed.
676	$\underline{\text{(c)}}$ A No license is $\underline{\text{not}}$ transferable or assignable.
677	However, the location of a licensed office may be changed after
678	notification of the office.
679	(d) Every such license <u>must</u> shall be, at all times,
680	conspicuously displayed in the place of business specified
681	therein.
682	(3) The license for any international banking corporation
683	office in this state may be suspended or revoked by the office,
684	with or without examination, upon its determination that the
685	international banking corporation or the licensed office does
686	not meet all requirements for original licensing. Additionally,
687	the office shall revoke the license of any licensed office that
688	the office determines has been inactive for 6 months or longer.
689	The commission may by rule prescribe additional conditions or
690	standards under which the license of an international bank
691	agency, international branch, international representative
692	office, international trust company representative office, or
693	international administrative office may be suspended or revoked.
694	Section 11. Section 663.0601, Florida Statutes, is created
695	to read:
696	663.0601 After-the-fact licensure process in the event of
697	the acquisition, merger, or consolidation of international

proposes to acquire, merge, or consolidate with an international

Page 24 of 70

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banking corporations. - If an international banking corporation

banking corporation that presently operates an international branch, international bank agency, international administrative office, or international representative office licensed in this state, the office may authorize the currently licensed international branch, international bank agency, international administrative office, or international representative office to remain open and in operation after consummation of the proposed acquisition, merger, or consolidation, if the acquiring

72.7

(1) The international banking corporation or corporations resulting from the acquisition, merger, or consolidation will not directly or indirectly own or control more than 5 percent of any class of the voting securities of, or control, a United States bank.

international banking corporation files an after-the-fact

application and all of the following conditions are met:

- (2) Before consummation of the acquisition, merger, or consolidation, the international banking corporation currently licensed to operate an international branch, international bank agency, international administrative office, or international representative office in this state must provide the office at least 30 days' advance written notice, as prescribed by rules adopted by the commission, of the proposed acquisition, merger, or consolidation.
- (3) Before consummation of the acquisition, merger, or consolidation, each international banking corporation commits in writing that it will either:
- (a) Comply with the conditions in subsections (1) and (2) and file an after-the-fact application for a license under s. 663.05(1) within 60 days after consummation of the proposed

Page 25 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

	17-00475A-17 2017736
729	acquisition, merger, or consolidation; and refrain from engaging
730	in new lines of business and from otherwise expanding the
731	activities of such establishment in this state until the
732	disposition of the after-the-fact license application, in
733	accordance with chapter 120; or
734	(b) Promptly wind down and close any international branch,
735	international bank agency, international administrative office,
736	or international representative office in this state if the
737	international banking corporations that are party to the
738	acquisition, merger, or consolidation elect not to file an
739	application for a license in accordance with paragraph (a); and,
740	before such wind-down and closure, refrain from engaging in new
741	lines of business or otherwise expanding the activities of such
742	establishment in this state.
743	Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 663.061, Florida
744	Statutes, is amended to read:
745	663.061 International bank agencies; permissible
746	activities
747	(1) An international bank agency licensed under this part
748	may make any loan, extension of credit, or investment which it
749	could make if incorporated and operating as a bank organized
750	under the laws of this state. An international bank agency may
751	act as custodian and may furnish investment management, and
752	investment advisory services authorized under rules adopted by
753	the commission, to nonresident entities or persons whose
754	principal places of business or domicile are outside the United
755	States and to resident entities or persons with respect to
756	$international_{\underline{I}}$ or foreign, or domestic investments. An
757	international banking corporation that which has an

Page 26 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736

international bank agency licensed under the terms of this part is shall be exempt from the registration requirements of s. 517.12. An international bank agency licensed by the office may engage in any activity permissible for an international administrative office or international representative office.

Section 13. Section 663.062, Florida Statutes, is amended

to read: 663.062 International representative offices; permissible activities. - An international representative office may promote or assist the deposit-taking, lending, or other financial or banking activities of an international banking corporation. An international representative office may serve as a liaison in Florida between an international banking corporation and its existing and potential customers. Representatives and employees based at such office may solicit business for the international banking corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates, provide information to customers concerning their accounts, answer questions, receive applications for extensions of credit and other banking services, transmit documents on behalf of customers, and make arrangements for customers to transact business on their accounts, but a representative office may not conduct any banking or trust business in this state. An international representative office of an international banking corporation that has fiduciary powers may engage in the international trust representative office activities enumerated in s. 663.409.

663.063 International administrative offices.-

Page 27 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

17-00475A-17 2017736_

(2) An office established pursuant to the provisions of this section may not engage only in any activity except those activities set forth in subsection (1) and the activities permissible for an international representative office pursuant to s. 663.062.

Section 15. Section 663.064, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

663.064 International branches; permissible activities; requirements.—

- (1) An international banking corporation that meets the requirements of ss. 658.26, 663.04, and 663.05 may, with the approval of the office, establish one or more branches in this state. An international branch shall have the same rights and privileges as a federally licensed international branch. The operations of an international branch shall be conducted pursuant to requirements determined by the office as necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of the financial institutions codes, including requirements for the maintenance of accounts and records separate from those of the international banking corporation of which it is a branch.
- (2) An international branch has the same rights and privileges as a federally licensed international branch. The permissible deposits of an international branch must be determined in accordance with rules adopted by the commission. In adopting such rules, the commission shall consider the similar deposit-taking authority of a federally licensed international branch and the need to provide reasonably consistent regulatory requirements for international banking corporations doing business in this state.

Page 28 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736

(3) An international branch licensed by the office may engage in any activity permissible for an international bank agency, international administrative office, or international representative office.

Section 16. Subsection (3) of section 663.09, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

663.09 Reports; records.-

- (3) Each international banking corporation that which operates an office licensed under this part shall cause to be kept, at a location accepted by the office:
- (a) Correct and complete books and records of account of the business operations transacted by such office. All policies and procedures relating specifically to governing the operations of such office, as well as any existing general ledger or subsidiary accounts, must shall be maintained in the English language. Any policies and procedures of the international banking corporation which are not specific to the operations of such office may be maintained in a language other than English The office may require that any other document not written in the English language which the office deems necessary for the purposes of its regulatory and supervisory functions be translated into English at the expense of the international banking corporation.
- (b) Current copies of the charter and bylaws of the international banking corporation, relative to the operations of the office, and minutes of the proceedings of its directors, officers, or committees relative to the business of the office. Such records may be maintained in a language other than English

Page 29 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

17-00475A-17

845	$\underline{\text{and must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be kept pursuant to s. 655.91 and $\underline{\text{shall be}}$ made
846	available to the office, upon request, at any time during
847	regular business hours of the office. Any failure to keep such
848	records as aforesaid or any refusal to produce such records upon
849	request by the office $\underline{\mathrm{is}}$ $\underline{\mathrm{shall}}$ be grounds for suspension or
850	revocation of any license issued under this part.
851	(5) The office may require at any time that any document
852	not written in the English language which the office deems
853	necessary for the purposes of its regulatory and supervisory
854	functions be translated into English at the expense of the
855	international banking corporation.
856	Section 17. Section 663.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to
857	read:
858	663.11 Termination of international banking corporation's
859	charter or authority
860	(1)(a) An international banking corporation that is
861	licensed to maintain an office in this state may not continue to
862	
862	conduct its licensed business in this state if the international
863	conduct its licensed business in this state if the international banking corporation:
863	banking corporation:
863 864	banking corporation: $\underline{1}$. Is dissolved, or its authority or existence is otherwise
863 864 865	banking corporation: 1. Is dissolved, or its authority or existence is otherwise terminated or canceled in the jurisdiction of its
863 864 865 866	banking corporation:
863 864 865 866 867	banking corporation: 1. Is dissolved, or its authority or existence is otherwise terminated or canceled in the jurisdiction of its incorporation: 2. Is in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership,
863 864 865 866 867 868	banking corporation: 1. Is dissolved, or its authority or existence is otherwise terminated or canceled in the jurisdiction of its incorporation; 2. Is in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership, liquidation, or similar status under the laws of any country;
863 864 865 866 867 868 869	banking corporation: 1. Is dissolved, or its authority or existence is otherwise terminated or canceled in the jurisdiction of its incorporation: 2. Is in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership, liquidation, or similar status under the laws of any country: or
863 864 865 866 867 868 869	banking corporation: 1. Is dissolved, or its authority or existence is otherwise terminated or canceled in the jurisdiction of its incorporation; 2. Is in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership, liquidation, or similar status under the laws of any country; or 3. Is operating under the direct control of the government

Page 30 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736

- (b) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (a) 2. and 3., the office may, in its discretion, permit an international branch, international bank agency, international administrative office, or international representative office to remain open and in operation under such conditions as the office deems appropriate, if the office determines that it is in the public's interest and that it furthers international supervisory cooperation to allow the international branch, international bank agency, international administrative office, or international representative office to remain open and in operation.
- (2) A certificate of the official who is responsible for records of banking corporations of the jurisdiction of incorporation of such international banking corporation, attesting to the occurrence of any such event, or a certified copy of an order or decree of a court of such jurisdiction, directing the dissolution of such international banking corporation, the termination of its existence, or the cancellation of its authority, or declaring its status in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership, liquidation, or similar proceedings, or other reliable documentation that the international banking corporation is operating under the direct control of its government or a regulatory or supervisory authority, shall be delivered by The international banking corporation or its surviving officers and directors shall deliver to the office:
- (a) A certificate of the official who is responsible for records of banking corporations of the jurisdiction of incorporation of such international banking corporation, attesting to the occurrence of any event described in paragraph

Page 31 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

17-00475A-17

903	(1) (a);
904	(b) A certified copy of an order or decree of a court of
905	such jurisdiction, directing the dissolution of such
906	international banking corporation, the termination of its
907	existence, or the cancellation of its authority or declaring its
908	status in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership,
909	liquidation, or similar proceedings; or
910	(c) Other reliable documentation evidencing that the
911	international banking corporation is operating under the direct
912	control of its government or a regulatory or supervisory
913	authority.
914	(3) The filing of the certificate, order, documentation, or
915	decree $\underline{\text{has}}$ shall have the same effect as the revocation of the
916	license of such international banking corporation as provided in
917	s. 663.06, unless the office has permitted the international
918	branch, international bank agency, international administrative
919	office, or international representative office to remain open
920	and in operation pursuant to paragraph (1)(b).
921	Section 18. Subsection (1) of section 663.12, Florida
922	Statutes, is amended to read:
923	663.12 Fees; assessments; fines
924	(1) Each application for a license under the provisions of
925	this part $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be accompanied by a nonrefundable filing
926	fee payable to the office in the following amount:
927	(a) Ten thousand dollars for establishing a state-chartered
928	investment company.
929	(b) Ten thousand dollars for establishing an international
930	bank agency or branch.
931	(c) Five thousand dollars for establishing an international

Page 32 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736_

administrative office.

 $% \left(0\right) =0$ (d) Five thousand dollars for establishing an international representative office.

(c) Five thousand dollars for establishing an international trust company representative office.

 $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ An amount equal to the initial filing fee for an application to convert from one type of license to another. The commission may increase the filing fee for any type of license to an amount established by rule and calculated in a manner so as to cover the direct and indirect cost of processing such applications.

Section 19. Subsection (11) of section 663.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

663.17 Liquidation; possession of business and property; inventory of assets; wages; depositing collected assets; appointing agents; appointment of judges.—

(11) The compensation of agents and any other employees appointed by the office to assist in the liquidation of an international banking corporation, or any of the corporation's licensed offices located in this state, the distribution of its assets, or the expenses of supervision, <u>must shall</u> be paid out of the assets of the corporation in the <u>possession hands</u> of the office. Expenses of liquidation and approved claims for fees and assessments due the office <u>must shall</u> be given first priority among unsecured creditors.

Section 20. The Division of Law Revision and Information is directed to create part III of chapter 663, Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 663.4001-663.416, Florida Statutes, to be entitled "International Trust Company Representative Offices."

Page 33 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

17-00475A-17

961	Section 21. Section 663.4001, Florida Statutes, is created
962	to read:
963	663.4001 Purpose.—The purpose of this part is to establish
964	a legal and regulatory framework for the conduct by
965	international trust entities of financial services business in
966	this state. This part is intended to:
967	(1) Support the Florida operations of international trust
968	entities and promote the growth of international financial
969	services to benefit the economy and consumers in this state.
970	(2) Provide for appropriate supervision and regulatory
971	oversight to ensure that financial services activities of
972	international trust entities in this state are conducted
973	responsibly and in a safe and sound manner.
974	Section 22. Section 663.401, Florida Statutes, is created
975	to read:
976	663.401 Definitions.—
977	(1) "Affiliate" means a person or business or a group of
978	persons or businesses acting in concert which controls, is
979	controlled by, or is under common control of an international
980	trust entity.
981	(2) "International trust company representative office"
982	means an office of an international trust entity which is
983	established or maintained in this state for the purpose of
984	engaging in nonfiduciary activities described in s. 663.409, or
985	any affiliate, subsidiary, or other person that engages in such
986	activities on behalf of such international trust entity from an
987	office located in this state.
988	(3) "International trust entity" means an international
989	trust company or organization, or any similar business entity;

Page 34 of 70

17-00475A-17

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2017736 990 or an affiliated or subsidiary entity that is licensed, 991 chartered, or similarly permitted to conduct trust business in a 992 foreign country or countries under the laws where such entity is 993 organized and supervised. 994 Section 23. Section 663.402, Florida Statutes, is created 995 to read: 996 663.402 Applicability of the financial institutions codes.-997 (1) An international trust entity that operates an office 998 licensed under this part is subject to all the financial 999 institutions codes as though such international trust entity 1000 were a state trust company, except when it appears, from the 1001 context or otherwise, that such provisions are clearly 1002 applicable only to trust companies organized under the laws of 1003 this state or the United States. Without limiting the foregoing 1004 general provisions, it is the intent of the Legislature that the 1005 following provisions are applicable to such international trust 1006 entities having offices in this state: s. 655.031, relating to 1007 administrative enforcement guidelines; s. 655.032, relating to 1008 investigations, subpoenas, hearings, and witnesses; s. 655.0321, 1009 relating to restricted access hearings, proceedings, and related 1010 documents; s. 655.033, relating to cease and desist orders; s. 1011 655.037, relating to removal of a financial institution-related

(2) An international trust entity does not have any greater right under, or by virtue of, this section than is granted to

party by the office; s. 655.041, relating to administrative

Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Financial Institutions

Act; and any law for which the penalty is increased under s.

775.31 for facilitating or furthering terrorism.

fines and enforcement; s. 655.50, the Florida Control of Money

Page 35 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1019	trust companies organized under the laws of this state. Legal
1020	and financial terms used in this chapter are deemed to refer to
1021	equivalent terms used by the country in which the international
1022	trust entity is organized. This chapter and the financial
1023	institutions codes may not be construed to authorize any
1024	international trust entity to conduct trust business, as defined
1025	in s. 658.12, from an office in this state.
1026	Section 24. Section 663.403, Florida Statutes, is created
1027	to read:
1028	663.403 Applicability of the Florida Business Corporation
1029	Act.—Notwithstanding s. 607.01401(12), the provisions of part I
1030	of chapter 607 which are not in conflict with the financial
1031	institutions codes and which relate to foreign corporations
1032	apply to all international trust entities and their offices
1033	doing business in this state.
1034	Section 25. Section 663.404, Florida Statutes, is created
1035	to read:
1036	663.404 Requirements for conducting financial institution
1037	business.—An international trust entity, or any affiliated,
1038	subsidiary, or other person or business entity acting as an
1039	agent for, on behalf of, or for the benefit of such
1040	international trust entity, who engages in such activities from
1041	an office located in this state, may not transact a trust
1042	business, or maintain in this state any office for carrying on
1043	such business, or any part thereof, unless such international
1044	trust entity, affiliate, subsidiary, person, or business entity:
1045	(1) Has been authorized by charter, license, or similar
1046	authorization by operation of law to carry on trust business and
1047	has complied with the laws of each jurisdiction in which it is

Page 36 of 70

SB 736 Florida Senate - 2017

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1048	chartered, licensed, or otherwise authorized and created under
1049	operation of law.
1050	(2) Has furnished to the office such proof as to the nature
1051	and character of its business and as to its financial condition
1052	as the commission or office requires.
1053	(3) Has filed with the office a certified copy of that
1054	information required to be supplied to the Department of State
1055	by those provisions of part I of chapter 607 which are
1056	applicable to foreign corporations.
1057	(4) Has received a license duly issued to it by the office.
1058	(5) Has sufficient capital in accordance with the
1059	requirements of s. 663.407 and the rules adopted thereunder and
1060	is not imminently insolvent or insolvent, as those terms are
1061	defined under s. 655.005(1).
1062	(6) (a) Is not in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership,
1063	liquidation, or similar status under the laws of any country.
1064	(b) Is not operating under the direct control of the
1065	government or the regulatory or supervisory authority of the
1066	home jurisdiction in which it has been chartered, licensed, or
1067	otherwise authorized and created under operation of law, through
1068	government intervention or any other extraordinary actions.
1069	(c) Has not been in such status or control at any time
1070	within the 3 years preceding the date of application for a
1071	license.
1072	
1073	Notwithstanding subsection (6), the office may, in its
1074	discretion, permit an international trust company representative
1075	office to remain open and in operation under such conditions as
1076	the office deems appropriate if the office determines that it is

Page 37 of 70

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SB 736 Florida Senate - 2017

1	1/-004/5A-1/ 201//36_
1077	in the public's interest and that it furthers international
1078	supervisory cooperation to allow the international trust company
1079	representative office to remain open and in operation.
1080	Section 26. Section 663.405, Florida Statutes, is created
1081	to read:
1082	663.405 Civil action subpoena enforcement.
1083	(1) Notwithstanding s. 655.059, an international trust
1084	company representative office established under this chapter is
1085	not required to produce a book or record pertaining to a deposit
1086	account, investment account, trust account, or loan of a
1087	customer of the international trust entity's offices that are
1088	located outside the United States or its territories in response
1089	to a subpoena, if the book or record is maintained outside the
1090	United States or its territories and is not in the possession,
1091	custody, or control of the international trust entity's
1092	representative office established in this state.
1093	(2) This section applies only to a subpoena issued pursuant
1094	to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of
1095	Civil Procedure, or other similar law or rule of civil procedure
1096	in another state. This section does not apply to a subpoena
1097	issued by or on behalf of a federal, state, or local government
1098	law enforcement agency, administrative or regulatory agency,
1099	legislative body, or grand jury and does not limit the power of
1100	the office to access all books and records in the exercise of
1101	the office's regulatory and supervisory powers under the
1102	financial institutions codes.
1103	Section 27. Section 663.406, Florida Statutes, is created
1104	to read:
1105	663.406 Application for license; approval or disapproval

Page 38 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736

- (1) An international trust entity, before being licensed by the office to maintain any office in this state, must subscribe and acknowledge, and submit to the office, an application that contains all of the following:
 - (a) The name of the international trust entity.

- (b) The proposed location, by street and post office address and county, where its business is to be transacted in this state and the name of the person who will be in charge of the business and affairs of the office.
- $\underline{\mbox{(c)}}$ The location where its initial registered office will be located in this state.
- $\underline{\mbox{(d)}}$ The total amount of the capital accounts of the international trust entity.
- (e) A complete and detailed statement of its financial condition as of a date within 180 days before the date of such application, except that the office in its discretion may, when necessary or expedient, accept such statement of financial condition as of a date within 240 days before the date of such application. The office in its discretion may, when necessary or expedient, require an independent opinion audit or the equivalent satisfactory to the office.
- (f) A listing of any occasion within the 10 year period before the application on which either the international trust entity or any of its directors, executive officers, or principal shareholders have been arrested for, charged with, convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any offense with respect to which the penalties include the possibility of imprisonment for 1 year or more, or to any offense involving money laundering, currency transaction

Page 39 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

17-00475A-17

1135	reporting, facilitating or furthering terrorism, or fraud, or
1136	otherwise related to the operation of a financial institution.
1137	(2) The office shall disallow any illegally obtained
1138	currency, monetary instruments, funds, or other financial
1139	resources from the capitalization requirements of this section,
1140	and the existence of such illegally obtained resources is
1141	grounds for denial of the application for license.
1142	(3) An international trust entity that submits an
1143	application to the office shall concurrently submit a
1144	certificate issued by the supervisory authority of the country
1145	in which the international trust entity is chartered or
1146	organized which states that the international trust entity is
1147	duly organized and licensed, or otherwise authorized by
1148	operation of law to transact business as a trust entity, and
1149	lawfully existing in good standing.
1150	(4) An international trust entity that has operated an
1151	international trust company representative office in this state
1152	for at least 3 years in a safe and sound manner, as defined by
1153	commission rule, and that is otherwise eligible to establish an
1154	additional office may establish one or more international trust
1155	company representative offices by providing an abbreviated
1156	application, and paying the appropriate license fee pursuant to
1157	<u>s. 663.413.</u>
1158	(5) An application filed pursuant to this section must be
1159	made on a form prescribed by the commission and must contain
1160	such information as the commission or office requires.
1161	(6) The office may, in its discretion, approve or
1162	disapprove the application, but it may not approve the
1163	$\underline{\text{application unless, in its opinion, the applicant meets each and}$

Page 40 of 70

2017736 17-00475A-17 1164 every requirement of this part and any other applicable 1165 provision of the financial institutions codes. The office may 1166 approve the application only if it has determined that the 1167 directors, executive officers, and principal shareholders of the 1168 international trust entity are qualified by reason of their 1169 financial ability, reputation, and integrity and have sufficient 1170 trust company and other business experience to indicate that 1171 they will manage and direct the affairs of the international 1172 trust entity in a safe, sound, and lawful manner. In the 1173 processing of any application filed pursuant to this section, 1174 the time limitations under the Administrative Procedure Act do 1175 not apply as to approval or disapproval of the application. For 1176 applications filed on or after January 1, 2018, the time 1177 limitations for approval or disapproval of an application must 1178 be prescribed by rule of the commission. 1179 (7) The office may not issue a license to an international

(7) The office may not issue a license to an international trust entity unless it is chartered, licensed, or similarly authorized by operation of law in a jurisdiction in which any financial institution licensed or chartered by any state or federal regulatory agency in the United States may establish similar facilities or exercise similar powers.

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- (8) The office may not issue a license to an international trust entity for the purpose of operating an international trust company representative office in this state unless the trust entity:
- (a) Holds an unrestricted license to conduct trust business in the foreign country under whose laws it is organized and chartered;
 - (b) Has been authorized by the foreign country's

Page 41 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1193	appropriate regulatory authority to establish the proposed
1194	international trust company representative office; and
1195	(c) Is adequately supervised by the appropriate regulatory
1196	agency in the foreign country in which it is organized and
1197	<pre>chartered.</pre>
1198	(9) The commission shall establish, by rule, the general
1199	principles that determine the adequacy of supervision of an
1200	international trust entity's foreign establishments. These
1201	principles must be based upon the need for cooperative
1202	supervisory efforts and consistent regulatory guidelines and
1203	must address, at a minimum, the capital adequacy, asset quality,
1204	management, earnings, liquidity, internal controls, audits, and
1205	foreign exchange operations and positions of the international
1206	trust entity. This subsection does not require examination by
1207	the home-country regulatory authorities of any office of an
1208	international trust entity in this state. The commission may
1209	also establish, by rule, other standards for approval of an
1210	application for a license as considered necessary to ensure the
1211	safe and sound operations of the international trust entity in
1212	this state.
1213	Section 28. Section 663.407, Florida Statutes, is created
1214	to read:
1215	663.407 Capital requirements.—
1216	(1) For an international trust entity to qualify for a
1217	license under this part, the proposed capitalization of the
1218	international trust entity must be in such amount as the office
1219	determines is necessary, taking into consideration the risk
1220	profile of the international trust entity and the ability of the
1221	$\underline{\text{international trust entity to operate a licensed office in a}}$

Page 42 of 70

17-00475A-17

2017736__

1222	safe and sound manner. In making this determination, the office
1223	shall consider the financial resources of the international
1224	trust entity, including:
1225	(a) The international trust entity's current and projected
1226	capital position, profitability, level of indebtedness, business
1227	and strategic plans, and off-balance sheet asset management and
1228	administration activities;
1229	(b) The financial condition of any of the international
1230	trust entity's existing offices located in the United States;
1231	(c) The minimum capital requirements of the international
1232	trust entity's home-country jurisdiction; and
1233	(d) The capital ratio standards used in the United States
1234	and in the international trust entity's home-country
1235	jurisdiction.
1236	(2) The proposed capitalization of the international trust
1237	entity must be in such amount as the office deems adequate, but
1238	in no case may the total capital accounts of the international
1239	trust entity be less than \$1 million.
1240	(3) The office may specify such other conditions as it
1241	determines are appropriate, considering the public interest and
1242	the need to maintain a safe, sound, and competitive financial
1243	<pre>marketplace in this state.</pre>
1244	(4) For purposes of this part, the capital accounts of and
1245	capital ratio standards for an international trust entity must
1246	be determined in accordance with rules adopted by the
1247	commission. In adopting such rules, the commission shall
1248	consider similar rules adopted by regulatory agencies in the
1249	United States and the need to provide reasonably consistent
1250	regulatory requirements for international trust entities doing

Page 43 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1251	business in this state, as well as capital adequacy standards of
1252	an international trust entity's home-country jurisdiction.
1253	Section 29. Section 663.408, Florida Statutes, is created
1254	to read:
1255	663.408 Licenses; permissible activities of licensees
1256	(1) (a) An international trust entity licensed to operate an
1257	office in this state may engage in the business authorized by
1258	this part at the office specified in such license for an
1259	indefinite period.
1260	(b) An international trust entity may operate more than one
1261	licensed office, each at a different place of business, provided
1262	that each office is separately licensed.
1263	(c) A license is not transferable or assignable. However,
1264	the location of a licensed office may be changed after
1265	notification to the office.
1266	(d) A license must at all times be conspicuously displayed
1267	in the place of business specified therein.
1268	(2) An international trust entity that proposes to
1269	$\underline{\text{terminate the operations of a licensed office in this state } \underline{\text{must}}$
1270	surrender its license to the office and comply with such
1271	procedures as the commission may prescribe by rule.
1272	(3) The license for an international trust company
1273	representative office in this state may be suspended or revoked
1274	by the office, with or without examination, upon its
1275	determination that the international trust entity or the
1276	licensed office does not meet all requirements for original
1277	licensing. Additionally, the office shall revoke the license of
1278	any licensed office that the office determines has been inactive
1279	for 6 months or longer. The commission may by rule prescribe

Page 44 of 70

2017736__

17-00475A-17

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1280	additional conditions or standards under which the license of an
1281	international trust company representative office may be
1282	suspended or revoked.
1283	(4) If any such license is surrendered by the international
1284	trust entity or is suspended or revoked by the office, all
1285	rights and privileges of the international trust entity to
1286	transact the business under the license cease. The commission
1287	shall prescribe by rule procedures for the surrender of a
1288	license and for the orderly cessation of business by an
1289	international trust entity in a manner that is not harmful to
1290	the interests of its customers or of the public.
1291	Section 30. Section 663.4081, Florida Statutes, is created
1292	to read:
1293	663.4081 After-the-fact licensure process in the event of
1294	the acquisition, merger, or consolidation of international trust
1295	entities.—If an international trust entity proposes to acquire,
1296	merge, or consolidate with an international trust entity that
1297	presently operates an international trust company representative
1298	office licensed in this state, the office may allow the
1299	currently licensed international trust company representative
1300	office to remain open and in operation after consummation of the
1301	proposed acquisition, merger, or consolidation, subject to the
1302	filing with the office of an after-the-fact license application
1303	in accordance with all of the following conditions:
1304	(1) The international trust entity or entities resulting
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(2) Before consummation of the acquisition, merger, or
Page 45 of 70

or indirectly own or control more than 5 percent of any class of

the voting securities of, or control, a United States bank.

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

ı	17-00475A-17 2017736
1309	consolidation, the international trust entity currently licensed
1310	to operate an international trust company representative office
1311	in this state must provide the office at least 30 days' advance
1312	written notice, as prescribed by rules adopted by the
1313	commission, of the proposed acquisition, merger, or
1314	<pre>consolidation.</pre>
1315	(3) Before consummation of the acquisition, merger, or
1316	consolidation, each international trust entity commits in
1317	writing that it will:
1318	(a) Comply with the conditions in subsections (1) and (2)
1319	and file an after-the-fact application for a license under s.
1320	663.406(1) within 60 days after consummation of the proposed
1321	acquisition, merger, or consolidation and refrain from engaging
1322	in new lines of business and from otherwise expanding the
1323	activities of such establishment in this state until the
1324	disposition of the after-the-fact license application, in
1325	accordance with chapter 120; or
1326	(b) Promptly wind down and close any international trust
1327	company representative office in this state if the international
1328	trust entities that are party to the acquisition, merger, or
1329	consolidation elect not to file an application for a license in
1330	accordance with paragraph (a) and, before such wind-down and
1331	closure, refrain from engaging in new lines of business or
1332	otherwise expanding the activities of such establishment in this
1333	state.
1334	Section 31. Section 663.0625, Florida Statutes, is
1335	transferred, renumbered as section 663.409, Florida Statutes,
1336	and amended to read:
1337	663.409 663.0625 International trust company representative

Page 46 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736

offices; permissible activities; requirements.-

- (1) An international trust company representative office may conduct any nonfiduciary activities that are ancillary to the fiduciary business of its international trust entity banking corporation or trust company, but may not act as a fiduciary. Permissible activities include advertising, marketing, and soliciting for fiduciary business on behalf of an international trust entity banking corporation or trust company; contacting existing or potential customers, answering questions, and providing information about matters related to their accounts; serving as a liaison in this state between the international trust entity banking corporation or trust company and its existing or potential customers; and engaging in any other activities approved by the office or under rules of the commission.
- (2) Representatives and employees at such office may not act as a fiduciary, including, but not limited to, accepting the fiduciary appointment, executing the fiduciary documents that create the fiduciary relationship, or making discretionary decisions regarding the investment or distribution of fiduciary accounts, or accepting custody of any trust property or any other good, asset, or thing of value on behalf of the affiliated international trust entity, its subsidiaries or affiliates, or subsidiaries and affiliates of the international trust company representative office.
- (3) An international trust company representative office licensed by the office may engage in any activities permissible for a limited service affiliate under part IV of this chapter.

 Section 32. Section 663.410, Florida Statutes, is created

Page 47 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1367	to read:
1368	663.410 Certification of capital accounts.—Before opening
1369	an office in this state, and annually thereafter so long as an
1370	international trust company representative office is maintained
1371	in this state, an international trust entity licensed pursuant
1372	to this part must certify to the office the amount of its
1373	capital accounts, expressed in the currency of the home
1374	jurisdiction where it has been authorized by charter, license,
1375	or similar authorization by operation of law to carry on trust
1376	business. The dollar equivalent of these amounts, as determined
1377	by the office, is deemed to be the amount of its capital
1378	accounts. The annual certification of capital accounts must be
1379	received by the office on or before June 30 of each year.
1380	Section 33. Section 663.411, Florida Statutes, is created
1381	to read:
1382	663.411 Reports; records
1383	(1) An international trust entity that operates an office
1384	licensed under this part shall, at such times and in such form
1385	as the commission prescribes, make written reports in the
1386	English language to the office, under the oath of one of its
1387	officers, managers, or agents transacting business in this
1388	state, showing the amount of its assets and liabilities and
1389	containing such other matters as the commission or office
1390	requires. An international trust entity that maintains two or
1391	more representative offices may consolidate such information in
1392	one report unless the office requires otherwise for purposes of
1393	its supervision of the condition and operations of each such
1394	office. The late filing of such reports is subject to an
1395	administrative fine as prescribed under s. 655.045(2). If the

Page 48 of 70

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1396	international trust entity fails to make such report as directed
1397	by the office or if such report contains a false statement
1398	knowingly made, the same are grounds for revocation of the
1399	license of the international trust entity.
1400	(2) An international trust entity that operates an office
1401	licensed under this part shall cause to be kept, at a location
1402	accepted by the office:
1403	(a) Correct and complete books and records of account of
1404	the business operations transacted by such office. All policies
1405	and procedures relating specifically to the operations of such
1406	office, as well as any existing general ledger or subsidiary
1407	accounts, must be maintained in the English language; however,
1408	any policies and procedures of the international trust entity
1409	which are not specific to the operations of such office may be
1410	maintained in a language other than English.
1411	(b) Current copies of the charter or statement of operation
1412	and bylaws of the international trust entity, relative to the
1413	operations of the international trust company representative
1414	office, and minutes of the proceedings of its directors,
1415	officers, or committees relative to the business of the
1416	international trust company representative office. Such records
1417	may be maintained in a language other than English and must be
1418	kept pursuant to s. 655.91 and be made available to the office,
1419	upon request, at any time during regular business hours of the
1420	international trust company representative office.
1421	(3) Any failure to keep such records as required in
1422	subsection (2) or any refusal to produce such records upon
1423	request by the office is grounds for suspension or revocation of

Page 49 of 70

any license issued under this part.

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1425	(4) The office may require at any time that any document
1426	not written in the English language which the office deems
1427	necessary for the purposes of its regulatory and supervisory
1428	functions be translated into English at the expense of the
1429	international trust entity.
1430	Section 34. Section 663.412, Florida Statutes, is created
1431	to read:
1432	663.412 Termination of international trust entity's charter
1433	or authority.—
1434	(1) (a) An international trust entity that is licensed to
1435	maintain an office in this state may not continue to conduct its
1436	<u>licensed</u> business in this state if the international trust
1437	<pre>entity:</pre>
1438	1. Is dissolved, or its authority or existence is otherwise
1439	terminated or canceled in the home jurisdiction where it has
1440	been authorized by charter, license, or similar authorization by
1441	operation of law to carry on trust business;
1442	2. Is in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership,
1443	$\underline{\text{liquidation, or similar status under the laws of any country; or}}$
1444	$\underline{\text{3. Is operating under the direct control of the government}}$
1445	or the regulatory or supervisory authority of the jurisdiction
1446	where it has been authorized by charter, license, or similar
1447	authorization by operation of law to carry on trust business
1448	through government intervention or any other extraordinary
1449	actions.
1450	(b) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (a) 2. and 3., the office
1451	may, in its discretion, permit an international trust company
1452	$\underline{\text{representative office to remain open and in operation under } \underline{\text{such}}$
1453	conditions as the office deems appropriate, if the office

Page 50 of 70

2017736__

17-00475A-17

1454	determines that it is in the public's interest and that it
1455	furthers international supervisory cooperation to allow the
1456	international trust company representative office to remain open
1457	and in operation.
1458	(2) The international trust entity or its surviving
1459	officers and directors shall deliver to the office:
1460	(a) A certificate of the official who is responsible for
1461	records of trust companies in the jurisdiction where the
1462	international trust entity has been authorized by charter,
1463	license, or similar authorization by operation of law to carry
1464	on trust business of the international trust entity, attesting
1465	to the occurrence of any event described in paragraph (1)(a);
1466	(b) A certified copy of an order or decree of a court of
1467	such jurisdiction, directing the dissolution of such
1468	international trust entity, the termination of its existence, or
1469	the cancellation of its authority, or declaring its status in
1470	bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership, liquidation, or
1471	similar proceedings; or
1472	(c) Other reliable documentation evidencing that the
1473	international trust entity is operating under the direct control
1474	of its government or a regulatory or supervisory authority.
1475	(3) The filing of the certificate, order, documentation, or
1476	decree has the same effect as the revocation of the license of
1477	such international trust entity as provided in s. 663.408,
1478	unless the office has permitted the international trust company
1479	representative office to remain open and in operation pursuant
1480	to paragraph (1)(b).
1481	Section 35. Section 663.413, Florida Statutes, is created
1482	to read:

Page 51 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1483	663.413 Application and examination fees
1484	(1) An application for a license to establish an
1485	international trust company representative office under this
1486	part must be accompanied by a nonrefundable \$5,000 filing fee,
1487	payable to the office.
1488	(2) An international trust entity that maintains an office
1489	licensed under this part must pay to the office examination fees
1490	that are determined by the commission by rule and that are
1491	calculated in a manner so as to be equal to the actual cost of
1492	each examiner's participation in the examination, as measured by
1493	the examiner's pay scale, plus any other expenses directly
1494	incurred in the examination. However, the examination fees may
1495	not be less than \$200 per day for each examiner participating in
1496	the examination.
1497	Section 36. Section 663.414, Florida Statutes, is created
1498	to read:
1499	663.414 Rules; exemption from statement of estimated
1500	regulatory costs requirements.—In addition to any other
1501	rulemaking authority it has under the financial institutions
1502	codes, the commission may adopt reasonable rules that it deems
1503	advisable for the administration of international trust
1504	companies under this part in the interest of protecting
1505	depositors, creditors, borrowers, or the public interest and in
1506	the interest of maintaining a sound banking and trust system in
1507	this state. Because of the difficulty in obtaining economic data
1508	with regard to such trusts, ss. 120.54(3)(b) and 120.541 do not
1509	apply to the adoption of rules pursuant to this section.
1510	Section 37. Section 663.415, Florida Statutes, is created
1511	to read.

Page 52 of 70

2017736

1512 663.415 Travel expenses.—If domestic or foreign travel is deemed necessary by the office to effectuate the purposes of 1513 1514 this part, the office must be reimbursed for actual, reasonable, 1515 and necessary expenses incurred in such domestic or foreign 1516 travel by the international trust company representative office 1517 under examination. 1518 Section 38. The Division of Law Revision and Information is 1519 directed to create part IV of chapter 663, Florida Statutes, 1520 consisting of ss. 663.530-663.540, Florida Statutes, to be 1521 entitled "Limited Service Affiliates of International Trust 1522 Entities." 1523 Section 39. Section 663.530, Florida Statutes, is created 1524 to read: 1525 663.530 Definitions.-1526 (1) As used in ss. 663.531-663.539, the term: 1527 (a) "Foreign country" means a country other than the United 1528 States and includes any colony, dependency, or possession of 1529 such country notwithstanding any definitions in chapter 658, and 1530 any territory of the United States, including Guam, American 1531 Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. 1532 (b) "Home-country regulator" means the supervisory 1533 authority or equivalent or other similarly sanctioned body, 1534 organization, governmental entity, or recognized authority, 1535 which has similar responsibilities in a foreign country in which 1536 and by whom an international trust entity is licensed, chartered, or has similar authorization to organize and operate. 1537 1538 (c) "International trust entity" means an international

17-00475A-17

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Page 53 of 70

trust company or any international business, international

business organization, or an affiliated or subsidiary entity

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

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1541	that is licensed, chartered, or similarly permitted to conduct
1542	trust business in a foreign country or countries under the laws
1543	of which it is organized and supervised.
1544	(d) "Limited service affiliate" means a marketing and
1545	liaison office that engages in the permissible activities
1546	enumerated in s. 663.531 for the benefit of an international
1547	trust entity.
1548	(e) "Nonresident" has the same meaning as in s. 663.01.
1549	(f) "Professional" means an accountant, attorney, or other
1550	financial services and wealth planning professional who is
1551	licensed by a governing body or affiliated with a licensed,
1552	chartered, or similarly authorized entity.
1553	(g) "Registrant" means a person or entity that is
1554	$\underline{\text{registered}}$ to perform the permissible activities outlined in s.
1555	663.531 related to or for the benefit of an affiliated
1556	<u>international trust entity.</u>
1557	(2) As used in ss. 663.531-663.539, the terms "affiliate,"
1558	"commission," "executive officer," "financial institution,"
1559	"financial institution-affiliated party," "financial
1560	institutions codes," "office," "officer," "state," and
1561	"subsidiary" have the same meaning as provided in s. 655.005.
1562	Section 40. Section 663.531, Florida Statutes, is created
1563	to read:
1564	663.531 Permissible activities; prohibited activities.—
1565	(1) Registration as a limited service affiliate under this
1566	part does not provide any exemption from licensure,
1567	registration, application, and requirements to conduct licensed
1568	business activities in this state. A limited service affiliate
1569	may engage in any of the following permissible activities, which

Page 54 of 70

SB 736 Florida Senate - 2017

2017736__

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1570	are not meant to be restrictive unless an activity is prohibited
1571	under subsection (2):
1572	(a) Marketing and liaison services related to or for the
1573	benefit of the affiliated international trust entities, directed
1574	exclusively at professionals and current or prospective
1575	nonresident clients of an affiliated international trust entity;
1576	(b) Advertising and marketing at trade, industry, or
1577	<pre>professional events;</pre>
1578	(c) Transmission of documents between the international
1579	trust entity and its current or prospective clients or a
1580	designee of such clients; and
1581	(d) Transmission of information about the trust or trust
1582	holdings of current clients between current clients or their
1583	designees and the international trust entity.
1584	(2) A limited service affiliate may not engage in any of
1585	the following activities:
1586	(a) Advertising and marketing related to or for the benefit
1587	of the international trust entity which are directed to the
1588	<pre>general public;</pre>
1589	(b) Acting as a fiduciary, including, but not limited to,
1590	accepting the fiduciary appointment, executing the fiduciary
1591	documents that create the fiduciary relationship, or making
1592	discretionary decisions regarding the investment or distribution
1593	of fiduciary accounts;
1594	(c) Accepting custody of any trust property or any other
1595	good, asset, or thing of value on behalf of the affiliated
1596	international trust entity, its subsidiaries or affiliates, or
1597	subsidiaries and affiliates of the international trust company
1598	representative office;

Page 55 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1599	(d) Soliciting business within this state from the general
1600	<pre>public related to or for the benefit of an affiliated</pre>
1601	<pre>international trust entity;</pre>
1602	(e) Adding a financial institution-affiliated party to the
1603	limited service affiliate without prior written notification to
1604	the office;
1605	(f) Commencing services for an international trust entity
1606	without complying with the requirements of s. 663.532;
1607	(g) Providing services for any international trust entity
1608	that is in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership,
1609	liquidation, or a similar status under the laws of any country;
1610	<u>or</u>
1611	(h) Otherwise conducting banking or trust business.
1612	(3) The provisions of subsection (2) are not deemed to
1613	prevent the limited service affiliate's use of an international
1614	trust entity's website, or its own website, if the posted
1615	information or communication includes the following:
1616	(a) The following statement: "Certain described services
1617	are not offered to the general public in Florida, but are
1618	<pre>marketed by(insert name of limited service affiliate)</pre>
1619	exclusively to professionals and current or prospective non-U.S.
1620	$\underline{\text{resident clients of the affiliated international trust entity or}}$
1621	<pre>entities."</pre>
1622	(b) The notice required by s. 663.535.
1623	(4) In addition to any other power conferred upon it to
1624	enforce and administer this chapter and the financial
1625	institutions codes, the office may impose any remedy or penalty
1626	pursuant to s. 655.033, relating to cease and desist orders; s.
1627	655.034, relating to injunctions; s. 655.037, relating to

Page 56 of 70

SB 736 Florida Senate - 2017

i	17-00475A-17 2017736
1628	removal of a financial institution-affiliated party by the
1629	office; or s. 655.041, relating to administrative fines and
1630	enforcement, if a limited service affiliate engages in any of
1631	the impermissible activities in subsection (2).
1632	Section 41. Section 663.532, Florida Statutes, is created
1633	to read:
1634	663.532 Registration.—
1635	(1) To register as a limited service affiliate, a proposed
1636	registrant must file a written notice with the office, in the
1637	manner and on a form prescribed by the commission, together with
1638	a nonrefundable \$2,500 registration fee. Such written notice
1639	<pre>must include:</pre>
1640	(a) The name under which the proposed registrant will
1641	<pre>conduct business in this state;</pre>
1642	(b) A copy of the articles of incorporation or articles of
1643	organization, or the equivalent, of the proposed registrant;
1644	(c) The physical address where the proposed registrant will
1645	<pre>conduct business;</pre>
1646	(d) The mailing address of the proposed registrant;
1647	(e) The name and biographical information of the executive
1648	officer or managing member of the proposed registrant, to be
1649	submitted on a form prescribed by the commission;
1650	(f) The number of officers and employees of the proposed
1651	registrant;
1652	(g) A detailed list and description of the activities to be
1653	conducted by the proposed registrant. The detailed list and
1654	description must include:
1655	1. The services and activities of the proposed registrant;
1656	2. An explanation of how the services and activities of the

Page 57 of 70

 ${f CODING:}$ Words ${f stricken}$ are deletions; words ${f underlined}$ are additions.

SB 736 Florida Senate - 2017

0	17-00475A-17 2017736
1657	proposed registrant serve the business purpose of each
1658	international trust entity; and
1659	3. An explanation of how the services and activities of the
1660	proposed registrant are distinguishable from those of the
1661	permissible activities of an international trust company
1662	representative office described under s. 663.409;
1663	(h) Disclosure of any instance occurring within the prior
1664	10 years of a director, executive officer, principal
1665	shareholder, manager, or the equivalent who was arrested for,
1666	charged with, or convicted of, or who pled guilty or nolo
1667	contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any offense that is
1668	punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year, or to
1669	any offense that involves money laundering, currency transaction
1670	reporting, tax evasion, facilitating or furthering terrorism,
1671	fraud, theft, larceny, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion,
1672	misappropriation of property, dishonesty, breach of trust,
1673	breach of fiduciary duty, or moral turpitude, or that is
1674	otherwise related to the operation of a financial institution;
1675	(i) A declaration under penalty of perjury, signed by the
1676	executive officer or managing member of the proposed registrant,
1677	that, to the best of his or her knowledge:
1678	1. No financial institution-affiliated party of the
1679	proposed registrant or financial institution-affiliated party of
1680	any affiliated international trust entity:
1681	a. Has been fined or sanctioned as a result of a complaint
1682	to the office or any other state or federal regulatory agency;
1683	b. Has been convicted of a felony; or
1684	c. Has been ordered to pay a fine or penalty within the
1685	prior 10 years in a proceeding initiated by a federal, state,

Page 58 of 70

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1686	foreign, or local law enforcement agency or an international
1687	agency related to money laundering, currency transaction
1688	reporting, tax evasion, facilitating or furthering terrorism,
1689	fraud, theft, larceny, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion,
1690	misappropriation of property, dishonesty, breach of trust,
1691	breach of fiduciary duty, moral turpitude, or that is otherwise
1692	related to the operation of a financial institution.
1693	2. No financial institution-affiliated party of the
1694	proposed registrant:
1695	a. Provides, or will provide, banking services; promotes or
1696	sells, or will promote or sell, investments; or accepts, or will
1697	accept, custody of assets; and
1698	b. Acts, or will act, as a fiduciary in this state, which
1699	includes, but is not limited to, accepting the fiduciary
1700	appointment, executing the fiduciary documents that create the
1701	fiduciary relationship, or making discretionary decisions
1702	regarding the investment or distribution of fiduciary accounts.
1703	3. The jurisdiction of the international trust entity or
1704	its offices, subsidiaries, or any affiliates that are directly
1705	involved in or facilitate the financial services functions,
1706	banking, or fiduciary activities of the international trust
1707	entity is not listed on the Financial Action Task Force Public
1708	Statement or on its list of jurisdictions with deficiencies in
1709	anti-money laundering or counterterrorism;
1710	(j) For each international trust entity that the proposed
1711	registrant will provide services for in this state, the
1712	following:
1713	1. The name of the international trust entity;
1714	2. A list of the current officers and directors of the

Page 59 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1715	<pre>international trust entity;</pre>
1716	3. Any country where the international trust entity is
1717	organized or authorized to do business;
1718	4. The name of the home-country regulator;
1719	5. Proof that the international trust entity has been
1720	authorized by charter, license, or similar authorization by its
1721	<pre>home-country regulator to engage in trust business;</pre>
1722	6. Proof that the international trust entity lawfully
1723	exists and is in good standing under the laws of the
1724	jurisdiction where it is chartered, licensed, or organized;
1725	$\overline{7}$. A statement that the international trust entity is not
1726	in bankruptcy, conservatorship, receivership, liquidation, or a
1727	similar status under the laws of any country;
1728	8. Proof that the international trust entity is not
1729	operating under the direct control of the government or the
1730	regulatory or supervisory authority of the jurisdiction of its
1731	incorporation, through government intervention or any other
1732	extraordinary actions, and confirmation that it has not been in
1733	such a status or under such control at any time within the prior
1734	3 years;
1735	9. Proof and confirmation that the proposed registrant is
1736	affiliated with the international trust entities provided in the
1737	notice; and
1738	10. Proof that the jurisdictions where the international
1739	trust entity or its offices, subsidiaries, or any affiliates
1740	that are directly involved in or that facilitate the financial
1741	services functions, banking, or fiduciary activities of the
1742	international trust entity are not listed on the Financial
1743	Action Task Force Public Statement or on its list of

Page 60 of 70

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1744	jurisdictions with deficiencies in anti-money laundering or
1745	counterterrorism; and
1746	(k) A declaration under penalty of perjury, signed by an
1747	executive officer or managing member of each affiliated
1748	international trust entity, declaring that the information
1749	provided to the office is true and correct to the best of his or
1750	her knowledge.
1751	
1752	The proposed registrant may provide additional information in
1753	the form of exhibits when attempting to satisfy any of the
1754	registration requirements. All information that the proposed
1755	$\underline{\text{registrant desires to present to support the written notice must}}$
1756	be submitted with the notice.
1757	(2) The office may request additional information as the
1758	office reasonably requires. Any request for additional
1759	information must be made by the office within 30 days after
1760	initial receipt of the written notice and the full amount of the
1761	fee specified in subsection (1). Additional information must be
1762	submitted within 60 days after a request has been made by the
1763	office. Failure to respond to such request within 60 days after
1764	the date of the request is a ground for denial of the
1765	registration. A notice is not deemed complete until all
1766	requested information has been submitted to the office. Upon
1767	deeming the notice complete, the office has 120 days to register
1768	the limited service affiliate or issue a denial. An order
1769	$\underline{\text{denying a registration must contain notice of opportunity for a}}$
1770	hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57.
1771	(3) A registration under this part must be summarily

suspended by the office if the limited service affiliate made a $$\sf Page}$ 61 of 70

1772

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

i i	17-00475A-17 2017736
1773	material false statement in the written notice. The summary
1774	suspension must remain in effect until a final order is entered
1775	by the office. For purposes of s. 120.60(6), a material false
1776	statement made in the limited service affiliate's written notice
1777	constitutes an immediate and serious danger to the public
1778	health, safety, and welfare. If a limited service affiliate made
1779	a material false statement in the written notice, the office
1780	must enter a final order revoking the registration and may
1781	impose a fine as prescribed by s. 655.041 or issue an order of
1782	suspension, removal, or prohibition under s. 655.037 to a
1783	financial institution-affiliated party of the limited service
1784	affiliate.
1785	(4) Any instance in which a director, executive officer,
1786	principal shareholder, manager, or the equivalent has ever been
1787	arrested for, charged with, convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo
1788	contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any offense that
1789	involves money laundering, currency transaction reporting, tax
1790	evasion, facilitating or furthering terrorism, fraud, theft,
1791	larceny, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, misappropriation
1792	of property, dishonesty, breach of trust, breach of fiduciary
1793	duty, or moral turpitude, or that is otherwise related to the
1794	operation of a financial institution, is a ground for denial of
1795	the registration.
1796	(5) A registration is not transferable or assignable.
1797	(6) Fees collected under this section must be submitted in
1798	the manner prescribed by the commission and must be deposited
1799	into the Financial Institutions' Regulatory Trust Fund pursuant
1800	to s. 655.049 for the purpose of administering this part.
1801	(7) A person or entity in operation as of January 1, 2018,

Page 62 of 70

SB 736 Florida Senate - 2017

2017736

17-00475A-17

1802	which meets the definition of a limited service affiliate under
1803	s. 663.530 must, on or before March 31, 2018, apply for
1804	registration as a limited service affiliate or cease doing
1805	business in this state.
1806	(8) No later than March 31, 2018, a person or entity that
1807	previously qualified under the moratorium in s. 663.041 must
1808	register under this part or cease doing business in this state.
1809	A person or entity that previously qualified under the
1810	moratorium in s. 663.041 may remain open and in operation until
1811	March 31, 2018, without registering under this part, but shall
1812	refrain from engaging in new lines of business in this state
1813	until the disposition of registration under this part.
1814	Section 42. Section 663.533, Florida Statutes, is created
1815	to read:
1816	663.533 Applicability of the financial institutions codes
1817	A limited service affiliate is subject to the financial
1818	institutions codes. Without limiting the foregoing, the
1819	following provisions are applicable to a limited service
1820	affiliate:
1821	(1) Section 655.012, relating to general supervisory powers
1822	of the office.
1823	(2) Section 655.031, relating to administrative enforcement
1824	guidelines.
1825	(3) Section 655.032, relating to investigations, subpoenas,
1826	hearings, and witnesses.
1827	(4) Section 655.0321, relating to restricted access to
1828	certain hearings, proceedings, and related documents.
1829	(5) Section 655.033, relating to cease and desist orders.
1830	(6) Section 655.034, relating to injunctions.

Page 63 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1831	(7) Section 655.037, relating to removal of a financial
1832	institution-affiliated party by the office.
1833	(8) Section 655.041, relating to administrative fines and
1834	enforcement.
1835	(9) Section 655.057, relating to restrictions on access to
1836	public records.
1837	(10) Section 655.059, relating to access to books and
1838	records.
1839	(11) Section 655.0591, relating to trade secret documents.
1840	(12) Section 655.91, relating to records of institutions
1841	and copies thereof; retention and destruction.
1842	(13) Section 655.968, relating to financial institutions;
1843	transactions relating to Iran or terrorism.
1844	
1845	This section does not prohibit the office from investigating or
1846	examining an entity to ensure that it is not in violation of
1847	this chapter or applicable provisions of the financial
1848	institutions codes.
1849	Section 43. Section 663.534, Florida Statutes, is created
1850	to read:
1851	663.534 Events that require notice to be provided to the
1852	office.—A registrant must report to the office, within 15 days
1853	of its knowledge of the occurrence, any changes to the
1854	information previously relied upon by the office when
1855	registering or renewing a registration under this part.
1856	Section 44. Section 663.535, Florida Statutes, is created
1857	to read:
1858	663.535 Notice to customers.—All marketing documents and
1859	advertisements and any display at the location of the limited

Page 64 of 70

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1860	service affiliate or at any trade or marketing event must
1861	contain the following statement in a contrasting color in at
1862	least 10-point type: "The Florida Office of Financial Regulation
1863	DOES NOT provide safety and soundness oversight of this company,
1864	does not provide any opinion as to any affiliated companies or
1865	products, and does not provide the oversight of this company's
1866	affiliated international trust entities or the jurisdictions
1867	within which they operate. This company may not act as a
1868	fiduciary and may not accept the fiduciary appointment, execute
1869	or transmit fiduciary documents, take possession of any assets,
1870	create a fiduciary relationship, make discretionary decisions
1871	regarding the investment or distribution of fiduciary accounts,
1872	provide banking services, or promote or sell investments."
1873	Section 45. Section 663.536, Florida Statutes, is created
1874	to read:
1875	663.536 Recordkeeping requirements for trade, industry, or
1876	professional events.—A registrant registered only under this
1877	part who participates in a trade, industry, or professional
1878	event pursuant to s. 663.531 must keep a record of its
1879	participation in the event. The record must be maintained for at
1880	least 2 years following the event and must contain the following
1881	information:
1882	(1) The date, time, and location of the event;
1883	(2) To the extent known or available, a list of
1884	participants in the event, including other vendors, presenters,
1885	attendees, and targeted attendees;
1886	(3) The nature and purpose of the event;
1887	(4) The registrant's purpose for participating in the
1888	event; and

Page 65 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

	17-00475A-17 2017736
1889	(5) Samples of materials or, when samples are unavailable,
1890	descriptions of materials provided by the registrant to
1891	attendees and other participants.
1892	Section 46. Section 663.537, Florida Statutes, is created
1893	to read:
1894	663.537 Examination or investigation of a limited service
1895	affiliate
1896	(1) The office may conduct an examination or investigation
1897	of a limited service affiliate at any time that it deems
1898	necessary to determine whether the limited service affiliate or
1899	financial institution-affiliated party thereof has violated, or
1900	is about to violate, any provision of this chapter, any
1901	applicable provision of the financial institutions codes, or any
1902	rule adopted by the commission pursuant to this chapter or the
1903	financial institutions codes. The office shall conduct an
1904	examination of each limited service affiliate at least once
1905	every 18 months to assess compliance with this part and the
1906	financial institutions codes. The office may conduct an
1907	examination, before or after registration, of any person or
1908	entity that submits a notice for registration to confirm
1909	information provided in the registration filing and to confirm
1910	the activities of the person or entity seeking registration.
1911	(2) For each examination of a limited service affiliate
1912	authorized under this part, the limited service affiliate shall
1913	pay a fee for the costs of the examination by the office. As
1914	used in this section, the term "costs" means the salary and
1915	travel expenses of field staff which are directly attributable
1916	to the examination of the registrant and the travel expenses of
1917	any supervisory and support staff required as a result of

Page 66 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736

examination findings. The costs of examination must be
determined as follows:

- (a) The office shall charge each limited service affiliate in this state an examination fee equal to the actual cost of each examiner's participation during each examination of such limited service affiliate. The examination fee must equal the actual cost of the examination, but such fees, inclusive of travel expenses and other incidental expenses, may not be less than \$200 per day for each examiner participating in the examination.
- (b) As used in this section, the term "actual cost" means the direct salary, excluding employee benefits; travel expenses; and other incidental expenses required as a result of the examination staff's onsite and offsite examination of the limited service affiliate. In addition, the term includes the travel expenses of any supervisory staff required as a result of examination findings.
- (3) All examination fee payments must be received within 30 days after receipt of an invoice from the office and must be submitted in a manner prescribed by the commission. The office may levy a late fee of up to \$100 per day that a payment is overdue, unless waived by the office for good cause. However, if the late payment of costs is intentional, the office may levy an administrative fine of up to \$1,000 per day for each day the payment is overdue.
- (4) All fees collected under this section must be submitted in the manner prescribed by the commission and must be deposited into the Financial Institutions' Regulatory Trust Fund pursuant to s. 655.049 for the purpose of administering this part.

Page 67 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

17-00475A-17

1948 to read: 1949 663.538 Suspension, revocation, or voluntary surrender 1950 registration.—	
1950 registration.—	
1951 (1) A registrant that proposes to terminate operations	s in
1952 this state shall surrender its registration to the office a	and
1953 comply with such procedures as required by rule of the	
1954 <u>commission.</u>	
1955 (2) A registrant that fails to renew its registration	may
1956 be subject to a fine and penalty; however, such registrant	may
1957 renew its registration within 30 days after expiration or m	may
1958 surrender the registration in accordance with procedures	
1959 prescribed by commission rule.	
1960 (3) The registration of a limited service affiliate in	n this
1961 state may be suspended or revoked by the office, with or wi	ithout
1962 examination, upon the office's determination that the regis	strant
1963 does not meet all requirements for original or renewal	
1964 registration.	
1965 (4) If a registrant surrenders its registration or its	<u>s</u>
1966 registration is suspended or revoked by the office, all rig	ghts
1967 and privileges afforded by this part to the registered limit	ited
1968 <u>service affiliate cease.</u>	
1969 (5) At least 60 days before a proposed date of volunta	ary
1970 termination of a registration, a registrant must provide to	o the
1971 office written notice by letter of its intention to surrence	der
1972 its registration and terminate operations. The notice must	
1973 include the proposed date of termination and the name of the	ne
1974 officer in charge of the termination procedures.	
(6) The office may conduct an examination of the books	s and

Page 68 of 70

17-00475A-17 2017736

records of a limited service affiliate at any time after receipt of the notice of surrender of registration to confirm the winding down of operations.

(7) Operations of a registrant are deemed terminated effective upon the later of the expiration of 60 days from the date of the filing of the notice of voluntary surrender or upon the date provided in the notice of voluntary surrender, unless the office provides written notice specifying the grounds for denial of such proposed termination. The office may not deny a request to terminate unless it learns of the existence of any outstanding claim or claims against the registrant, it finds that the requirements to terminate operations have not been satisfied, or there is an immediate and serious danger to the public health, safety, and welfare if the termination occurred.

Section 48. Section 663.539, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

663.539 Biennial registration renewal.—A registration must be renewed every 2 years. A registration must be renewed by furnishing such information as the commission requires, together with payment of a \$500 nonrefundable renewal fee. All fees received by the office pursuant to this section must be submitted in the manner prescribed by the commission and must be deposited into the Financial Institutions' Regulatory Trust Fund pursuant to s. 655.049 for the purpose of administering this part. A complete biennial renewal of registration must include a declaration under penalty of perjury, signed by the executive officer or managing member of the registrant, declaring that the information submitted for the purposes of renewal is true and correct to the best of his or her knowledge, and confirming or

Page 69 of 70

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 736

17-00475A-17

2005	providing all of the following:
2006	(1) That the registrant is in compliance with this part.
2007	(2) The physical location of the principal place of
2008	business of the registrant.
2009	(3) The telephone number of the registrant.
2010	(4) A list of current financial institution-affiliated
2011	parties operating under the registration to be renewed.
2012	(5) Any updates or changes in information which were not
2013	previously provided either in the initial registration or in
2014	subsequent registration renewals or which were not previously
2015	disclosed to the office.
2016	Section 49. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
2017	made by this act to section 663.01, Florida Statutes, in a
2018	reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 663.16, Florida
2019	Statutes, is reenacted to read:
2020	663.16 Definitions; ss. 663.17-663.181.—As used in ss.
2021	663.17-663.181, the term:
2022	(4) Except where the context otherwise requires,
2023	"international banking corporation" or "corporation" has the
2024	same meaning as that provided in s. 663.01 and includes any
2025	licensed office of an international banking corporation
2026	operating in this state.
2027	Section 50. This act shall take effect January 1, 2018.

Page 70 of 70

736

THE FLORIDA SENATE

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

03/06/2017	copies of this form to the Senator of	Seliale Professional S	tall conducting the meeting)	736 & 738
Meeting Date				Bill Number (if applicable) 5382 & 906604
Topic Waive in Support of Sen	ate Bills 736 & 738		Amendn	nent Barcode (if applicable)
Name Ms. Jamie Mongiovi (pro	nounced Mon-joe-vee)			
Job Title Director of Communic	ations & Govt. Relation	S		
Address Florida Office of Finan	cial Regulation		Phone <u>850-559-7</u>	7003
Street Tallahassee	Florida	32399	Email jamie.mono	giovi@flofr.com
City	State	Zip		
Speaking: For Against	Information		peaking: 🗹 In Supair will read this informa	•
Representing Florida Office	of Financial Regulation	n	All Market .	
Appearing at request of Chair:	Yes No	Lobbyist regis	tered with Legislatu	re: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encou meeting. Those who do speak may be				
This form is part of the public reco	rd for this meeting.			S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Profess	sional Staff conducting the meeting) 736 738
Medting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic International financial institutions	875382 Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Raquel A. Rodriguez	·
Job Title	
Address 200 S. Bisczyne Blud. Surte 260 Street	O Phone 305 704 3990
Hem! FL 33131	mcdonzldhopkins.com
City State Zip	mcdonzldhöpkins.com
	ive Speaking: In Support Against e Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing FLA. INT'L Administrators Ass	oc.
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist r	egistered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not per meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as	

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

APPEARANCE RECORD

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7	3	8

6 MARCH, 2017 (Deliver BOTH of	copies of this form to the Sena	tor or Senate Professional St	aff conducting the meeting)	136/738
Meeting Date			Bill	Number (if applicable)
Topic WAINE AND SUP	PORT OF SE	37362738		2 906604 t Barcode (if applicable)
Name PETER COM	5N		·	
Job Title PRESIDENT, 1	FLORIDA INT.	INNATTONAL	AOTHISMATER	Asso,
Address 200 SociTIA BIS	SUYNE BLUE	; Juit 2000	Phone	
Miton	FL	33131	Email-	
City	State	Zip		
Speaking: For Against	Information	· ·	eaking: \times In Suppor will read this information	
Representing Front	A IXTERN	ATIONAL AR	MINISTA ATORI	Aloc.
Appearing at request of Chair:	Yes No	Lobbyist registe	ered with Legislature:	Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage meeting. Those who do speak may be a	ge public testimony, tin asked to limit their rem	ne may not permit all arks so that as many	persons wishing to speak persons as possible can l	to be heard at this be heard.
This form is part of the public record	for this meeting.			S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

736

3/6/17 (Deliver BC	OTH copies of this form to the Sena	ator or Senate Professiona	Il Staff conducting the meeting) 736 - 738
Meeting Date			Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic WAVE	E & SUPPORT	OF SB 736	4738 875382-4 906604 Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name FERNANDO (APABLANCA		
Job Title DINECTOR - 1	FLORIDA INT'L	BANKERS	Assoc.
Address			Phone 305 776 1514
Street MIAMI City	FI	7313	Email FCAPABLANCA @ CMAIL, O
Speaking: For Agains	State st Information		Speaking: In Support Against hair will read this information into the record.)
Representing FIBA	OFR	(1110 01	ian win read tine imeritation into the record.)
Appearing at request of Chair	Yes No	Lobbyist regi	stered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encomeeting. Those who do speak may	ourage public testimony, t be asked to limit their ren	ime may not permit narks so that as mai	all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this ny persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public red	ord for this meeting.		S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

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3/6/	17	(Deliver BOTH o	copies of this form to the Senator	or Senate Professional	Staff conducting th	ne meeting)	936/ 7	736
Med	eting Date				,	i propositi i santa i s	Bill Number (if appliçable)
Topic _	Internation	el Fin.	Inshluhons	•	_ (382 (ent Barcode	(if applicable)
Name_	Raguel	A. R	odriguez		_	906	604 (738
Job Title				A	-	A Second		5
Address	s 200	5. Bis	scayne Blud	, Sule &	Phone_	305	704.	3990
	Street M/AM	1	FL State	33131	_ Ęmail <u> γ</u>	rodric	yuer 6)
	City		State	Zip ∕	neclimala	hople	in (· a	\sim
Speaking	g: For _	Against	Information	Waive 9	Speaking: [nair will read th	In Supp	ort [] A	∖gainst
Rep	resenting F	onda	Internahmal	Adminis	trutos	Asso C.		
Appeari	ing at request o	of Chair: [Yes No	Lobbyist regis	stered with I	₋egislatur	re: Ye	s 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 (if applicable)
Topic INTERNATIONAL FINALCIAL Name SLATER BA-1L155	1NSTITUTIONS Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title	
Address 204 5 MONROE	Phone
TANAHASSEE State	3230 Email
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing FIDRIDA INTERNAT	TONAL ADMINISUATORS ASSOC
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remains	e may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this rks 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 (if applicable)
Topic International Banking	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Anthorn Di Marco	
Job Title EVP & Good Affects	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Address 1001 / homesville Rd	Phone 224-2266
Street State Street City State	32303 Email Dunis Knilolanter us
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing FL. Bonkers	Arsonata
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.

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.)

	i iepaieu L	By: The Professional Staff o	the Committee on	banking and insurance
BILL:	CS/SB 738	3		
INTRODUCER:	Banking ar	nd Insurance Committee	and Senators Ma	ayfield and Steube
SUBJECT:	Public Rec	ords/International Finan	icial Institutions	
DATE:	March 6, 2	2017 REVISED:		
ANAI	_YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
	_YST		REFERENCE BI	ACTION Fav/CS
ANAI	LYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	_	
ANAI . Knudson	LYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	BI	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Technical Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 738 creates public records exemptions for records related to international trust entities and limited service affiliates. The Office of Financial Regulation (OFR) must hold the following information confidential and exempt:

- Personal identifying information of the customer or prospective customers that appear in records relating to reports and working papers regarding examinations, the operations, or the condition of an international trust company representative office or limited services affiliate.
- The names of shareholders or members of an international trust company representative office or limited services affiliate.
- Information received by the OFR from a person from another state or country or the Federal Government that is confidential, or exempt pursuant to the laws of that state or country or pursuant to federal law.
- Reports of examinations, operations, or condition of a limited service affiliate, including working papers.

The bill authorizes the OFR to disclose otherwise confidential and exempt information in specified circumstances.

The bill also revises the public records exemption for OFR records and information related to investigations and examinations of financial institutions, and confidential documents supplied by other state and federal agencies, to specify that such records are exempt from s. 24(a), Art. I of

the Florida Constitution. The revision is necessary because SB 736 expands the definition of "financial institution" to include an "international trust entity" and "limited services affiliate," thus expanding the existing public records exemption.

The public records exemptions created and amended by this bill are subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and repeal on October 2, 2022, unless the Legislature reviews and saves them from repeal through reenactment.

The bill will be effective on the same date SB 736 takes effect, should that bill be adopted in the same legislative session or an extension thereof and becomes a law.

II. Present Situation:

Public Records Law

The Florida Constitution provides that the public has the right to inspect or copy records made or received in connection with official governmental business. This applies to the official business of any public body, officer or employee of the state, including all three branches of state government, local governmental entities and any person acting on behalf of the government.

In addition to the Florida Constitution, the Florida Statutes provides that the public may access legislative and executive branch records.³ Chapter 119, F.S., constitutes the main body of public records laws, and is known as the Public Records Act.⁴ The Public Records Act states that:

it is the policy of this state that all state, county and municipal records are open for personal inspection and copying by any person. Providing access to public records is a duty of each agency.⁵

According to the Public Records Act, a public record includes virtually any document or recording, regardless of its physical form or how it may be transmitted.⁶ The Florida Supreme Court has interpreted public records as being "any material prepared in connection with official

¹ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(a).

² FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(a).

³ The Public Records Act does not apply to legislative or judicial records. *Locke v. Hawkes*, 595 So.2d 32 (Fla. 1992). Also see *Times Pub. Co. v. Ake*, 660 So.2d 255 (Fla. 1995). The Legislature's records are public pursuant to s. 11.0431, F.S. Public records exemptions for the Legislatures are primarily located in s. 11.0431(2)-(3), F.S.

⁴ Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes.

⁵ Section 119.01(1), F.S.

⁶ Section 119.011(12), F.S., defines "public record" to mean "all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency." Section 119.011(2), F.S., defines "agency" to mean as "any state, county, district, authority, or municipal officer, department, division, board, bureau, commission, or other separate unit of government created or established by law including, for the purposes of this chapter, the Commission on Ethics, the Public Service Commission, and the Office of Public Counsel, and any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity acting on behalf of any public agency."

agency business which is intended to perpetuate, communicate or formalize knowledge of some type." A violation of the Public Records Act may result in civil or criminal liability.

The Legislature may create an exemption to public records requirements. 9 An exemption must pass by a two-thirds vote of the House and the Senate. 10 In addition, an exemption must explicitly lay out the public necessity justifying the exemption, and the exemption must be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the exemption. 11 A statutory exemption which does not meet these criteria may be unconstitutional and may not be judicially saved.12

When creating a public records exemption, the Legislature may provide that a record is 'confidential and exempt' or 'exempt.' Records designated as 'confidential and exempt' may be released by the records custodian only under the circumstances defined by the Legislature. Records designated as 'exempt' may be released at the discretion of the records custodian.¹⁴

Open Government Sunset Review Act

In addition to the constitutional requirements relating to the enactment of a public records exemption, the Legislature may subject the new or broadened exemption to the Open Government Sunset Review Act (OGSR).

The OGSR prescribes a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended public records. 15 The OGSR provides that an exemption automatically repeals on October 2nd of the fifth year after creation or substantial amendment; in order to save an exemption from repeal, the Legislature must reenact the exemption. ¹⁶ In practice, many exemptions are continued by repealing the sunset date rather than reenacting the exemption.

⁷ Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Assoc. Inc., 379 So.2d 633, 640 (Fla. 1980).

⁸ Section 119.10, F.S. Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes, as are the penalties for violating those laws.

⁹ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

¹⁰ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

¹¹ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

¹² Halifax Hosp, Medical Center v. New-Journal Corp., 724 So.2d 567 (Fla. 1999), In Halifax Hospital, the Florida Supreme Court found that a public meetings exemption was unconstitutional because the statement of public necessity did not define important terms and did not justify the breadth of the exemption. Id. at 570. The Florida Supreme Court also declined to narrow the exemption in order to save it. Id. In Baker County Press, Inc. v. Baker County Medical Services, Inc., 870 So.2d 189 (Fla. 1st DCA 2004), the court found that the intent of a statute was to create a public records exemption. The Baker County Press court found that since the law did not contain a public necessity statement, it was unconstitutional. Id. at 196. ¹³ If the Legislature designates a record as confidential, such record may not be released to anyone other than the persons or entities specifically designated in the statutory exemption. WFTV, Inc. v. The School Board of Seminole, 874 So.2d 48 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004).

¹⁴ A record classified as exempt from public disclosure may be disclosed under certain circumstances. Williams v. City of Minneola, 575 So.2d 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991).

¹⁵ Section 119.15, F.S. According to s. 119.15(4)(b), F.S., a substantially amended exemption is one that is expanded to include more information or to include meetings. The OGSR does not apply to an exemption that is required by federal law or that applies solely to the Legislature or the State Court System pursuant to s. 119.15(2), F.S. The OGSR process is currently being followed, however, the Legislature is not required to continue to do so. The Florida Supreme Court has found that one legislature cannot bind a future legislature. Scott v. Williams, 107 So.3d 379 (Fla. 2013).

¹⁶ Section 119.15(3), F.S.

Regulation of the International Financial Services Market

Miami, the gateway to Latin America, is home to the second-largest banking and finance hub in the United States.¹⁷ Estate, tax, and asset protection planning are important components of the region's financial sector, attracting international financial institutions from Europe, Latin America, and Canada serving individual, family, and business customers.

The Office of Financial Regulation (OFR) regulates state-chartered depository and non-depository financial institutions and financial service companies. One of the OFR's primary goals is to protect consumers while preserving the integrity of Florida's markets and financial service industries. To achieve this goal, Florida law provides the OFR with regulatory authority over entities regulated under the Financial Institutions Codes (codes). ¹⁸

International Banking Corporations

The OFR licenses and regulates international banking corporations¹⁹ that transact business in Florida.²⁰ International banking entities enable depository institutions in the United States to offer deposit and loan services to foreign residents and institutions, and are subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve. The OFR does not regulate institutions that are chartered and regulated by foreign jurisdictions, except to the extent that those foreign institutions seek to engage in the banking or trust business in Florida. If foreign institutions do so, they must obtain a Florida charter and comply with the provisions of ch. 663, F.S., and the applicable codes.

An international banking corporation may operate through a variety of business models, all of which are subject to licensure by the OFR.²¹ These models include international bank agencies, international representative offices, international trust company representative offices (ITCRO), international administrative offices, and international branches. The definition of "financial institution"²² includes an international banking corporation and all of these entities. As of February 2017, there were no ITCROs licensed with the OFR; however, two international administrative offices, nine international bank agencies, six international representative offices, and six international bank branches were licensed with the OFR.²³ In addition, the OFR qualified

¹⁷ See http://bus.miami.edu/magazine/fall2014/features/miami the global hub.html (Fall 2014) (last viewed Feb. 27, 2017).

¹⁸ Financial Institutions Codes include chs. 655 relating to financial institutions generally, 657 relating to banks and trust companies, 660 relating to trust business, 662 family trust companies, 663 relating to international banking, 665 relating to associations, and 657 relating to savings banks.

¹⁹ An international banking corporation, such as a foreign commercial bank, foreign merchant bank, or other foreign institution that engages in banking activities usual in connection with the business of banking in the country where such foreign institution is organized or operating. The term also includes foreign trust companies, or any similar business entities, including, but not limited to, foreign banks with fiduciary powers, that conduct trust business as defined in the codes. See s. 663.01(6), F.S.

²⁰ Sections 663.04 and 663.05, F.S.

²¹ Section 663.06(1), F.S.

²² Section 655.005(i), F.S.

²³ Office of Financial Regulation, *Financial Institution Search*, at https://real.flofr.com/ConsumerServices/FinancialInstitutions/InstSrch.aspx (last visited February 25, 2017).

six entities for the moratorium on the OFR's enforcement of licensing requirements for an international trust entity or related parties pursuant to s. 663.0441, F.S.²⁴

If an international banking corporation (IBC) wants to operate an office in Florida, which includes an ITCRO, the IBC is required to meet minimum licensure requirements, and is subject to the examination and enforcement authority of the OFR. The OFR may not issue a license to an international banking corporation unless it:

- Holds an unrestricted license to conduct trust business in the foreign country under the law of which it is organized and chartered;
- Has been authorized by the foreign country's trust business regulatory authority to establish the proposed international trust representative office;
- Is adequately supervised by the central bank or trust regulatory agency in the foreign country in which it is organized and chartered;²⁵
- Meets all requirements under the Financial Institutions Codes for the operation of a trust company or trust department as if it was a state-chartered trust company or bank authorized to exercise fiduciary powers; and
- Meets a minimum capital requirement of \$20 million.

Section 663.02, F.S., provides that international banking corporations with offices in Florida are subject to the provisions of ch. 655, F.S., as though such corporations were state banks or trust companies. Further, s. 663.02, F.S., provides that neither an international bank agency nor an international branch shall have any greater right under, or by virtue of s. 663.02, F.S., than is granted to banks organized under the laws of this state.

International Bank Agencies and International Branches. International bank agencies and international branches are permitted to conduct activities similar to those of a state-chartered financial institution. These activities include making and servicing loans, acting as a custodian, furnishing investment advice, conducting foreign exchange activities and trading in securities and commercial paper.²⁷ An international branch has the same rights and privileges as a federally licensed international branch.²⁸

²⁴ The following entities qualified for the moratorium: JTC Miami Corporation, Citco Corporate Services, Inc., Amicorp Services Ltd., Corpag Services USA, Inc., Integritas Inc., and Cisa Latam LLC. Email correspondence from the Office of Financial Regulation (Feb. 27, 2017) (on file with Senate Committee on Banking and Insurance).

²⁵ Section 663.05(8), F.S., requires the OFR to establish general principles to evaluate the adequacy of supervision of an international banking corporation's foreign establishments, and must address at a minimum, the capital adequacy, asset quality, management, earnings, liquidity, internal controls, audits, and foreign exchange operations and positions of the international banking corporation. *See* Rule 69U-140.003, F.A.C., *Principles of Adequate Supervision of an International Banking Corporation's Foreign Establishment*.

²⁶ Section 663.02, F.S., provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that the following provisions apply to such entities: s. 655.031, F.S., relating to administrative enforcement guidelines; s. 655.032, F.S., relating to investigations, subpoenas, hearings, and witnesses; s. 655.0321, F.S., relating to hearings, proceedings, related documents, and restricted access; s. 655.033, F.S., relating to cease and desist orders; s. 655.037, F.S., relating to removal by the office of an officer, director, committee member, employee, or other person; s. 655.041, F.S., relating to administrative fines and enforcement; and s. 655.50, F.S., relating to the control of money laundering and terrorist financing; and any law for which the penalty is increased under s. 775.31, F.S., for facilitating or furthering terrorism.

²⁷ Section 663.061, F.S.

²⁸ Section 663.064, F.S.

International Representative Offices and International Administrative Offices. International representative offices and international administrative offices perform activities that are more limited, such as soliciting business for the IBC, providing information to customers concerning their accounts, receiving applications for services, transmitting documents for customers, and arranging for customers to transact business on their accounts. ²⁹ In addition to the powers delineated above, an administrative office may administer personnel and operations, engage in data processing and recordkeeping, and negotiate, approve, or service loans or extensions of credit and investments. ³⁰

International Trust Company Representative Offices. An ITCRO is an office of an international banking corporation or trust company organized and licensed under the laws of a foreign country, which is established or maintained in Florida for engaging in nonfiduciary activities described in s. 663.0625, F.S.³¹ An ITCRO may also include any affiliate, subsidiary, or other person that engages in such activities on behalf of such international banking corporation or trust company from an office located in Florida.³² An ITCRO is not a bank and may not accept deposits or make loans. The activities of a licensed ITCRO are limited to engaging in the following non-fiduciary activities that are ancillary to the trust business of the international banking corporation, such as:

- Advertising, marketing, and soliciting for fiduciary business on behalf of an international banking corporation or trust company;
- Contacting existing or potential customers and answering questions and providing information about matters related to customer accounts;
- Serving as a liaison in Florida between the international banking corporation or trust company and its existing or potential customers; and
- Such other activities as may be approved by the OFR or rules of the Financial Services Commission (commission).³³

In 2016, the Legislature imposed a moratorium on the OFR's enforcement with respect to the licensure of an entity in Florida providing services to an international trust entity (ITE) that engages in ITCRO activities described in s. 663.0625, F.S., if certain conditions are met. The moratorium expires June 30, 2017, and applies to the ITE, which is the offshore entity and the Florida entity that is providing marketing and customer assistance on behalf of the ITE. An "international trust entity," is defined to mean any international trust company, international business, international business organization, or affiliated or subsidiary entities that are licensed, chartered, or similarly permitted to conduct trust business in a foreign country or countries under the laws of which it is organized and supervised.

²⁹ Section 663.062, F.S.

³⁰ Section 663.063, F.S.

³¹ In 2010, legislation was enacted to establish OFR's oversight responsibilities of "offshore" international non-depository trust companies that wanted to maintain an ITCRO in Florida [ch. 2010-9, Laws of Fla.]. The legislation defined the ITCRO entity and established the licensing and regulatory requirements for these entities under the OFR. This legislation was in response to the exposure of the \$8 billion dollar Ponzi scheme perpetrated by Allen Stanford. Because Florida law did not address representative offices of international non-depository trust companies at that time, Mr. Stanford was able to facilitate his scheme in Florida through the establishment of a representative office in Miami, Florida.

³² Section 663.01(9), F.S.

³³ Section 663.0625, F.S.

Senate Bill 736 (2017)

SB 738 provides public records exemptions that accompany the classification of international trust entities and limited service affiliates as financial institutions in SB 736 (2017). The latter CS/SB 736 modernizes the regulatory framework of international financial services under the Office of Financial Regulation (OFR), which will promote the growth of international financial services market in Florida. The bill revises provisions relating to the regulation of international banking corporations and international trust company representative offices (ITCROs) of international trust entities and creates a regulatory framework for limited service affiliates (LSAs). The LSAs are marketing and liaison offices that engage in activities for the benefit of an international trust entity (ITE). An ITE is an international trust company, an international business, an international business organization, or an affiliated or subsidiary entities that is licensed, chartered, or similarly permitted to conduct trust business in a foreign country or countries under the laws of which it is organized and supervised. An ITCRO may conduct any nonfiduciary activities that are ancillary to the fiduciary business of its international trust entity, such as marketing and soliciting for fiduciary business on behalf of the ITE. The bill provides the following changes:

- Establishes oversight of limited service affiliates and offices of international trust entities.
- Provides an abbreviated application process to establish additional locations of an entity that meets certain conditions.
- Authorizes the OFR to implement a risk-based approach for capital requirements, which will allow the OFR to calculate capital requirements that reflect an entity's business model and its particular inherent risk profile.
- Provides the OFR with discretion to allow an after-the-fact licensure process of an entity in the event of an acquisition, merger, or consolidation, which would allow continuity of operations.
- Clarifies permissible activities of entities regulated under ch. 663, F.S.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

International Trust Entity Member and Customer Public Records Exemption Created in Section 633.416, F.S.

Section 1 creates a public records exemption that requires the Office of Financial Regulation (OFR) to hold confidential and exempt from disclosure specified information relating to international trust entities. The bill exempts the following from the requirements of s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution:

- Personal identifying information of the customer or prospective customers of an affiliated international trust entity. The exemption applies to all such information that appears in records relating to reports and working papers regarding examinations, the operations, or the condition of an international trust company representative office.
- The names of shareholders or members of an affiliated international trust entity.
- Information received by the OFR from a person from another state or country or the Federal Government that is confidential, or exempt pursuant to the laws of that state or country or pursuant to federal law.

The OFR may disclose information governed by the public records exemption to the following persons and in the following situations:

- The authorized representative of the international trust company representative office under examination, if identified by resolution or written consent of the board of directors, or the equivalent, of the international trust entity.
- A fidelity insurance company, upon written consent of the board of directors, or the equivalent, of the international trust entity.
- An independent auditor, upon written consent of the board of directors, or the equivalent, of the international trust entity.
- The liquidator, receiver, or conservator for the international trust entity, if the OFR redacts the personal identifying information of customers, prospective customers, shareholders, and members of the international trust entity.
- A law enforcement agency in furtherance of its official duties and responsibilities.
- Law enforcement or a prosecutorial agency, to report suspected criminal activity.
- Pursuant to a legislative subpoena. The legislative body or committee must maintain confidentiality. Disclosure may be made to the extent the legislative body or committee deems necessary in a case involving the investigation of charges against a public official subject to impeachment or removal.

The public records exemption does not prevent or restrict publication of a report required by federal law.

The willful disclosure of information made confidential and exempt by the bill is a third-degree felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082, F.S., 775.083, F.S., or s. 775.084, F.S.

The public records exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and is repealed effective October 2, 2022, unless the Legislature reviews and reenacts it.

Section 2 provides legislative findings that the public records exemption is a public necessity.

The bill justifies the public records exemption for personal identifying information of customers, prospective customers, shareholders, or members of the affiliated international trust entity because disclosure could defame or jeopardize the personal and financial safety of those individuals and their family members. Such individuals are often of high net worth and the target of criminal predators seeking their assets through extortion, kidnapping, and other crimes.

The bill justifies the public records exemption for public disclosure of information received by OFR from a person from another state or country or the Federal Government because disclosure may hinder the OFR's ability to receive information from other regulatory bodies and to engage in joint examinations with federal regulators.

Limited Service Affiliate Public Records Exemption Created in s. 633.540, F.S.

Section 3 creates a public records exemption that requires the Office of Financial Regulation (OFR) to hold confidential and exempt from disclosure specified information relating to limited service affiliates. The bill exempts the following from the requirements of s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution:

• Reports of examinations, operations, or condition of a limited service affiliate, including working papers.

- Personal identifying information of the customers and prospective customers of an affiliated international trust entity. The exemption applies to all such information that appears in records relating to reports and working papers regarding examinations, the operations, or the condition of a limited service affiliate.
- The names of shareholders or members of a limited service affiliate.
- Information received by the OFR from a person from another state or country or the Federal Government that is confidential or exempt pursuant to the laws of that state or country or pursuant to federal law.

The OFR may disclose information governed by the public records exemption to the following persons and in the following situations:

- The authorized representative of the limited service affiliate under examination, if identified by resolution or written consent of the board of directors or managers of the limited service affiliate.
- A fidelity insurance company, upon written consent of the board of directors or managers of the limited service affiliate.
- An independent auditor, upon written consent of the board of directors or managers of the limited service affiliate.
- The liquidator, receiver, or conservator for the limited service affiliate, if the OFR redacts the personal identifying information of customers, shareholders, and members of the limited service affiliate.
- A law enforcement agency in furtherance of its official duties and responsibilities.
- A law enforcement or a prosecutorial agency, to report suspected criminal activity.
- Pursuant to a legislative subpoena. The legislative body or committee must maintain confidentiality. Disclosure may be made to the extent the legislative body or committee deems necessary in a case involving the investigation of charges against a public official subject to impeachment or removal.

The public records exemption does not prevent or restrict publication of a report required by federal law.

The willful disclosure of information made confidential and exempt by the bill is a third-degree felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082, F.S., 775.083, F.S., or s. 775.084, F.S.

The public records exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and is repealed effective October 2, 2022, unless the Legislature reviews and reenacts it.

Section 4 provides legislative findings that the public records exemption is a public necessity.

The bill justifies the public records exemption for reports and working papers of examinations, operations, or condition of a limited service affiliate as being necessary for the OFR to effectively and efficiently examine and investigate under ss. 655.012, F.S., 655.032, F.S., and 663.537, F.S. Examinations and investigations deter fraud, ensure the safety and soundness of the financial system, and allow for early detection and corrective action of violations. During

examinations and investigations, the OFR may receive sensitive personal and financial information that, if disclosed, could impair the OFR's ability to perform its statutory duties and impair the reputation of the limited services affiliate without warrant.

The bill justifies the public records exemption for personal identifying information of customers, prospective customers, shareholders, or members of a limited service affiliate because disclosure could defame or jeopardize the personal and financial safety of those individuals and their family members. Such individuals are often of high net worth and the target of criminal predators seeking their assets through extortion, kidnapping, and other crimes.

The bill justifies the public records exemption for public disclosure of information received by OFR from a person from another state or country or the Federal Government because disclosure may hinder the OFR's ability to receive information from other regulatory bodies and to engage in joint examinations with federal regulators.

Expansion of Public Records Exemption for Investigations of Financial Institutions Amended in Section 655.057(1), (2), (5), and (15), F.S.

Section 5 specifies that the existing public records exemption for records and information of an OFR investigation or examination of a financial institution, and confidential documents supplied by other state and federal agencies, are exempt from s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. The amendment is necessary because SB 736 expands the definition of "financial institution" to include an "international trust entity" and "limited services affiliate," thus expanding the existing public records exemption. Expanding the public records exemptions also subjects them to an Open Government Sunset Review and repeal on October 2, 2022, unless the Legislature reviews and saves the exemptions from repeal by reenacting them.

Section 6 provides legislative findings that expanding the public records exemptions to international trust entities and limited services affiliates is a public necessity. Such entities should receive the same protections afforded to other financial institutions to prevent them from being disadvantaged. The exemption for reports of examinations, operations, or condition and associated working papers is needed to allow the OFR to administer its duties, which deter fraud and ensure the safety and soundness of the financial system. Disclosure of such records could cause unwarranted damage to the good name or reputation of a financial institution and impair its, and the financial system's, safety and soundness. Disclosure of records and information relating to an investigation could jeopardize the integrity of another investigation or reveal investigative techniques, to the detriment of the OFR's ability to administer its duties. Revealing personal financial information or a confidential source's identity could damage those persons or jeopardize their safety.

Effective Date

Section 7 makes the bill effective on the date SB 736 or similar legislation takes effect during the same legislative session or an extension thereof and becomes a law.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

Article I, s. 24(c), of the State Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for final passage of a newly created or expanded public records exemption.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 655.057 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 663.416 and 663.540.

IX. **Additional Information:**

Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.) A.

CS by Banking and Insurance on March 6, 2017:

Links the bill to SB 736 and creates an effective date.

B. Amendments:

None.

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

906604

LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RCS 03/06/2017

The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Mayfield) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

3 Delete line 31

4 and insert:

as created by SB 736, 2017 Regular Session, to read:

Delete line 159 7

and insert:

as created by SB 736, 2017 Regular Session, to read:

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11	Delete line 451					
12	and insert:					
13	the term "financial institution" in s. 655.005(1)(i), Florida					
14	Statutes, in SB 736, 2017 Regular Session.					
15						
16	Delete line 491					
17	and insert:					
18	SB 736 or similar legislation takes effect, if such legislation					
19						
20	========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========					
21	And the title is amended as follows:					
22	Delete line 23					
23	and insert:					
24	service affiliates, as made by SB 736, 2017 Regular					

By Senator Mayfield

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17-00791-17 2017738

A bill to be entitled An act relating to public records; creating ss. 663.416 and 663.540, F.S.; defining terms; providing exemptions from public records requirements for certain information held by the Office of Financial Regulation relating to international trust company representative offices or limited service affiliates, respectively, and relating to affiliated international trust entities; authorizing the disclosure of the information by the office to specified persons; providing construction; providing criminal penalties; providing future legislative review and repeal of the exemptions; providing statements of public necessity; amending s. 655.057, F.S.; providing that certain exemptions from public records requirements for information relating to investigations; reports of examinations, operations, or condition, including working papers; and certain materials supplied by governmental agencies are exempt from s. 24(a) of Article I of the State Constitution, as a result of the expansion of such exemptions to include the records of international trust entities and limited service affiliates, as made by SB , 2017 Regular Session; providing a statement of public necessity; providing a contingent effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Section 663.416, Florida Statutes, is created

Page 1 of 17

and incorporated into part III of chapter 663, Florida Statutes,

as created by SB , 2017 Regular Session, to read:

663.416 Public records exemption.-

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

Florida Senate - 2017 SB 738

	17-00791-17 2017738_
33	(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
34	(a) "Reports of examinations, operations, or condition"
35	means records submitted to or prepared by the office as part of
36	the office's duties performed pursuant to s. 655.012 or s.
37	<u>655.045.</u>
38	(b) "Working papers" means the records of the procedure
39	followed, the tests performed, the information obtained, and the
40	conclusions reached in an investigation or examination performed
41	under s. 655.032 or s. 655.045. The term includes planning
42	documentation, work programs, analyses, memoranda, letters of
43	confirmation and representation, abstracts of the books and
44	records of a financial institution, as defined in s. 655.005,
45	and schedules or commentaries prepared or obtained in the course
46	of such investigation or examination.
47	(2) PUBLIC RECORDS EXEMPTION.—The following information
48	<u>held</u> by the office is confidential and exempt from s. $119.07(1)$
49	and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution:
50	(a) Any personal identifying information of the customers
51	or prospective customers of an affiliated international trust
52	entity which appears in records relating to reports of
53	examinations, operations, or condition of an international trust
54	company representative office, including working papers.
55	(b) Any portion of a list of names of the shareholders or
56	members of an affiliated international trust entity.
57	(c) Information received by the office from a person from
58	another state or country or the Federal Government which is
59	otherwise confidential or exempt pursuant to the laws of that

Page 2 of 17

(3) AUTHORIZED RELEASE OF CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT

state or country or pursuant to federal law.

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17-00791-17 2017738

INFORMATION.-Information made confidential and exempt under
subsection (2) may be disclosed by the office:

- (a) To the authorized representative or representatives of the international trust company representative office under examination. The authorized representative or representatives must be identified in a resolution or by written consent of the board of directors, or the equivalent, of the international trust entity.
- $\underline{\text{ (b) To a fidelity insurance company, upon written consent}} \\ \underline{\text{ of the board of directors, or the equivalent, of the}} \\ \underline{\text{international trust entity.}}$
- (c) To an independent auditor, upon written consent of the board of directors, or the equivalent, of the international trust entity.
- (d) To the liquidator, receiver, or conservator for the international trust entity, if a liquidator, receiver, or conservator is appointed. However, any portion of the information which discloses the identity of a customer or prospective customer of the international trust entity, or a shareholder or member of the international trust entity, must be redacted by the office before releasing such portion to the liquidator, receiver, or conservator.
- (e) To a law enforcement agency in furtherance of the agency's official duties and responsibilities.
- $\underline{\text{(f) To the appropriate law enforcement or prosecutorial}}_{\text{agency for the purpose of reporting any suspected criminal}}_{\text{activity.}}$
- (g) Pursuant to a legislative subpoena. A legislative body or committee that receives records or information pursuant to

Page 3 of 17

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 738

i	17-00791-17 2017738
91	such a subpoena must maintain the confidential status of the
92	records or information, except in a case involving the
93	investigation of charges against a public official subject to
94	impeachment or removal, in which case the records or information
95	may be disclosed only to the extent necessary as determined by
96	such legislative body or committee.
97	(4) PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION.—This section does not
98	prevent or restrict the publication of a report required by
99	federal law.
.00	(5) PENALTY.—A person who willfully discloses information
.01	made confidential and exempt by this section commits a felony of
02	the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
.03	775.083, or s. 775.084.
.04	(6) OPEN GOVERNMENT SUNSET REVIEW.—This section is subject
.05	to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s.
.06	119.15 and is repealed on October 2, 2022, unless reviewed and
07	saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.
.08	Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public
09	necessity to make confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1),
.10	Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State
.11	Constitution personal identifying information of the customers
.12	or prospective customers of an affiliated international trust
.13	entity which appears in records that are held by the Office of
.14	Financial Regulation and that relate to reports of examinations,
.15	operations, or condition of an international trust company
.16	representative office, including working papers; any portion of
.17	a list of names of the shareholders or members of an affiliated
.18	international trust entity which is held by the office; and
19	information received by the Office of Financial Regulation from

Page 4 of 17

17-00791-17

2017738__

L20	a person from another state or country or the Federal Government
121	which is otherwise confidential or exempt pursuant to the laws
L22	of that state or country or pursuant to federal law.
L23	(1) An exemption from public records requirements is
L24	necessary for such records and information because the Office of
L25	Financial Regulation may receive sensitive personal and
L26	financial information, including personal identifying
L27	information relating to such entities, in the course of its
L28	investigation and examination duties. Public disclosure of the
L29	personal identifying information of existing customers,
L30	prospective customers, shareholders, or members of the
131	affiliated international trust entity could defame or jeopardize
132	the personal and financial safety of those individuals and their
L33	family members. The individuals served by the affiliated
L34	international trust entity are often individuals of high net
L35	worth. Individuals of high net worth and shareholders of
L36	financial institutions are frequently the targets of criminal
L37	predators seeking access to their assets. It is important that
L38	the exposure of such individuals and their family members to
L39	threats of extortion, kidnapping, and other crimes not be
L40	increased. Placing the personal identifying information of these
L41	individuals within the public domain would increase the security
L42	risk that those individuals or their families could become the
L43	target of criminal activity.
L44	(2) Public disclosure of information received by the Office
L45	of Financial Regulation from a person from another state or
L46	country or the Federal Government which is otherwise
L47	confidential or exempt pursuant to the laws of that state or
L48	country or pursuant to federal law may deteriorate the office's

Page 5 of 17

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 738

	17-00791-17 2017738
149	relationships with other regulatory bodies. The office
150	frequently engages in joint examinations with federal
151	regulators. If such information were subject to disclosure to
152	the public, not only would such disclosure deter other
153	regulatory bodies from communicating vital information to the
154	office, but the office would violate existing information-
155	sharing agreements governing the sharing of confidential
156	supervisory information.
157	Section 3. Section 663.540, Florida Statutes, is created
158	and incorporated into part IV of chapter 663, Florida Statutes,
159	as created by SB, 2017 Regular Session, to read:
160	663.540 Public records exemption.—
161	(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
162	(a) "Reports of examinations, operations, or condition"
163	means records submitted to or prepared by the office as part of
164	the office's duties performed pursuant to s. 655.012 or s.
165	<u>663.537.</u>
166	(b) "Working papers" means the records of the procedure
167	followed, the tests performed, the information obtained, and the
168	conclusions reached in an investigation or examination performed
169	under s. 655.032 or s. 663.537. The term also includes books and
170	records. The term includes planning documentation, work
171	programs, analyses, memoranda, letters of confirmation and
172	representation, abstracts of the books and records of a
173	financial institution, as defined in s. 655.005, and schedules
174	or commentaries prepared or obtained in the course of such
175	investigation or examination.
176	(2) PUBLIC RECORDS EXEMPTION.—The following information
177	<u>held</u> by the office is confidential and exempt from s. $119.07(1)$

Page 6 of 17

2017738 17-00791-17 and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution: (a) Reports of examinations, operations, or condition of a limited service affiliate, including working papers. (b) Any personal identifying information of the customers or prospective customers of an affiliated international trust entity which appears in records relating to reports of examinations, operations, or condition of a limited service affiliate, including working papers. (c) Any portion of a list of names of the shareholders or members of a limited service affiliate. (d) Information received by the office from a person from another state or country or the Federal Government which is otherwise confidential or exempt pursuant to the laws of that state or country or pursuant to federal law.

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- (3) AUTHORIZED RELEASE OF CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT

 INFORMATION.—Information made confidential and exempt under subsection (2) may be disclosed by the office:
- (a) To the authorized representative or representatives of the limited service affiliate under examination. The authorized representative or representatives must be identified in a resolution or by written consent of the board of directors, if the limited service affiliate is a corporation, or of the managers, if the limited service affiliate is a limited liability company.
- (b) To a fidelity insurance company, upon written consent of the limited service affiliate's board of directors, if the limited service affiliate is a corporation, or of the managers, if the limited service affiliate is a limited liability company.

 (c) To an independent auditor, upon written consent of the

Page 7 of 17

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 738

	17-00791-17 2017738
207	limited service affiliate's board of directors, if the limited
208	service affiliate is a corporation, or of the managers, if the
209	limited service affiliate is a limited liability company.
210	(d) To the liquidator, receiver, or conservator for a
211	limited service affiliate, if a liquidator, receiver, or
212	conservator is appointed. However, any portion of the
213	information which discloses the identity of a customer of the
214	affiliated international trust entity, or a shareholder or
215	member of the limited service affiliate, must be redacted by the
216	office before releasing such portion to the liquidator,
217	receiver, or conservator.
218	(e) To a law enforcement agency in furtherance of the
219	agency's official duties and responsibilities.
220	(f) To the appropriate law enforcement or prosecutorial
221	agency for the purpose of reporting any suspected criminal
222	activity.
223	(g) Pursuant to a legislative subpoena. A legislative body
224	or committee that receives records or information pursuant to
225	such a subpoena must maintain the confidential status of the
226	records or information, except in a case involving the
227	investigation of charges against a public official subject to
228	$\underline{\text{impeachment or removal, in which case the records or information}}$
229	$\underline{\text{may}}$ be disclosed only to the extent necessary as determined by
230	such legislative body or committee.
231	(4) PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION.—This section does not
232	$\underline{\text{prevent}}$ or restrict the publication of a report required by
233	federal law.
234	(5) PENALTY.—A person who willfully discloses information
235	made confidential and exempt by this section commits a felony of

Page 8 of 17

SB 738 Florida Senate - 2017

2017738__

1	17-00791-17 2017738_
236	the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
237	775.083, or s. 775.084.
238	(6) OPEN GOVERNMENT SUNSET REVIEW.—This section is subject
239	to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s.
240	119.15 and is repealed on October 2, 2022, unless reviewed and
241	saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.
242	Section 4. The Legislature finds that it is a public
243	necessity to make confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1),
244	Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State
245	Constitution reports of examinations, operations, or condition
246	of a limited service affiliate, including working papers, held
247	by the Office of Financial Regulation; personal identifying
248	information, held by the office, of the customers or prospective
249	customers of an affiliated international trust entity which
250	appears in records relating to reports of examinations,
251	operations, or condition of a limited service affiliate,
252	including working papers; any portion of a list of names of the
253	shareholders or members of a limited service affiliate which is
254	held by the office; and information received by the office from
255	a person from another state or country or the Federal Government
256	which is otherwise confidential or exempt pursuant to the laws
257	of that state or country or pursuant to federal law.
258	(1) An exemption from public records requirements is
259	necessary for reports of examinations, operations, or condition,
260	including working papers, relating to limited service affiliates
61	to ensure the Office of Financial Regulation's ability to
262	effectively and efficiently administer the examination and
263	investigation duties of the office under ss. 655.012, 655.032,
64	and 663.537, Florida Statutes. Examination and investigation are

Page 9 of 17

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 738

	17-00791-17 2017738
265	essential components of financial institutions regulation. These
266	processes deter fraud and ensure the safety and soundness of the
267	financial system. Examinations also provide a means of early
268	detection of violations, allowing for corrective action to be
269	taken before any harm can be done. In the course of these
270	duties, the office may receive sensitive personal and financial
271	information. Public disclosure of this information would
272	significantly impair the office's ability to perform these
273	duties and may also impair the reputation of the limited service
274	affiliate and the safety and soundness of the affiliated
275	international trust entity by exposing those institutions to
276	unwarranted reputational risk.
277	(2) An exemption from public records requirements is
278	necessary for personal identifying information of existing and
279	prospective customers of an affiliated international trust
280	entity or shareholders or members of a limited service
281	affiliate, because if such information is available for public
282	access, such access could defame or jeopardize the personal and
283	financial safety of those individuals. The individuals served by
284	the affiliated international trust entity are often individuals
285	of high net worth. Individuals of high net worth and
286	shareholders or members of financial institutions are frequently
287	the targets of criminal predators seeking access to their
288	assets. It is important that the exposure of such individuals
289	and their family members to threats of extortion, kidnapping,
290	and other crimes not be increased. Placing the personal
291	identifying information of these individuals within the public
292	domain would increase the security risk that those individuals
293	or their families could become the target of criminal activity.

Page 10 of 17

17-00791-17 2017738

(3) An exemption from public records requirements is necessary for information received by the Office of Financial Regulation from a person from another state or country or the Federal Government which is otherwise confidential or exempt pursuant to the laws of that state or country or pursuant to federal law, as public disclosure may deteriorate the office's relationships with other regulatory bodies. The office frequently engages in joint examinations with federal regulators. If such information were subject to disclosure to the public, not only would this disclosure deter other regulatory bodies from communicating vital information to the office, but the office would violate existing informationsharing agreements governing the sharing of confidential supervisory information.

Section 5. Subsections (1), (2), (5), and (9) of section 655.057, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (15) is added to that section, to read:

655.057 Records; limited restrictions upon public access.-

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section and except for such portions thereof which are otherwise public record, all records and information relating to an investigation by the office are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until such investigation is completed or ceases to be active. For purposes of this subsection, an investigation is considered "active" while such investigation is being conducted by the office with a reasonable, good faith belief that it may lead to the filing of administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings. An investigation does not cease to be active if the office is proceeding with

Page 11 of 17

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 738

	17-00791-17 2017/38
323	reasonable dispatch, and there is a good faith belief that
324	action may be initiated by the office or other administrative or
325	law enforcement agency. After an investigation is completed or
326	ceases to be active, portions of the records relating to the
327	investigation are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) $\underline{\text{and}}$
328	$\underline{\text{s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution}}$ to the extent that
329	disclosure would:
330	(a) Jeopardize the integrity of another active
331	investigation;
332	(b) Impair the safety and soundness of the financial
333	institution;
334	(c) Reveal personal financial information;
335	(d) Reveal the identity of a confidential source;
336	(e) Defame or cause unwarranted damage to the good name or
337	reputation of an individual or jeopardize the safety of an
338	individual; or
339	(f) Reveal investigative techniques or procedures.
340	(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section and except
341	for such portions thereof which are public record, reports of
342	examinations, operations, or condition, including working
343	papers, or portions thereof, prepared by, or for the use of, the
344	office or any state or federal agency responsible for the
345	regulation or supervision of financial institutions in this
346	state are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) $\underline{\text{and s.}}$
347	24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. However, such reports
348	or papers or portions thereof may be released to:
349	(a) The financial institution under examination;
350	(b) Any holding company of which the financial institution
351	is a subsidiary:

Page 12 of 17

17-00791-17 2017738

(c) Proposed purchasers if necessary to protect the continued financial viability of the financial institution, upon prior approval by the board of directors of such institution;

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- (d) Persons proposing in good faith to acquire a controlling interest in or to merge with the financial institution, upon prior approval by the board of directors of such financial institution;
- (e) Any officer, director, committee member, employee, attorney, auditor, or independent auditor officially connected with the financial institution, holding company, proposed purchaser, or person seeking to acquire a controlling interest in or merge with the financial institution; or
- (f) A fidelity insurance company, upon approval of the financial institution's board of directors. However, a fidelity insurance company may receive only that portion of an examination report relating to a claim or investigation being conducted by such fidelity insurance company.
- (g) Examination, operation, or condition reports of a financial institution shall be released by the office within 1 year after the appointment of a liquidator, receiver, or conservator to the financial institution. However, any portion of such reports which discloses the identities of depositors, bondholders, members, borrowers, or stockholders, other than directors, officers, or controlling stockholders of the institution, shall remain confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

Any confidential information or records obtained from the office pursuant to this paragraph shall be maintained as confidential

Page 13 of 17

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 738

	17-00791-17 2017/38
381	and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State
382	Constitution.
383	(5) This section does not prevent or restrict:
384	(a) Publishing reports that are required to be submitted to
385	the office pursuant to s. 655.045(2) or required by applicable
386	federal statutes or regulations to be published.
387	(b) Furnishing records or information to any other state,
388	federal, or foreign agency responsible for the regulation or
389	supervision of financial institutions.
390	(c) Disclosing or publishing summaries of the condition of
391	financial institutions and general economic and similar
392	statistics and data, provided that the identity of a particular
393	financial institution is not disclosed.
394	(d) Reporting any suspected criminal activity, with
395	supporting documents and information, to appropriate law
396	enforcement and prosecutorial agencies.
397	(e) Furnishing information upon request to the Chief
398	Financial Officer or the Division of Treasury of the Department
399	of Financial Services regarding the financial condition of any
400	financial institution that is, or has applied to be, designated
401	as a qualified public depository pursuant to chapter 280.
402	(f) Furnishing information to Federal Home Loan Banks
403	regarding its member institutions pursuant to an information
404	sharing agreement between the Federal Home Loan Banks and the
405	office.
406	
407	Any confidential information or records obtained from the office
408	pursuant to this subsection shall be maintained as confidential

Page 14 of 17

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and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State

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17-00791-17 2017738_

410 Constitution.

(9) Materials supplied to the office or to employees of any financial institution by other state or federal governmental agencies remain the property of the submitting agency or the corporation, and any document request must be made to the appropriate agency. Any confidential documents supplied to the office or to employees of any financial institution by other state or federal governmental agencies are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Such information shall be made public only with the consent of such agency or the corporation.

(15) Subsections (1), (2), (5), and (9) are subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and are repealed on October 2, 2022, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 6. The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity to make confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution records and information relating to an investigation by the Office of Financial Regulation; portions of records relating to a completed or inactive investigation by the office which would jeopardize the integrity of another active investigation, impair the safety and soundness of the financial institution, reveal personal financial information, reveal the identity of a confidential source, defame or cause unwarranted damage to the good name or reputation of an individual or jeopardize the safety of an individual, or reveal investigative techniques or procedures; reports of examinations, operations, or condition, including working papers, or portions thereof,

Page 15 of 17

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Florida Senate - 2017 SB 738

1	17-00791-17 2017738				
439	prepared by, or for the use of, the office or any state or				
440	federal agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of				
441	financial institutions in this state; any portion of such				
442	reports which discloses the identities of depositors,				
443	bondholders, members, borrowers, or stockholders, other than				
444	directors, officers, or controlling stockholders of the				
445	institution; and materials supplied to the office or to				
446	employees of any financial institution by other state or federal				
447	governmental agencies. This exemption is necessary because:				
448	(1) The terms "international trust entity" and "limited				
449	service affiliate" referenced in newly created parts III and IV				
450	of chapter 663, Florida Statutes, are added to the definition of				
451	the term "financial institution" in s. 655.005(1)(i) in SB				
452	The international trust company representative offices and				
453	<u>limited</u> service affiliates servicing international trust				
454	entities are thus subject to examination by the Office of				
455	Financial Regulation. As a result, the office may receive				
456	sensitive personal and financial information relating to such				
457	entities in conjunction with its duties under chapters 655 and				
458	663, Florida Statutes. An exemption from public records				
459	requirements prevents gaps in the law by providing the same				
460	protections to international trust entities and limited service				
461	affiliates which are afforded to other financial institutions,				
462	thereby preventing any disadvantage to these similarly regulated				
463	entities in comparison to other entities currently defined as				
464	"financial institutions." An exemption from public records				
465	requirements for reports of examinations, operations, or				
466	condition, including working papers, is necessary to ensure the				
467	$\underline{\text{office's ability to effectively and efficiently administer its}}$				

Page 16 of 17

17-00791-17 2017738 468 examination and investigation duties. Examination and investigation are essential components of financial institutions 469 470 regulation. They deter fraud and ensure the safety and soundness 471 of the financial system. Examinations also provide a means of 472 early detection of violations, allowing for corrective action to 473 be taken before any harm can be done. 474 (2) Public disclosure of records and information relating 475 to an examination or investigation by the office could expose 476 the subject financial institution to unwarranted damage to its 477 good name or reputation and impair its safety and soundness, as 478 well as the safety and soundness of the financial system in the 479 state. Public disclosure of records and information relating to an investigation by the office which could jeopardize the 480 481 integrity of another active investigation or reveal 482 investigative techniques or procedures of the office would 483 impair the office's ability to effectively and efficiently administer its duties under ss. 655.032 and 655.045, Florida 484 485 Statutes. Any portion of a record or information relating to an 486 investigation or examination which reveals personal financial 487 information or the identity of a confidential source may defame, 488 or cause unwarranted damage to the good name or reputation of, 489 those individuals, or jeopardize their safety. 490 Section 7. This act shall take effect on the same date that 491 ${\tt SB}$ ____ or similar legislation takes effect, if such legislation 492 is adopted in the same legislative session or an extension 493 thereof and becomes a law.

Page 17 of 17

736

THE FLORIDA SENATE

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

03/06/2017	copies of this form to the Seriator of	Seliale Professional S	73	6 & 738
Meeting Date			Bill Numb 875382 &	ber (if applicable) 906604
Topic Waive in Support of Sen	ate Bills 736 & 738	A designation of the second of	Amendment Barco	ode (if-applicable)
Name Ms. Jamie Mongiovi (pro	nounced Mon-joe-vee)			
Job Title Director of Communic	ations & Govt. Relation	s		
Address Florida Office of Finar	ncial Regulation		Phone 850-559-7003	
Street Tallahassee	Florida	32399	Email jamie.mongiovi@f	lofr.com
City	State	Zip	F1	
Speaking: For Against	Information		peaking: [Against the record.)
Representing Florida Office	e of Financial Regulatio	n		
Appearing at request of Chair:	Yes No	Lobbyist regis	tered with Legislature:	Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encou meeting. Those who do speak may be				
This form is part of the public reco	rd for this meeting.			S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Profess	sional Staff conducting the meeting) 736 738
Medting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic International financial institutions	875382 Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Raquel A. Rodriguez	·
Job Title	
Address 200 S. Bisczyne Blud. Surte 260	O Phone 305 704 3990
Hem! FL 33131	mcdonzldhopkins.com
City State Zip	mcdonzldhöpkins.com
	ive Speaking: In Support Against e Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing FLA. INT'L Administrators Ass	oc.
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist r	egistered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not per meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as	

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

APPEARANCE RECORD

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6 MARCH, 2017 (Deliver BOTH of	copies of this form to the Sena	tor or Senate Professional St	aff conducting the meeting)	136/738
Meeting Date			Bill	Number (if applicable)
Topic WAINE AND SUP	PORT OF SE	37362738		2 906604 t Barcode (if applicable)
NamePETER Cott	EN		· —	
Job Title PRESIDENT, 1	FLORIDA INT.	INNATTONAL	AOTHISMATOR	Asso,
Address 200 South B1.	SUYNE BLUE	; Juit 2000	Phone	
Miton	FL	33131	Email-	
City	State	Zip		
Speaking: For Against	Information	· ·	eaking: \times In Suppor will read this information	
Representing Front	A IXTERN	ATIONAL AR	MINISTA ATORI	Aloc.
Appearing at request of Chair:	Yes No	Lobbyist registe	ered with Legislature:	Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage meeting. Those who do speak may be a	ge public testimony, tin asked to limit their rem	ne may not permit all arks so that as many	persons wishing to speak persons as possible can l	to be heard at this be heard.
This form is part of the public record	for this meeting.			S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

736

3/6/17 (Deliver BC	OTH copies of this form to the Sena	ator or Senate Professiona	Il Staff conducting the meeting) 736 - 738
Meeting Date			Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic WAVE	E & SUPPORT	OF SB 736	4738 875382-4 906604 Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name FERNANDO (APABLANCA		
Job Title DINECTOR - 1	FLORIDA INT'L	BANKERS	Assoc.
Address			Phone 305 776 1514
Street MIAMI City	FI	7313	Email FCAPABLANCA @ CMAIL, O
Speaking: For Agains	State st Information		Speaking: In Support Against hair will read this information into the record.)
Representing FIBA	OFR	(THO OI	ian win read tine imeritation into the record.)
Appearing at request of Chair	Yes No	Lobbyist regi	stered with Legislature: Yes No
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This form is part of the public red	ord for this meeting.		S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

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3/6/	17	(Deliver BOTH o	copies of this form to the Senator	or Senate Professional	Staff conducting th	ne meeting)	936/ 7	736
Med	eting Date				•	Land the second	Bill Number (i	f appliçable)
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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	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic INTERNATIONAL FINALCIAL Name SLATER BA-1L155	1NSTITUTIONS Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title	
Address 204 5 MONROE	Phone
TANAHASSEE State	3230 Email
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing FIDRIDA INTERNAT	TONAL ADMINISUATORS ASSOC
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
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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 (if applicable)
Topic International Banking	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Anthorn Di Marco	
Job Title EVP & Good Affects	·
Address 1001 / homesville Rd	Phone 224-226
Street State Street City State	32303 Email Dunis Knikolaster is
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chajr will read this information into the record.)
Representing FL. Bonkers	Arsonata
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.

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: EL 110 Case No.: Type: Caption: Senate Banking and Insurance Committee Judge:

Started: 3/6/2017 4:06:11 PM

Ends: 3/6/2017 5:51:51 PM Length: 01:45:41

- 4:06:18 PM Meeting called to order by Chair.
- 4:06:24 PM Roll call-- Quorum present
- 4:06:58 PM TAB 2 Senator Brandes Reg. of Insurance Companies
- **4:07:11 PM** Senator Brandes recognized to explain the bill **4:07:49 PM** Amd. 293744 by Sen. Brandes fwo adopted Amd. 128686 by Sen. Brandes fwo/adopted
- **4:09:43 PM** Adm. 976826 withdrawn
- 4:10:32 PM On bill as amended
- 4:10:46 PM Final vote on CS/SB 454 Favorable
- 4:11:16 PM TAB 3 SB 536 Sen. Brandes Unclaimed Funds Held by Clerks of Court
- **4:11:53 PM** Senator Brandes recognized to present the bill
- **4:12:28 PM** Amd. 933696 Sen. Brandes fwo adopted
- **4:22:23 PM** Justin Moorefield, Attorney, representing self
- 4:23:22 PM Michael Poluso, National Equity Recovery Services
- **4:34:01 PM** BG Murphy, Department of Financial Services
- **4:36:52 PM** Vote on CS/SB 536 Favorable
- **4:37:21 PM** TAB 4 SB 660 by Sen. Passidomo, Foreclosure Proceedings
- 4:37:53 PM Senator Passidomo recognized to present bill
- 4:38:41 PM Delete all Amd. 450290 fwo/adopted
- 4:39:28 PM Roll call on CS/SB 660 Favorable
- 4:40:30 PM TAB 6 SB 730 by Sen. Passidomo Insurer Insolvency
- **4:40:52 PM** Senator Passidomo recognized to explain the bill
- 4:43:39 PM Amd. 592904 explanation of amend. by Sen. Passidomo
- 4:44:58 PM Substitute Amd. 965748 Explanation of Amd. by Senator Farmer
- **4:46:02 PM** Sub. Amd. 865748 -FWO ADOPTED
- **4:46:58 PM** Amd. 332784, 68269, 464120 withdrawn
- **4:47:40 PM** Amd. 374774 fwo Adopted
- 4:47:55 PM roll call on CS/SB 730 Favorable
- 4:48:47 PM TAB 1 SB 430 Sen. Bean Discount Plan Organizations
- **4:49:17 PM** Sen. Bean recognized to explain the bill
- **4:50:21 PM** Delete all amd. 144836 fwo Adopted
- 4:51:22 PM roll call on CS/SB 430 Favorable
- 4:52:08 PM TAB 5 SB 670 Senator Bean Managed Care Plans' Provider
- **4:52:58 PM** Senator Bean recognized to present the bill
- **4:57:29 PM** Amd. 229060 by Sen. Bean fwo adopted
- **5:02:18 PM** Amd. 230802 by Sen. Garcia (Late Filed) voice vote Fails
- 5:03:54 PM Amd. 390442 Sen. Garcia (Late Filed) voice vote fails
- 5:05:16 PM Amd. 895576 Sen. Garcia (Late Filed) voice vote fails
- 5:09:48 PM Marianne Glorius, Grandma's CountryPharmacy Inc.
- **5:12:53 PM** Mysti Maddox Grandma's Country Pharmacy, Inc.
- 5:13:53 PM Shane Abbott, Independ. Pharmacy/Small Business Pharmacy
- **5:22:51 PM** Audrey Brown, FL Assoc. of Health Plans
- 5:27:39 PM James Wright, Pharmacy owner, Cocoa, FL
- **5:28:41 PM** John Sloan, Pharmacist, RX Express Pharmacy of Narvarra
- 5:31:13 PM Michael Jackson, Executive VP and CEO FL Pharmacy Association
- 5:38:56 PM
- 5:43:24 PM Senator Bean closes on bill
- 5:44:24 PM roll call on CS/SB 670 Favorable
- **5:45:01 PM** TAB 7 SB 736 Sen. Mayfield, International financial Institution
- **5:45:33 PM** Sen. Mayfield recognized to explain the bill.
- **5:46:48 PM** Sen. Mayfield recognized to explain the bill.
- **5:46:49 PM** Sen. Mayfield recognized to explain the bill.