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30 31 Proposed Committee Substitute by the Committee on Banking and Insurance

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to property insurance; amending s. 215.555, F.S.; revising the retention of losses for which an insurer is not entitled to reimbursement from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund; amending s. 215.559, F.S.; revising the allocation of funds appropriated to the Department of Community Affairs from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund for the Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program; requiring that the department establish a low-interest loan program and pilot project for hurricane loss mitigation; authorizing contractual agreements between the department and financial institutions; authorizing the Department of Community Affairs to adopt rules; amending s. 627.062, F.S.; requiring the Office of Insurance Regulation to submit a proposed plan to the Legislature establishing uniform rating territories to be used by insurers for residential property insurance rate filings; requiring a further act of the Legislature to implement the plan; limiting the recoupment by an insurer in its rates of the reimbursement premium it pays to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund; repealing provisions allowing an insurer to submit a rate filing to an arbitration panel; amending s. 627.0628, F.S.; restricting the admissibility and relevance in rate proceedings of findings of the Florida

Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection

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Methodology; amending s. 627.0629, F.S.; lowering the percentage amount of a rate filing based on a computer model which requires a public hearing; creating s. 627.06291, F.S.; requiring residential property insurance and rating and advisory organizations to report hurricane loss data for development of a public hurricane model for hurricane loss projections; amending s. 627.351, F.S.; limiting the coverage limits for dwellings insured by Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; revising the appointments to the board and the approval of officers and employees of the corporation; creating a Market Accountability Advisory Committee to assist the corporation in developing awareness of it rates and service levels; providing for membership of the committee; providing terms of office; requiring the committee to report to the corporation at each board meeting; revising the criteria and standards for establishing the rates charged for coverage by the corporation; providing that rates may not be increased by more than a specified percentage; creating s. 627.40951, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; providing for an advisory committee; providing for membership; providing for recommendations to be submitted to the Legislature regarding standard residential property insurance policies; amending s.

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1	Office of Insurance Regulation must disapprove
2	a form filed by an insurer; amending s.
3	627.4143, F.S.; requiring insurers to provide
4	personal lines property insurance policyholders
5	with a checklist of items contained in
6	policies; authorizing the Financial Services
7	Commission to adopt rules; prescribing elements
8	to be contained in the checklist; requiring the
9	checklist and outline of insurance coverage to
10	be sent with each renewal; clarifying that
11	homeowners' insurance includes mobile
12	homeowners', dwelling, and condominium unit
13	owners' insurance for purposes of the outline
14	of coverage; amending s. 627.701, F.S.;
15	increasing the maximum allowable hurricane
16	deductible for personal lines and certain
17	commercial lines residential policies;
18	requiring insurers to offer specified hurricane
19	deductibles for such policies; requiring
20	insurers to provide written notice explaining
21	hurricane deductible options for such policies;
22	amending s. 627.7011, F.S.; requiring insurers
23	to offer coverage for additional costs of
24	repair due to laws and ordinances; requiring
25	insurers to pay the replacement cost for a loss
26	insured on that basis, whether or not the
27	insured replaces or repairs the dwelling or
28	property; amending s. 627.7015, F.S.; providing
29	a penalty for an insurer that fails to notify a
3.0	claimant of the availability of mediation

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1	insurance claim; amending s. 627.702, F.S.;
2	providing legislative intent regarding the
3	requirement that an insurer pay policy limits
4	if there is a total loss of a building;
5	amending s. 627.706, F.S., relating to sinkhole
6	insurance; providing definitions; amending s.
7	627.707, F.S.; revising requirements for
8	insurers in investigating sinkhole claims;
9	requiring that the insurer provide certain
10	notification to the policyholder; requiring
11	that the insurer engage an engineer and
12	professional geologist; providing requirements
13	for the insurer if a claim is denied; providing
14	requirements if a sinkhole loss is verified;
15	creating s. 627.7071, F.S.; requiring that the
16	Department of Business and Professional
17	Regulation certify persons as qualified to
18	identify sinkholes and recommend remediation of
19	sinkhole damage; providing for the Department
20	of Financial Services to select engineers and
21	professional geologists to verify sinkhole
22	loss; requiring that the insurer pay the fees
23	of the department in selecting the engineer or
24	geologist; authorizing the Department of
25	Business and Professional Regulation to adopt
26	rules; creating s. 627.7072, F.S.; providing
27	testing standards for sinkholes; authorizing
28	the Department of Financial Services to adopt

and professional geologists; requiring certain

rules; creating s. 627.7073, F.S.; providing

requirements for reports issued by engineers

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reports and certifications to be issued to the policyholder and the insurer; requiring that the insurer file a copy of the report and certification with the clerk of court to be recorded with the certificate of title or deed for the property; providing that there is no cause of action or liability against an insurer for filing such report and certification; creating s. 627.711, F.S.; requiring insurers to provide written notice to applicants and policyholders of the amount of the premium discounts and credits for fixtures and construction techniques that reduce the amount of windstorm loss; authorizing the Financial Services Commission to adopt rules; creating s. 627.712, F.S.; requiring property insurers to pay or deny claims within certain time periods; providing that overdue payments bear interest; requiring the Office of the Auditor General to conduct an operational audit of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; providing that the amendment to s. 627.702, F.S., is intended to be remedial and clarifying in nature; providing an appropriation and authorizing positions; providing effective dates.

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

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29 Section 1. Effective June 1, 2005, paragraph (e) of 30 subsection (2) of section 215.555, Florida Statutes, is

31 amended to read:

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215.555 Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.--

- (2) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section:
- (e) "Retention" means the amount of losses below which an insurer is not entitled to reimbursement from the fund. An insurer's retention shall be calculated as follows:
- 1. The board shall calculate and report to each insurer the retention multiples for that year. For the contract year beginning June 1, 2005 2004, the retention multiple shall be equal to \$4.5 billion divided by the total estimated reimbursement premium for the contract year; for subsequent years, the retention multiple shall be equal to \$4.5 billion, adjusted based upon the reported exposure from the prior contract year to reflect the percentage growth in exposure to the fund for covered policies since 2004 2003, divided by the total estimated reimbursement premium for the contract year. Total reimbursement premium for purposes of the calculation under this subparagraph shall be estimated using the assumption that all insurers have selected the 90-percent coverage level.
- 2. The retention multiple as determined under subparagraph 1. shall be adjusted to reflect the coverage level elected by the insurer. For insurers electing the 90-percent coverage level, the adjusted retention multiple is 100 percent of the amount determined under subparagraph 1. For insurers electing the 75-percent coverage level, the retention multiple is 120 percent of the amount determined under subparagraph 1. For insurers electing the 45-percent coverage level, the adjusted retention multiple is 200 percent of the amount determined under subparagraph 1.
 - 3. An insurer shall determine its provisional

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by the applicable adjusted retention multiple and shall 1 determine its actual retention by multiplying its actual 2 3 reimbursement premium by the applicable adjusted retention

4 multiple.

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- 4. For insurers who experience multiple covered events causing loss during the contract year, beginning June 1, 2005, each insurer's full retention shall be applied to each of the covered events causing the two largest losses for that insurer. For each other covered event resulting in losses, the insurer's retention shall be reduced to one-third of the full retention. The reimbursement contract shall provide for the reimbursement of losses for each covered event based on the full retention with adjustments made to reflect the reduced retentions after January 1 of the contract year provided the insurer reports its losses as specified in the reimbursement contract.
- Section 2. Effective July 1, 2005, section 215.559, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 215.559 Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program. --
- 20 (1) There is created a Hurricane Loss Mitigation 21 Program. The Legislature shall annually appropriate \$10 million of the moneys authorized for appropriation under s. 22 23 215.555(7)(c) from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund to 24 the Department of Community Affairs for the purposes set forth in this section. 2.5
- (2)(a) Seven million dollars in funds provided in subsection (1) shall be used for programs to improve the wind resistance of residences and mobile homes, including loans, subsidies, grants, demonstration projects, and direct 30 | assistance; cooperative programs with local governments and
- 31 the Federal Government; and other efforts to prevent or reduce 2:06 PM 04/04/05 s1488p-bi00-c8y

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losses or reduce the cost of rebuilding after a disaster.

(b) Three million dollars in funds provided in subsection (1) shall be used to retrofit existing facilities used as public hurricane shelters. The department must prioritize the use of these funds for projects included in the September 1, 2000, version of the Shelter Retrofit Report prepared in accordance with s. 252.385(3), and each annual report thereafter. The department must give funding priority to projects in regional planning council regions that have shelter deficits and to projects that maximize use of state funds.

(3) By the 2006-2007 fiscal year, the Department of Community Affairs shall develop a low-interest loan program for homeowners and mobile home owners to retrofit their homes with fixtures or apply construction techniques that have been demonstrated to reduce the amount of damage or loss due to a hurricane. Funding for the program shall be used to subsidize or guaranty private-sector loans for this purpose to qualified homeowners by financial institutions chartered by the state or Federal Government. The department may enter into contracts with financial institutions for this purpose. The department shall establish criteria for determining eligibility for the loans and selecting recipients, standards for retrofitting homes or mobile homes, limitations on loan subsidies and loan guaranties, and other terms and conditions of the program, which must be specified in the department's report to the Legislature on January 1, 2006, required by subsection (8). For the 2005-2006 fiscal year, the Department of Community Affairs may use up to \$1 million of the funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (2)(a) to begin the low-interest loan

31 program as a pilot project in one or more counties. The

to implement the program.

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Department of Financial Services, the Office of Financial 1 Regulation, the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, and the 2 Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development shall 3 assist the Department of Community Affairs in establishing the 4 5 program and pilot project. The department may use up to 2.5 percent of the funds appropriated in any given fiscal year for 6 7 administering the loan program. The department may adopt rules

(4) (3) Forty percent of the total appropriation in paragraph (2)(a) shall be used to inspect and improve tie-downs for mobile homes. Within 30 days after the effective date of that appropriation, the department shall contract with a public higher educational institution in this state which has previous experience in administering the programs set forth in this subsection to serve as the administrative entity and fiscal agent pursuant to s. 216.346 for the purpose of administering the programs set forth in this subsection in accordance with established policy and procedures. The administrative entity working with the advisory council set up under subsection(6)(5) shall develop a list of mobile home parks and counties that may be eligible to participate in the tie-down program.

(5) (4) Of moneys provided to the Department of Community Affairs in paragraph (2)(a), 10 percent shall be allocated to a Type I Center within the State University System dedicated to hurricane research. The Type I Center shall develop a preliminary work plan approved by the advisory council set forth in subsection(6)(5) to eliminate the state and local barriers to upgrading existing mobile homes and 30 communities, research and develop a program for the recycling

31 of existing older mobile homes, and support programs of

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research and development relating to hurricane loss reduction devices and techniques for site-built residences. The State University System also shall consult with the Department of Community Affairs and assist the department with the report required under subsection (8)(7).

(6)(5) Except for the program set forth in subsection (3), The Department of Community Affairs shall develop the programs set forth in this section in consultation with an advisory council consisting of a representative designated by the Chief Financial Officer, a representative designated by the Florida Home Builders Association, a representative designated by the Florida Insurance Council, a representative designated by the Federation of Manufactured Home Owners, a representative designated by the Florida Association of Counties, and a representative designated by the Florida Manufactured Housing Association.

(7)(6) Moneys provided to the Department of Community Affairs under this section are intended to supplement other funding sources of the Department of Community Affairs and may not supplant other funding sources of the Department of Community Affairs.

(8) (7) On January 1st of each year, the Department of Community Affairs shall provide a full report and accounting of activities under this section and an evaluation of such activities to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(9)(8) This section is repealed June 30, 2011.

Section 3. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 627.062, 30 | Florida Statutes, are amended, subsection (6) of that section

31 is repealed, and subsections (7) and (8) of that section are 2:06 PM 04/04/05 s1488p-bi00-c8y

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renumbered as subsections (6) and (7), respectively, to read: 627.062 Rate standards.--

(4) The establishment of any rate, rating classification, rating plan or schedule, or variation thereof in violation of part IX of chapter 626 is also in violation of this section. In order to enhance the ability of consumers to compare premiums and to increase the accuracy and usefulness of rate-comparison information provided by the office to the public, the office shall develop a proposed standard rating territory plan to be used by all authorized property and casualty insurers for residential property insurance. In adopting the proposed plan, the office may consider geographical characteristics relevant to risk, county lines, major roadways, existing rating territories used by a significant segment of the market, and other relevant factors. Such plan shall be submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 15, 2006. The plan may not be implemented unless authorized by further act of the Legislature.

of the type for which the insurer is required to pay a reimbursement premium to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, the insurer may fully recoup in its property insurance premiums any reimbursement premiums paid to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, together with reasonable costs of other reinsurance, but may not recoup reinsurance costs that duplicate coverage provided by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. An insurer may not recoup more than 1 year of reimbursement premium at a time. Any under-recoupment from the prior year may be added to the following year's

31 reimbursement premium and any over-recoupment shall be

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1	subtracted from the following year's reimbursement premium.
2	(6)(a) After any action with respect to a rate filing
3	that constitutes agency action for purposes of the
4	Administrative Procedure Act, except for a rate filing for
5	medical malpractice, an insurer may, in lieu of demanding a
6	hearing under s. 120.57, require arbitration of the rate
7	filing. Arbitration shall be conducted by a board of
8	arbitrators consisting of an arbitrator selected by the
9	office, an arbitrator selected by the insurer, and an
10	arbitrator selected jointly by the other two arbitrators. Each
11	arbitrator must be certified by the American Arbitration
12	Association. A decision is valid only upon the affirmative
13	vote of at least two of the arbitrators. No arbitrator may be
14	an employee of any insurance regulator or regulatory body or
15	of any insurer, regardless of whether or not the employing
16	insurer does business in this state. The office and the
17	insurer must treat the decision of the arbitrators as the
18	final approval of a rate filing. Costs of arbitration shall be
19	paid by the insurer.
20	(b) Arbitration under this subsection shall be
21	conducted pursuant to the procedures specified in ss.
22	682.06-682.10. Either party may apply to the circuit court to
23	vacate or modify the decision pursuant to s. 682.13 or s.
24	682.14. The commission shall adopt rules for arbitration under
25	this subsection, which rules may not be inconsistent with the
26	arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association as
27	of January 1, 1996.
28	(c) Upon initiation of the arbitration process, the
29	insurer waives all rights to challenge the action of the

31 provision of law; however, such rights are restored to the 12

30 office under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other

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insurer if the arbitrators fail to render a decision within 90 days after initiation of the arbitration process.

- (6)(7)(a) The provisions of this subsection apply only with respect to rates for medical malpractice insurance and shall control to the extent of any conflict with other provisions of this section.
- (b) Any portion of a judgment entered or settlement paid as a result of a statutory or common-law bad faith action and any portion of a judgment entered which awards punitive damages against an insurer may not be included in the insurer's rate base, and shall not be used to justify a rate or rate change. Any common-law bad faith action identified as such, any portion of a settlement entered as a result of a statutory or common-law action, or any portion of a settlement wherein an insurer agrees to pay specific punitive damages may not be used to justify a rate or rate change. The portion of the taxable costs and attorney's fees which is identified as being related to the bad faith and punitive damages in these judgments and settlements may not be included in the insurer's rate base and may not be utilized to justify a rate or rate change.
- (c) Upon reviewing a rate filing and determining whether the rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the office shall consider, in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, past and present prospective loss experience, either using loss experience solely for this state or giving greater credibility to this state's loss data after applying actuarially sound methods of assigning credibility to such data.
- (d) Rates shall be deemed excessive if, among other

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provides for replenishment of reserves or surpluses from premiums when the replenishment is attributable to investment losses.

- based on the health care provider's loss experience or shall establish an alternative method giving due consideration to the provider's loss experience. The insurer must include in the filing a copy of the surcharge or discount schedule or a description of the alternative method used, and must provide a copy of such schedule or description, as approved by the office, to policyholders at the time of renewal and to prospective policyholders at the time of application for coverage.
- (f) Each medical malpractice insurer must make a rate filing under this section, sworn to by at least two executive officers of the insurer, at least once each calendar year.

(7)(8)(a)1. No later than 60 days after the effective date of medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida Legislature, the office shall calculate a presumed factor that reflects the impact that the changes contained in such legislation will have on rates for medical malpractice insurance and shall issue a notice informing all insurers writing medical malpractice coverage of such presumed factor. In determining the presumed factor, the office shall use generally accepted actuarial techniques and standards provided in this section in determining the expected impact on losses, expenses, and investment income of the insurer. To the extent that the operation of a provision of medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida

31 Legislature is stayed pending a constitutional challenge, the 14 2:06 PM 04/04/05 1488p-bi00-c8y

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impact of that provision shall not be included in the calculation of a presumed factor under this subparagraph.

- 2. No later than 60 days after the office issues its notice of the presumed rate change factor under subparagraph 1., each insurer writing medical malpractice coverage in this state shall submit to the office a rate filing for medical malpractice insurance, which will take effect no later than January 1, 2004, and apply retroactively to policies issued or renewed on or after the effective date of medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida Legislature. Except as authorized under paragraph (b), the filing shall reflect an overall rate reduction at least as great as the presumed factor determined under subparagraph 1. With respect to policies issued on or after the effective date of such legislation and prior to the effective date of the rate filing required by this subsection, the office shall order the insurer to make a refund of the amount that was charged in excess of the rate that is approved.
- (b) Any insurer or rating organization that contends that the rate provided for in paragraph (a) is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory shall separately state in its filing the rate it contends is appropriate and shall state with specificity the factors or data that it contends should be considered in order to produce such appropriate rate. The insurer or rating organization shall be permitted to use all of the generally accepted actuarial techniques provided in this section in making any filing pursuant to this subsection. The office shall review each such exception and approve or disapprove it prior to use. It shall be the insurer's burden to actuarially justify any deviations from

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insurer making a filing under this paragraph shall include in the filing the expected impact of medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida Legislature on losses, expenses, and rates.

- (c) If any provision of medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida Legislature is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the office shall permit an adjustment of all medical malpractice rates filed under this section to reflect the impact of such holding on such rates so as to ensure that the rates are not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory.
- (d) Rates approved on or before July 1, 2003, for medical malpractice insurance shall remain in effect until the effective date of a new rate filing approved under this subsection.
- (e) The calculation and notice by the office of the presumed factor pursuant to paragraph (a) is not an order or rule that is subject to chapter 120. If the office enters into a contract with an independent consultant to assist the office in calculating the presumed factor, such contract shall not be subject to the competitive solicitation requirements of s. 287.057.
- Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 627.0628, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 627.0628 Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology.--
- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.--
- 30 (c) It is the intent of the Legislature to create the
- 31 Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology as 16 2:06 PM 04/04/05 16 16 16 16

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1	a panel of experts to provide the most actuarially
2	sophisticated guidelines and standards for projection of
3	hurricane losses possible, given the current state of
4	actuarial science. It is the further intent of the Legislature
5	that such standards and guidelines must be used by the State
6	Board of Administration in developing reimbursement premium
7	rates for the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, and, subject
8	to paragraph (3)(c), may be used by insurers in rate filings
9	under s. 627.062 unless the way in which such standards and
10	guidelines were applied by the insurer was erroneous, as shown
11	by a preponderance of the evidence.
12	(3) ADOPTION AND EFFECT OF STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
13	(c) With respect to a rate filing under s. 627.062, an
14	insurer may employ actuarial methods, principles, standards,
15	models, or output ranges found by the commission to be
16	accurate or reliable to determine hurricane loss factors for
17	use in a rate filing under s. 627.062 <u>. Such</u> , which findings
18	and factors are admissible and relevant in consideration of a
19	rate filing by the office or in any arbitration or
20	administrative or judicial review only if the office and the
21	consumer advocate appointed pursuant to s. 627.0613 have
22	access to all of the assumptions and factors that were used in
23	developing the actuarial methods, principles, standards,
24	models, or output ranges, and are not precluded from
25	disclosing such information in a rate proceeding.
26	Section 5. Subsection (7) of section 627.0629, Florida
27	Statutes, is amended to read:
28	627.0629 Residential property insurance; rate
29	filings

31 data from a computer model may not exceed $\underline{15}$ $\underline{25}$ percent unless 17 2:06 PM 04/04/05 s1488p-bi00-c8y

(7) Any rate filing that is based in whole or part on

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1	there is a public hearing.
2	Section 6. Section 627.06291, Florida Statutes, is
3	created to read:
4	627.06291 Reports of hurricane loss data for the
5	public hurricane modelResidential property insurers and
6	licensed rating and advisory organizations that compile loss
7	data concerning residential property insurance shall report
8	residential hurricane loss data and associated exposure data,
9	within such time and in such manner as specified by the
10	office, to the office or to a type I center at a state
11	university under contract with the office, for the purpose of
12	developing, maintaining, and updating a public hurricane model
13	for hurricane loss projections.
14	Section 7. Effective August 1, 2005, paragraphs (c),
15	(d), and (g) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida
16	Statutes, are amended to read:
17	627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans
18	(6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION
19	(c) The plan of operation of the corporation:
20	1. Must provide for adoption of residential property
21	and casualty insurance policy forms and commercial residential
22	and nonresidential property insurance forms, which forms must
23	be approved by the office prior to use. The corporation shall
24	adopt the following policy forms:
25	a. Standard personal lines policy forms that are
26	comprehensive multiperil policies providing full coverage of a
27	residential property equivalent to the coverage provided in
28	the private insurance market under an HO-3, HO-4, or HO-6
29	policy.
30	b. Basic personal lines policy forms that are policies

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provide coverage meeting the requirements of the secondary mortgage market, but which coverage is more limited than the coverage under a standard policy.

- c. Commercial lines residential policy forms that are generally similar to the basic perils of full coverage obtainable for commercial residential structures in the admitted voluntary market.
- d. Personal lines and commercial lines residential property insurance forms that cover the peril of wind only. The forms are applicable only to residential properties located in areas eligible for coverage under the high-risk account referred to in sub-subparagraph (b)2.a.
- e. Commercial lines nonresidential property insurance forms that cover the peril of wind only. The forms are applicable only to nonresidential properties located in areas eligible for coverage under the high-risk account referred to in sub-subparagraph (b)2.a.

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- The dwelling limits for any personal lines policy in both the personal lines account and the high-risk account may not exceed \$1 million. Residential structures valued in excess of 22 \$1 million are not eligible for coverage from the corporation.
 - 2.a. Must provide that the corporation adopt a program in which the corporation and authorized insurers enter into quota share primary insurance agreements for hurricane coverage, as defined in s. 627.4025(2)(a), for eligible risks, and adopt property insurance forms for eligible risks which cover the peril of wind only. As used in this subsection, the term:
- (I) "Quota share primary insurance" means an 30
- 31 arrangement in which the primary hurricane coverage of an 2:06 PM 04/04/05 s1488p-bi00-c8y

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eligible risk is provided in specified percentages by the corporation and an authorized insurer. The corporation and authorized insurer are each solely responsible for a specified percentage of hurricane coverage of an eligible risk as set forth in a quota share primary insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer and the insurance contract. The responsibility of the corporation or authorized insurer to pay its specified percentage of hurricane losses of an eligible risk, as set forth in the quota share primary insurance agreement, may not be altered by the inability of the other party to the agreement to pay its specified percentage of hurricane losses. Eligible risks that are provided hurricane coverage through a quota share primary insurance arrangement must be provided policy forms that set forth the obligations of the corporation and authorized insurer under the arrangement, clearly specify the percentages of quota share primary insurance provided by the corporation and authorized insurer, and conspicuously and clearly state that neither the authorized insurer nor the corporation may be held responsible beyond its specified percentage of coverage of hurricane losses.

- (II) "Eligible risks" means personal lines residential and commercial lines residential risks that meet the underwriting criteria of the corporation and are located in areas that were eligible for coverage by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association on January 1, 2002.
- b. The corporation may enter into quota share primary insurance agreements with authorized insurers at corporation coverage levels of 90 percent and 50 percent.
- 30 c. If the corporation determines that additional
- 31 coverage levels are necessary to maximize participation in 20 $2:06 \ PM \ 04/04/05$ s1488p-bi00-c8y

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- quota share primary insurance agreements by authorized insurers, the corporation may establish additional coverage levels. However, the corporation's quota share primary insurance coverage level may not exceed 90 percent.
- d. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered into between an authorized insurer and the corporation must provide for a uniform specified percentage of coverage of hurricane losses, by county or territory as set forth by the corporation board, for all eligible risks of the authorized insurer covered under the quota share primary insurance agreement.
- e. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered into between an authorized insurer and the corporation is subject to review and approval by the office. However, such agreement shall be authorized only as to insurance contracts entered into between an authorized insurer and an insured who is already insured by the corporation for wind coverage.
- f. For all eligible risks covered under quota share primary insurance agreements, the exposure and coverage levels for both the corporation and authorized insurers shall be reported by the corporation to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. For all policies of eligible risks covered under quota share primary insurance agreements, the corporation and the authorized insurer shall maintain complete and accurate records for the purpose of exposure and loss reimbursement audits as required by Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund rules. The corporation and the authorized insurer shall each maintain duplicate copies of policy declaration pages and supporting claims documents.
- of operation standards for quota share agreements which ensure 21 2:06 PM 04/04/05 s1488p-bi00-c8y

g. The corporation board shall establish in its plan

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that there is no discriminatory application among insurers as to the terms of quota share agreements, pricing of quota share agreements, incentive provisions if any, and consideration paid for servicing policies or adjusting claims.

- h. The quota share primary insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer must set forth the specific terms under which coverage is provided, including, but not limited to, the sale and servicing of policies issued under the agreement by the insurance agent of the authorized insurer producing the business, the reporting of information concerning eligible risks, the payment of premium to the corporation, and arrangements for the adjustment and payment of hurricane claims incurred on eligible risks by the claims adjuster and personnel of the authorized insurer. Entering into a quota sharing insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer shall be voluntary and at the discretion of the authorized insurer.
- otherwise contract with individuals or other entities to provide administrative or professional services that may be appropriate to effectuate the plan. The corporation shall have the power to borrow funds, by issuing bonds or by incurring other indebtedness, and shall have other powers reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements of this subsection. The corporation may, but is not required to, seek judicial validation of its bonds or other indebtedness under chapter 75. The corporation may issue bonds or incur other indebtedness, or have bonds issued on its behalf by a unit of local government pursuant to subparagraph (g)2., in the absence of a hurricane or other weather-related event, upon a

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

4.<u>a.</u> Must require that the corporation operate subject to the supervision and approval of a board of governors consisting of <u>8</u> 7 individuals who are residents of this state, from different geographical areas of this state, appointed by the Chief Financial Officer. The Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each appoint two members of the board, effective August 1, 2005. At least one of the two members appointed by each appointing officer must have demonstrated expertise in insurance. The Chief Financial Officer shall designate one of the appointees as chair. All board members serve at the pleasure of the appointing officer Chief Financial Officer. All board members, including the

31 chair, must be appointed to serve for 3-year terms beginning 23 $2:06 \text{ PM} \quad 04/04/05$ 31488 p-bi00-c8y

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1	annually on a date designated by the plan. Any board vacancy
2	shall be filled for the unexpired term by the appointing
3	officer Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer
4	shall appoint a technical advisory group to provide
5	information and advice to the board of governors in connection
6	with the board's duties under this subsection. The executive
7	director and senior managers of the corporation shall be
8	engaged by the board, as recommended by the Chief Financial
9	Officer and serve at the pleasure of the board Chief Financial
10	Officer. The executive director is responsible for employing
11	other staff as the corporation may require, subject to review
12	and concurrence by the board and office of the Chief Financial
13	Officer.
14	b. A Market Accountability Advisory Committee shall be
15	created to assist the corporation in developing awareness of
16	its customer and agent service levels in relationship to the
17	voluntary market insurers that are writing similar coverage.
18	The members of the advisory committee shall consist of the
19	following 10 persons, one of whom must be elected chair by the
20	members of the committee: one representative appointed by each
21	of the three largest property and casualty insurance agents
22	associations in this state; one representative appointed by
23	each of the insurers having the three highest voluntary market
24	share of residential property insurance business in the state;
25	one representative from the Office of Insurance Regulation;
26	one consumer appointed by the board who is insured by the
27	corporation at the time of appointment to the committee; one
28	representative appointed by the Florida Association of
29	Realtors; and one representative appointed by the Florida

31 <u>terms and may serve consecutive terms. The Market</u>

30 Bankers Association. All members shall be appointed to 3-year

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- Accountability Advisory Committee shall report to the corporation at each board meeting on insurance market issues, which may include service levels, policy issuance, claims processing and general responsiveness to policyholders, applicants, and agents, and matters relating to depopulation.
 - 5. Must provide a procedure for determining the eligibility of a risk for coverage, as follows:
 - a. Subject to the provisions of s. 627.3517, with respect to personal lines residential risks, if the risk is offered coverage from an authorized insurer at the insurer's approved rate under either a standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the office, a basic policy including wind coverage, the risk is not eligible for any policy issued by the corporation. If the risk is not able to obtain any such offer, the risk is eligible for either a standard policy including wind coverage or a basic policy including wind coverage issued by the corporation; however, if the risk could not be insured under a standard policy including wind coverage regardless of market conditions, the risk shall be eligible for a basic policy including wind coverage unless rejected under subparagraph 8. The corporation shall determine the type of policy to be provided on the basis of objective standards specified in the underwriting manual and based on generally accepted underwriting practices.
- (I) If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance plan or an offer of coverage through a mechanism established by the corporation before a policy is issued to the risk by the corporation or during the first 30 days of coverage by the corporation, and the producing agent
- 31 who submitted the application to the plan or to the

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corporation is not currently appointed by the insurer, the insurer shall:

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

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

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

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

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29 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 30 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance

31 with sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

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

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

- 6. Must include rules for classifications of risks and rates therefor.
- 7. Must provide that if premium and investment income for an account attributable to a particular calendar year are in excess of projected losses and expenses for the account attributable to that year, such excess shall be held in surplus in the account. Such surplus shall be available to defray deficits in that account as to future years and shall be used for that purpose prior to assessing assessable insurers and assessable insureds as to any calendar year.
- 8. Must provide objective criteria and procedures to 30 be uniformly applied for all applicants in determining whether
- 31 an individual risk is so hazardous as to be uninsurable. In

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making this determination and in establishing the criteria and procedures, the following shall be considered:

- a. Whether the likelihood of a loss for the individual risk is substantially higher than for other risks of the same class; and
- b. Whether the uncertainty associated with the individual risk is such that an appropriate premium cannot be determined.

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

- 9. Must provide that the corporation shall make its best efforts to procure catastrophe reinsurance at reasonable rates, as determined by the board of governors.
- 10. Must provide that in the event of regular deficit assessments under sub-subparagraph (b)3.a. or sub-subparagraph (b)3.b., in the personal lines account, the commercial lines residential account, or the high-risk account, the corporation shall levy upon corporation policyholders in its next rate filing, or by a separate rate filing solely for this purpose, a market equalization surcharge arising from a regular assessment in such account in a percentage equal to the total amount of such regular assessments divided by the aggregate statewide direct written premium for subject lines of business for the prior calendar year. Market equalization surcharges under this subparagraph are not considered premium and are not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes; however, failure to pay a market equalization surcharge shall be treated as failure to pay premium.
- 11. The policies issued by the corporation must 29 2:06 PM 04/04/05 1488p-bi00-c8y

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provide that, if the corporation or the market assistance plan obtains an offer from an authorized insurer to cover the risk at its approved rates, the risk is no longer eligible for renewal through the corporation.

- 12. Corporation policies and applications must include a notice that the corporation policy could, under this section, be replaced with a policy issued by an authorized insurer that does not provide coverage identical to the coverage provided by the corporation. The notice shall also specify that acceptance of corporation coverage creates a conclusive presumption that the applicant or policyholder is aware of this potential.
- 13. May establish, subject to approval by the office, different eligibility requirements and operational procedures for any line or type of coverage for any specified county or area if the board determines that such changes to the eligibility requirements and operational procedures are justified due to the voluntary market being sufficiently stable and competitive in such area or for such line or type of coverage and that consumers who, in good faith, are unable to obtain insurance through the voluntary market through ordinary methods would continue to have access to coverage from the corporation. When coverage is sought in connection with a real property transfer, such requirements and procedures shall not provide for an effective date of coverage later than the date of the closing of the transfer as established by the transferor, the transferee, and, if applicable, the lender.
- 14. Must provide that, with respect to the high-risk 30 account, any assessable insurer with a surplus as to
- 31 policyholders of \$25 million or less writing 25 percent or 2:06 PM 04/04/05 s1488p-bi00-c8y

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

- 15. Must provide that the corporation appoint as its licensed agents only those agents who also hold an appointment as defined in s. 626.015(3) with an insurer who at the time of the agent's initial appointment by the corporation is authorized to write and is actually writing personal lines residential property coverage, commercial residential property coverage within the state.
- (d)1. It is the intent of the Legislature that the rates for coverage provided by the corporation be actuarially sound and not competitive with approved rates charged in the admitted voluntary market, so that the corporation functions
- 31 as a residual market mechanism to provide insurance only when 31 2:06 PM 04/04/05 \$1488p-bi00-c8y

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- the insurance cannot be procured in the voluntary market.

 Rates shall include an appropriate catastrophe loading factor that reflects the actual catastrophic exposure of the corporation.
- 2. For each county, the average rates of the corporation for each line of business for personal lines residential policies excluding rates for wind-only policies shall be no lower than the average rates charged by the insurer that had the highest average rate in that county among the 20 insurers with the greatest total direct written premium in the state for that line of business in the preceding year, except that with respect to mobile home coverages, the average rates of the corporation shall be no lower than the average rates charged by the insurer that had the highest average rate in that county among the 5 insurers with the greatest total written premium for mobile home owner's policies in the state in the preceding year.
- 3. Rates for personal lines residential wind-only policies must be actuarially sound and not competitive with approved rates charged by authorized insurers. However, for personal lines residential wind-only policies issued or renewed between July 1, 2002, and June 30, 2003, the maximum premium increase must be no greater than 10 percent of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association premium for that policy in effect on June 30, 2002, as adjusted for coverage changes and seasonal occupancy surcharges. For personal lines residential wind-only policies issued or renewed between July 1, 2003, and June 30, 2004, the corporation shall use its existing filed and approved wind-only rating and classification plans, provided, however, that the maximum

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597-1812B-05 1 premium for that policy in effect on June 30, 2003, as adjusted for coverage changes and seasonal occupancy 2 3 surcharges. Corporation rate manuals shall include a rate surcharge for seasonal occupancy. To ensure that personal 4 lines residential wind-only rates effective on or after July 1, 2004, are not competitive with approved rates charged by 6 7 authorized insurers, the corporation, in conjunction with the office, shall develop a wind-only ratemaking methodology, 9 which methodology shall be contained in each a rate filing 10 made by the corporation with the office by January 1, 2004. If the office thereafter determines that the wind-only rates or 11 12 rating factors filed by the corporation fail to comply with the wind-only ratemaking methodology provided for in this 13 14 subsection, it shall so notify the corporation and require the 15 corporation to amend its rates or rating factors to come into compliance within 90 days of notice from the office. The 16 17 office shall report to the Speaker of the House of 18 Representatives and the President of the Senate on the 19 provisions of the wind-only ratemaking methodology by January 20 31, 2004. 21 4. The provisions of subparagraph 2. do not apply to coverage provided by the corporation in any county for which 22 23 the office determines that a reasonable degree of competition does not exist for personal lines residential policies. The 2.4 provisions of subparagraph 3. do not apply to coverage 2.5 provided by the corporation in any county for which the office 26 determines that a reasonable degree of competition does not 27 28 exist for personal lines residential policies in the area of that county which is eligible for wind-only coverage. In such 29 30 counties, the rates for personal lines residential coverage

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1	unfairly discriminatory and are subject to the other
2	provisions of this paragraph and s. 627.062. The commission
3	may adopt rules establishing the criteria for determining
4	whether a reasonable degree of competition exists for personal
5	lines residential policies. Beginning October 1, 2005, and
6	each 6 months thereafter, the office shall determine and
7	identify those counties for which a reasonable degree of
8	competition does not exist for purposes of subparagraphs 2.
9	and 3., respectively.
10	5. Notwithstanding subparagraphs 2., 3., and 4., for
11	personal lines residential policies and personal lines
12	residential wind-only policies issued or renewed between July
13	1, 2005, and June 30, 2006, the maximum premium increase must
14	be not greater than 5 percent of the premium for that policy
15	in effect on June 30, 2005, as adjusted for coverage changes
16	and seasonal-occupancy surcharges.
17	6.4. Rates for commercial lines coverage shall not be
18	subject to the requirements of subparagraph 2., but shall be
19	subject to all other requirements of this paragraph and s.
20	627.062.
21	7.5. Nothing in this paragraph shall require or allow
22	the corporation to adopt a rate that is inadequate under s.
23	627.062.
24	8.6. The corporation shall certify to the office at
25	least twice annually that its personal lines rates comply with
26	the requirements of <u>this paragraph</u> subparagraphs 1. and 2 . If
27	any adjustment in the rates or rating factors of the
28	corporation is necessary to ensure such compliance, the
29	corporation shall make and implement such adjustments and file
30	its revised rates and rating factors with the office. If the
31	office thereafter determines that the revised rates and rating

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factors fail to comply with the provisions of this paragraph subparagraphs 1. and 2., it shall notify the corporation and require the corporation to amend its rates or rating factors in conjunction with its next rate filing. The office must notify the corporation by electronic means of any rate filing it approves for any insurer among the insurers referred to in subparagraph 2.

9.7. In addition to the rates otherwise determined pursuant to this paragraph, the corporation shall impose and collect an amount equal to the premium tax provided for in s. 624.509 to augment the financial resources of the corporation.

10.8.a. To assist the corporation in developing additional ratemaking methods to assure compliance with this paragraph subparagraphs 1. and 4., the corporation shall appoint a rate methodology panel consisting of one person recommended by the Florida Association of Insurance Agents, one person recommended by the Professional Insurance Agents of Florida, one person recommended by the Florida Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors, one person recommended by the insurer with the highest voluntary market share of residential property insurance business in the state, one person recommended by the insurer with the second-highest voluntary market share of residential property insurance business in the state, one person recommended by an insurer writing commercial residential property insurance in this state, one person recommended by the Office of Insurance Regulation, and one board member designated by the board chairman, who shall serve as chairman of the panel.

b. By January 1, 2004, the rate methodology panel shall provide a report to the corporation of its findings and

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1	and procedures, including the use of a rate equalization
2	surcharge in an amount sufficient to assure that the total
3	cost of coverage for policyholders or applicants to the
4	corporation is sufficient to comply with subparagraph 1.
5	c. Within 30 days after such report, the corporation
6	shall present to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of
7	the House of Representatives, the minority party leaders of
8	each house of the Legislature, and the chairs of the standing
9	committees of each house of the Legislature having
10	jurisdiction of insurance issues, a plan for implementing the
11	additional ratemaking methods and an outline of any
12	legislation needed to facilitate use of the new methods.
13	d. The plan must include a provision that producer
14	commissions paid by the corporation shall not be calculated in
15	such a manner as to include any rate equalization surcharge.
16	However, without regard to the plan to be developed or its
17	implementation, producer commissions paid by the corporation
18	for each account, other than the quota share primary program,
19	shall remain fixed as to percentage, effective rate,
20	calculation, and payment method until January 1, 2004.
21	11.9. By January 1, 2004, The corporation shall
22	develop a notice to policyholders or applicants that the rates
23	of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation are intended to be
24	higher than the rates of any admitted carrier and providing
25	other information the corporation deems necessary to assist
26	consumers in finding other voluntary admitted insurers willing
27	to insure their property.
28	(g)1. The corporation shall certify to the office its
29	needs for annual assessments as to a particular calendar year,
30	and for any interim assessments that it deems to be necessary

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receipt of annual assessments. Upon verification, the office shall approve such certification, and the corporation shall levy such annual or interim assessments. Such assessments shall be prorated as provided in paragraph (b). The corporation shall take all reasonable and prudent steps necessary to collect the amount of assessment due from each assessable insurer, including, if prudent, filing suit to collect such assessment. If the corporation is unable to collect an assessment from any assessable insurer, the uncollected assessments shall be levied as an additional assessment against the assessable insurers and any assessable insurer required to pay an additional assessment as a result of such failure to pay shall have a cause of action against such nonpaying assessable insurer. Assessments shall be included as an appropriate factor in the making of rates. The failure of a surplus lines agent to collect and remit any regular or emergency assessment levied by the corporation is considered to be a violation of s. 626.936 and subjects the surplus lines agent to the penalties provided in that section.

2. The governing body of any unit of local government, any residents of which are insured by the corporation, may issue bonds as defined in s. 125.013 or s. 166.101 from time to time to fund an assistance program, in conjunction with the corporation, for the purpose of defraying deficits of the corporation. In order to avoid needless and indiscriminate proliferation, duplication, and fragmentation of such assistance programs, any unit of local government, any residents of which are insured by the corporation, may provide for the payment of losses, regardless of whether or not the losses occurred within or outside of the territorial

31 jurisdiction of the local government. Revenue bonds under this 37 2:06 PM 04/04/05 \$1488p-bi00-c8y

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subparagraph may not be issued until validated pursuant to 1 chapter 75, unless a state of emergency is declared by 2 3 executive order or proclamation of the Governor pursuant to s. 252.36 making such findings as are necessary to determine that 4 5 it is in the best interests of, and necessary for, the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare 6 7 of residents of this state and declaring it an essential public purpose to permit certain municipalities or counties to 8 9 issue such bonds as will permit relief to claimants and 10 policyholders of the corporation. Any such unit of local government may enter into such contracts with the corporation 11 and with any other entity created pursuant to this subsection 12 as are necessary to carry out this paragraph. Any bonds issued 13 14 under this subparagraph shall be payable from and secured by 15 moneys received by the corporation from emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d., and assigned and pledged to or 16 on behalf of the unit of local government for the benefit of 17 18 the holders of such bonds. The funds, credit, property, and taxing power of the state or of the unit of local government 19 20 shall not be pledged for the payment of such bonds. If any of 21 the bonds remain unsold 60 days after issuance, the office shall require all insurers subject to assessment to purchase 22 23 the bonds, which shall be treated as admitted assets; each 24 insurer shall be required to purchase that percentage of the unsold portion of the bond issue that equals the insurer's 2.5 relative share of assessment liability under this subsection. 26 An insurer shall not be required to purchase the bonds to the 27 28 extent that the office determines that the purchase would endanger or impair the solvency of the insurer. 29

31 subject to approval by the office for the reduction of both \$38\$ 2:06 PM 04/04/05 \$1488p-bi00-c8y

3.a. The corporation shall adopt one or more programs

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new and renewal writings in the corporation. The corporation may consider any prudent and not unfairly discriminatory approach to reducing corporation writings, and may adopt a credit against assessment liability or other liability that provides an incentive for insurers to take risks out of the corporation and to keep risks out of the corporation by maintaining or increasing voluntary writings in counties or areas in which corporation risks are highly concentrated and a program to provide a formula under which an insurer voluntarily taking risks out of the corporation by maintaining or increasing voluntary writings will be relieved wholly or partially from assessments under sub-subparagraphs (b)3.a. and b. When the corporation enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned commission on such policy, and the insurer shall either:

- (I) Pay to the producing agent of record of the policy, for the first year, an amount which is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a policy fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or
- (II) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written. If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment by the new insurer, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-subparagraph (I).
- b. Any credit or exemption from regular assessments 30 adopted under this subparagraph shall last no longer than the
- 31 3 years following the cancellation or expiration of the policy

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- by the corporation. With the approval of the office, the board may extend such credits for an additional year if the insurer guarantees an additional year of renewability for all policies removed from the corporation, or for 2 additional years if the insurer guarantees 2 additional years of renewability for all policies so removed.
- c. There shall be no credit, limitation, exemption, or deferment from emergency assessments to be collected from policyholders pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b)3.d.
- 4. The plan shall provide for the deferment, in whole or in part, of the assessment of an assessable insurer, other than an emergency assessment collected from policyholders pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b)3.d., if the office finds that payment of the assessment would endanger or impair the solvency of the insurer. In the event an assessment against an assessable insurer is deferred in whole or in part, the amount by which such assessment is deferred may be assessed against the other assessable insurers in a manner consistent with the basis for assessments set forth in paragraph (b).

Section 8. Section 627.40951, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

627.40951 Standard personal lines residential insurance policy.--

(1) The Legislature finds that many consumers who filed property loss claims as a result of the hurricanes that struck this state in 2004 were inadequately insured due to the difficulty consumers encounter in trying to understand the complex nature of property insurance policies. The purpose and intent of this section is to have property and casualty insurers offer standard personal lines residential property

31 <u>insurance policies and standard checklists of policy contents</u>,

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1	in accordance with s. 627.4143, to consumers and to ensure
2	that these policies and checklists are written in a simple
3	format with easily readable language that will enable most
4	consumers to understand the principal benefits and coverage
5	provided in the policy; the principal exclusions and
6	limitations or reductions contained in the policy, including,
7	but not limited to, deductibles, coinsurance, and any other
8	limitations or reductions; and any additional coverage
9	provided through any rider or endorsement that accompanies the
10	policy and renewal or cancellation provisions.
11	(2) The Chief Financial Officer shall appoint an
12	advisory committee composed of two representatives of insurers
13	currently selling personal lines residential property
14	insurance coverage, two representatives of property and
15	casualty agents, two representatives of consumers, two
16	representatives of the Commissioner of Insurance Regulation,
17	and the Insurance Consumer Advocate or her or his designee.
18	The Chief Financial Officer or her or his designee shall serve
19	as chair of the committee. The committee shall develop policy
20	language for coverage that represents general industry
21	standards in the market for comprehensive coverage under
22	personal lines residential insurance policies and shall
23	develop a checklist to be used with each type of personal
24	lines residential property insurance policy. The committee
25	shall review policies and related forms written by Insurance
26	Services Office, Inc. The committee shall file a report
27	containing its recommendations to the President of the Senate
28	and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 15,
29	2006. No insurer shall be required to offer the standard
30	policy unless required by further act of the Legislature.

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1	Statutes, is amended to read:
2	627.411 Grounds for disapproval
3	(1) The office shall disapprove any form filed under
4	s. 627.410, or withdraw any previous approval thereof, only if
5	the form:
6	(a) Is in any respect in violation of, or does not
7	comply with, this code.
8	(b) Contains or incorporates by reference, where such
9	incorporation is otherwise permissible, any inconsistent,
10	ambiguous, or misleading clauses, or exceptions and conditions
11	which deceptively affect the risk purported to be assumed in
12	the general coverage of the contract.
13	(c) Has any title, heading, or other indication of its
14	provisions which is misleading.
15	(d) Is printed or otherwise reproduced in such manner
16	as to render any material provision of the form substantially
17	illegible.
18	(e) Contains provisions that are unfair or inequitable
19	or contrary to the public policy of this state or that
20	encourage misrepresentation.
21	$\frac{(f)(e)}{(e)}$ Is for health insurance, and:
22	1. Provides benefits that are unreasonable in relation
23	to the premium charged; or
24	2. Contains provisions that are unfair or inequitable
25	or contrary to the public policy of this state or that
26	encourage misrepresentation;
27	2.3. Contains provisions that apply rating practices
28	that result in unfair discrimination pursuant to s.
29	626.9541(1)(g)2.
30	(g)(f) Excludes coverage for human immunodeficiency
31	virus infection or acquired immune deficiency syndrome or

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contains limitations in the benefits payable, or in the terms or conditions of such contract, for human immunodeficiency virus infection or acquired immune deficiency syndrome which are different than those which apply to any other sickness or medical condition.

Section 10. Effective January 1, 2006, subsection 627.4143, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.4143 Outline of coverage. --

- (1) No private passenger automobile or basic homeowner's policy shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state unless an appropriate outline of coverage has been delivered prior to issuance of the policy or accompanies the policy when issued.
- (2) The outline of coverage for a private passenger motor vehicle insurance policy shall contain all of the following:
- (a) A brief description of the principal benefits and coverage provided in the policy, broken down by each class or type of coverage provided under the policy for which a premium is charged, and itemization of the applicable premium.
- (b) A summary statement of the principal exclusions and limitations or reductions contained in the policy by class or type, including, but not limited to, deductibles, coinsurance, and any other limitations or reductions.
- (c) A summary statement of any renewal or cancellation provisions.
- (d) A description of the credit or surcharge plan that is being applied. The description may display numerical or 28 alphabetical codes on the declarations page or premium notice to enable the insured to determine the reason or reasons why
- 31 her or his policy is being surcharged or is receiving a

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- (e) A list of any additional coverage provided through any rider or endorsement which accompanies the policy. The list shall contain a descriptive reference to each additional coverage, rather than solely a reference to a form or code number.
- (f) For a private passenger motor vehicle insurance policy, The extent of coverage provided to the insured in the event of collision damage to a rental vehicle rented by the insured. The proof-of-insurance card required by s. 316.646 must also specify whether rental car coverage is provided, and may refer to the outline of coverage as to the details or extent of coverage.
- (3) A basic homeowners', mobile homeowners', dwelling, or condominium unit owners' policy may not be delivered or issued for delivery in this state unless a comprehensive checklist of coverage on a form adopted by the commission and an appropriate outline of coverage have been delivered prior to issuance of the policy or accompanies the policy when issued. The commission shall, by rule, adopt a form for the checklist for each type of policy to which this subsection applies. Each form shall indicate that it was adopted by the commission.
- (a) The checklist must contain a list of the standard provisions and elements that may typically be included in these policies, whether or not they are included in the particular policy being issued, in a format that allows the insurer to place a check mark next to the provisions elements that are included so that the consumer can see both what is included and what is not included in the policy. As an
- 31 alternative to checking the boxes on the checklist, an insurer

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1	may delete the check boxes from the form and replace them with
2	text indicating whether the provision's elements are included
3	or not. Limits of liability shall be listed for each item. The
4	checklist must include, but is not limited to, the following:
5	1. Property coverage for the principal premises shown
6	in the declarations.
7	2. Property coverage for other structures on the
8	residence premises.
9	3. Whether the principal premises and other structures
10	are insured against the following perils:
11	a. Fire.
12	b. Lightning.
13	c. Explosion.
14	d. Hurricane loss.
15	e. Nonhurricane wind loss.
16	f. Collapse.
17	g. Mold.
18	h. Sinkhole loss.
19	<u>i. Vandalism.</u>
20	4. Personal property coverage.
21	5. Whether personal property is insured against the
22	following perils:
23	<u>a. Fire.</u>
24	b. Lightning.
25	c. Hurricane loss.
26	d. Nonhurricane wind loss.
27	<u>e. Collapse.</u>
28	<u>f. Mold.</u>
29	g. Sinkhole loss.
30	<u>h. Theft.</u>
31	<u>6. The following additional coverages:</u> 45

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1	a. Debris removal.
2	b. Loss assessment.
3	c. Additional living expenses.
4	7. Personal liability coverage.
5	8. Medical payments coverage.
6	9. Discounts applied to the premium.
7	10. Deductibles for loss due to hurricane and loss to
8	other perils.
9	11. Building ordinance or law coverage.
10	12. Replacement cost coverage.
11	13. Actual cash value coverage.
12	(b) The forms shall allow insurers to place other
13	coverages on the checklists which may or may not be included
14	in the insurer's policies.
15	(c) The outline of coverage must contain:
16	1. A brief description of the principal benefits and
17	coverage provided in the policy, broken down by each class or
18	type of coverage provided under the policy for which a premium
19	is charged, and itemization of the applicable premium.
20	2. A summary statement of the principal exclusions and
21	limitations or reductions contained in the policy by class or
22	type, including, but not limited to, deductibles, coinsurance,
23	and any other limitations or reductions.
24	3. A summary statement of any renewal or cancellation
25	provisions.
26	4. A description of the credit or surcharge plan that
27	is being applied. The description may display numerical or
28	alphabetical codes on the declarations page or premium notice
29	to enable the insured to determine the reason or reasons why
30	her or his policy is being surcharged or is receiving a

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5. A summary of any additional coverage provided through any rider or endorsement that accompanies the policy.

(4)(3) The outline of coverage <u>for a private passenger</u> <u>motor vehicle policy</u> is required only on the initial policy issued by an insurer. <u>The outline of coverage and the checklist for a basic homeowners', mobile homeowners', dwelling, or condominium unit owners' policy is required on the initial policy and each renewal thereof issued by an <u>insurer.</u></u>

(5)(4) An insurer must insert the following language on the outline of coverage:

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"The following outline of coverage or checklist is for informational purposes only. Florida law prohibits this outline or checklist from changing any of the provisions of the insurance contract which is the subject of this outline. Any endorsement regarding changes in types of coverage, exclusions, limitations, reductions, deductibles, coinsurance, renewal provisions, cancellation provisions, surcharges, or credits will be sent separately."

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(6)(5) Neither this section nor the outline of coverage or checklist mandated by this section alters or modifies the terms of the insurance contract, creates a cause of action, or is admissible in any civil action.

Section 11. Effective January 1, 2006, subsections (3), (8), and (9) of section 627.701, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 4 of chapter 2004-480, Laws of Florida, are amended to read:

627.701 Liability of insureds; coinsurance;

31 deductibles.--

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(3)(a) A policy of residential property insurance shall include a deductible amount applicable to hurricane or wind losses no lower than \$500 and no higher than 2 percent of the policy dwelling limits with respect to personal lines residential risks, and no higher than 3 percent of the policy limits with respect to commercial lines residential risks; however, if a risk was covered on August 24, 1992, under a policy having a higher deductible than the deductibles allowed by this paragraph, a policy covering such risk may include a deductible no higher than the deductible in effect on August 24, 1992. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this paragraph, a personal lines residential policy covering a risk valued at \$50,000 or less may include a deductible amount attributable to hurricane or wind losses no lower than \$250, and a personal lines residential policy covering a risk valued at \$100,000 or more may include a deductible amount attributable to hurricane or wind losses no higher than 10 5 percent of the policy limits unless subject to a higher deductible on August 24, 1992; however, no maximum deductible is required with respect to a personal lines residential policy covering a risk valued at more than \$500,000. An insurer may require a higher deductible, provided such deductible is the same as or similar to a deductible program lawfully in effect on June 14, 1995. In addition to the deductible amounts authorized by this paragraph, an insurer may also offer policies with a copayment provision under which, after exhaustion of the deductible, the policyholder is responsible for 10 percent of the next \$10,000 of insured hurricane or wind losses.

31 prior to issuing a personal lines residential property

(b)1. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph,

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1	insurance policy on or after <u>January 1, 2006</u> April 1, 1996 , or
2	prior to the first renewal of a residential property insurance
3	policy on or after <u>January 1, 2006</u> April 1, 1996 , the insurer
4	must offer alternative deductible amounts applicable to
5	hurricane or wind losses equal to \$500 <u>, 1 percent,</u> and 2
6	percent, 5 percent, and 10 percent of the policy dwelling
7	limits, unless the specific percentage 2 percent deductible is
8	less than \$500. The written notice of the offer shall specify
9	the hurricane or wind deductible to be applied in the event
10	that the applicant or policyholder fails to affirmatively
11	choose a hurricane deductible. The insurer must provide such
12	policyholder with notice of the availability of the deductible
13	amounts specified in this paragraph in a form approved by the
14	office in conjunction with each renewal of the policy. The
15	failure to provide such notice constitutes a violation of this
16	code but does not affect the coverage provided under the
17	policy.
18	2. This paragraph does not apply with respect to a
19	deductible program lawfully in effect on June 14, 1995, or to
20	any similar deductible program, if the deductible program
21	requires a minimum deductible amount of no less than 2 percent
22	of the policy limits.
23	2.3. With respect to a policy covering a risk with
24	dwelling limits of at least \$100,000, but less than \$250,000,
25	the insurer may, in lieu of offering a policy with a \$500
26	hurricane or wind deductible as required by subparagraph 1.,
27	offer a policy that the insurer guarantees it will not
28	nonrenew for reasons of reducing hurricane loss for one
29	renewal period and that contains up to a 2 percent hurricane

31 $\underline{3.4.}$ With respect to a policy covering a risk with 49 2:06 PM 04/04/05 s1488p-bi00-c8y

30 or wind deductible as required by subparagraph 1.

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597-1812B-05 dwelling limits of \$250,000 or more, the insurer need not 1 offer the \$500 hurricane or wind deductible as required by 2 3 subparagraph 1., but must, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, offer the other 2 percent hurricane 4 5 deductibles or wind deductible as required by subparagraph 1. 6 (c) Before issuing a personal lines residential 7 property insurance policy and before each renewal thereof, an insurer must provide each policyholder and applicant with a notice of the availability of the deductible amounts that 9 10 insurers are required to offer and any other deductible that the insurer chooses to offer which is not prohibited by this 11 section. The notice shall be on a form approved by the office. 12 The form shall fully advise the policyholder or applicant of 13 14 the nature of the deductible, including the fact that higher deductibles result in lower premiums but will also result in 15 higher out-of-pocket expenses to the policyholder in the event 16 of a hurricane damage claim. For each percentage deductible 17 available to the policyholder or applicant, the form shall 18 19 include the dollar amount of the deduction which will result 20 from application of the percentage deductible. The heading of 21 the form shall be in 12-point bold type and shall state: "You are required by Florida law to choose a deductible that will 22 23 apply to any claims that you may have with your insurer as a result of damage to your residence by a hurricane. This form 2.4 explains the deductible options that your insurer is required 2.5 or permitted to offer to you. Please read carefully." If this 26 form is signed by the named insured, it will be conclusively 27 28 presumed that there was an informed, knowing selection of the amount of the deductible. Such notice shall provide for a 29 30 means to allow the policyholder or applicant to select the

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1	violation of this code but does not affect the coverage
2	provided under the policy.
3	(c) In order to provide for the transition from wind
4	deductibles to hurricane deductibles as required by this
5	subsection, an insurer is required to provide wind deductibles
6	meeting the requirements of this subsection until the
7	effective date of the insurer's first rate filing made after
8	January 1, 1997, and is thereafter required to provide
9	hurricane deductibles meeting the requirements of this
10	subsection.
11	(8)(a) The Legislature finds that property insurance
12	coverage has become unaffordable for a significant number of
13	mobile home owners, as evidenced by reports that up to 100,000
14	mobile home owners have terminated their insurance coverage
15	because they cannot afford to pay approved rates charged in
16	the voluntary or residual markets. The Legislature further
17	finds that additional flexibility in available coverages will
18	enable mobile home owners to obtain affordable insurance and
19	increase capacity.
20	(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3),
21	with respect to mobile home policies:
22	1. The deductible for hurricane coverage may not
23	exceed 10 percent of the property value if the property is not
24	subject to any liens and may not exceed 5 percent of the
25	property value if the property is subject to any liens.
26	2. The insurer need not make the offers required by
27	paragraph (3)(b).
28	$\frac{(8)}{(9)}$ Notwithstanding the other provisions of this
29	section or of other law, but only as to hurricane coverage as
30	defined in s. 627.4025 for commercial lines residential

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1	exceeding 5 percent of the insured value with respect to a
2	condominium association or cooperative association policy, or
3	in an amount not exceeding 10 percent of the insured value
4	with respect to any other commercial lines residential policy,
5	if, at the time of such offer and at each renewal, the insurer
6	also offers to the policyholder a deductible in the amount of
7	3 percent of the insured value. Nothing in this subsection
8	prohibits any deductible otherwise authorized by this section.
9	All forms by which the offers authorized in this subsection
10	are made or required to be made shall be on forms that are
11	adopted or approved by the commission or office.
12	Section 12. Effective October 1, 2005, section
13	627.7011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
14	627.7011 Homeowners' policies; offer of replacement
15	cost coverage and law and ordinance coverage
16	(1) Prior to issuing a homeowner's insurance policy on
17	or after <u>October 1, 2005</u> June 1, 1994 , or prior to the first
18	renewal of a homeowner's insurance policy on or after October
19	1, 2005 June $1, 1994$, the insurer must offer each of the
20	following:
21	(a) A policy or endorsement providing that any loss
22	which is repaired or replaced will be adjusted on the basis of
23	replacement costs not exceeding policy limits as to the
24	dwelling, rather than actual cash value, but not including
25	costs necessary to meet applicable laws and ordinances
26	regulating the construction, use, or repair of any property or
27	requiring the tearing down of any property, including the
28	costs of removing debris.
29	(b) A policy or endorsement providing that, subject to

31 replaced at any location will be adjusted on the basis of 52 2:06 PM 04/04/05 s1488p-bi00-c8y

30 other policy provisions, any loss which is repaired or

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1	replacement costs not exceeding policy limits as to the
2	dwelling, rather than actual cash value, and also including
3	costs necessary to meet applicable laws and ordinances
4	regulating the construction, use, or repair of any property or
5	requiring the tearing down of any property, including the
6	costs of removing debris; however, such additional costs
7	necessary to meet applicable laws and ordinances may be
8	limited to <u>either</u> 25 percent <u>or 50 percent</u> of the dwelling
9	limit, as selected by the policyholder, and such coverage
10	shall apply only to repairs of the damaged portion of the
11	structure unless the total damage to the structure exceeds 50
12	percent of the replacement cost of the structure.
13	
14	An insurer is not required to make the offers required by this
15	subsection with respect to the issuance or renewal of a
16	homeowner's policy that contains the provisions specified in
17	paragraph (b) for law and ordinance coverage limited to 25
18	percent of the dwelling limit, except that the insurer must
19	offer the law and ordinance coverage limited to 50 percent of
20	the dwelling limit. This subsection does not prohibit the
21	offer of a guaranteed replacement cost policy.
22	(2) Unless the insurer obtains the policyholder's
23	written refusal of the policies or endorsements specified in
24	subsection (1), any policy covering the dwelling is deemed to
25	include the coverage specified in paragraph (1)(b). The
26	rejection or selection of alternative coverage shall be made
27	on a form approved by the office. The form shall fully advise
28	the applicant of the nature of the coverage being rejected. If
29	this form is signed by a named insured, it will be
30	conclusively presumed that there was an informed, knowing

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1	coverage on behalf of all insureds. Unless the policyholder
2	requests in writing the coverage specified in this section, it
3	need not be provided in or supplemental to any other policy
4	that renews, insures, extends, changes, supersedes, or
5	replaces an existing policy when the policyholder has rejected
6	the coverage specified in this section or has selected
7	alternative coverage. The insurer must provide such
8	policyholder with notice of the availability of such coverage
9	in a form approved by the office at least once every 3 years.
10	The failure to provide such notice constitutes a violation of
11	this code, but does not affect the coverage provided under the
12	policy.
13	(3) In the event of a loss for which a dwelling or
14	personal property is insured on the basis of replacement
15	costs, the insurer shall pay the replacement cost without
16	reservation or holdback of any depreciation in value, whether
17	or not the insured replaces or repairs the dwelling or
18	property.
19	$\overline{(4)}$ Nothing in this section shall be construed to
20	apply to policies not considered to be "homeowners' policies,"
21	as that term is commonly understood in the insurance industry.
22	This section specifically does not apply to mobile home
23	policies. Nothing in this section shall be construed as
24	limiting the ability of any insurer to reject or nonrenew any
25	insured or applicant on the grounds that the structure does
26	not meet underwriting criteria applicable to replacement cost
27	or law and ordinance policies or for other lawful reasons.
28	Section 13. Effective July 1, 2005, subsection (7) of
29	section 627.7015, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection

30 (2) of that section is republished, to read:

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disputed property insurance claims. --

- (2) At the time a first-party claim within the scope of this section is filed, the insurer shall notify all first-party claimants of their right to participate in the mediation program under this section. The department shall prepare a consumer information pamphlet for distribution to persons participating in mediation under this section.
- requirements of subsection (2) by failing to notify a first-party claimant of his or her right to participate in the mediation program under this section, or if the insurer requests the mediation, and the mediation results are rejected by either party, the insured shall not be required to submit to or participate in any contractual loss appraisal process of the property loss damage as a precondition to legal action for breach of contract against the insurer for its failure to pay the policyholder's claims covered by the policy.

Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 627.702, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.702 Valued policy law.--

(1)(a) In the event of the total loss of any building, structure, mobile home as defined in s. 320.01(2), or manufactured building as defined in s. 553.36(12), located in this state and insured by any insurer as to a covered peril, in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the insurer's consent and in the absence of fraudulent or criminal fault on the part of the insured or one acting in her or his behalf, the insurer's liability, if any, under the policy for such total loss shall be in the amount of money for which such property was so insured as specified in the policy and for

31 which a premium has been charged and paid.

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- (b) The legislative intent of this subsection is not to require an insurer to pay for a loss caused by a peril other than the covered peril. In furtherance of such legislative intent, when a loss was caused in part by a covered peril and in part by a noncovered peril, the insurer's liability under this section is limited to the percentage of the loss caused by the covered peril.
- Section 15. Section 627.706, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 627.706 Sinkhole insurance; definitions.--
- (1) Every insurer authorized to transact property insurance in this state shall make available coverage for insurable sinkhole losses on any structure, including contents of personal property contained therein, to the extent provided in the form to which the sinkhole coverage attaches.
- (2) As used in ss. 627.706-627.7074, and as used in connection with any policy providing coverage for sinkhole losses:
- (a)(2) "Sinkhole loss" means structural damage to the building caused by sinkhole activity. Contents coverage shall apply only if there is structural damage to the building caused by sinkhole activity. Building coverage shall apply only to the reasonable costs to stabilize the land if possible and building if necessary and to repair the damage to the foundation and building, subject to the coverage and terms of the policy.
- (b)(3) "Sinkhole activity loss" means actual physical damage to the property covered arising out of or caused by sudden settlement or systematic weakening collapse of the earth supporting such property only when such settlement or

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1	movement or raveling of soils, sediments, or rock materials
2	<u>into</u> subterranean voids created by the <u>effect</u> action of water
3	on a limestone or similar rock formation.
4	(c) "Engineer" means a person, as defined in s.
5	471.005, who has a bachelor degree or higher in engineering
6	with a specialty in the geotechnical engineering field. An
7	engineer must have geotechnical experience and expertise in
8	the identification of sinkhole activity as well as other
9	potential causes of damage to the structure.
10	(d) "Professional geologist" means a person, as
11	defined by s. 492.102, who has a bachelor degree or higher in
12	geology or related earth science with expertise in the geology
13	of Florida. A professional geologist must have geological
14	experience and expertise in the identification of sinkhole
15	activity as well as other potential causes of damage to the
16	structure.
17	(3)(4) Every insurer authorized to transact property
18	insurance in this state shall make a proper filing with the
19	office for the purpose of extending the appropriate forms of
20	property insurance to include coverage for insurable sinkhole
21	losses.
22	Section 16. Section 627.707, Florida Statutes, is
23	amended to read:
24	627.707 Minimum Standards for investigation of
25	sinkhole claims by insurers; nonrenewals
26	(1) Upon receipt of a claim for a sinkhole loss, an
27	insurer must meet the following minimum standards in
28	investigating a claim:
29	(1)(a) Upon receipt of a claim for a sinkhole loss,
30	The insurer must make an inspection of the insured's premises
31	to determine if there has been physical damage to the 57
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1	structure which $may might$ be the result of sinkhole activity.
2	(b) If, upon the investigation pursuant to paragraph
3	(a), the insurer discovers damage to a structure which is
4	consistent with sinkhole activity or if the structure is
5	located in close proximity to a structure in which sinkhole
6	damage has been verified, then prior to denying a claim, the
7	insurer must obtain a written certification from an individual
8	qualified to determine the existence of sinkhole activity,
9	stating that the cause of the claim is not sinkhole activity,
10	and that the analysis conducted was of sufficient scope to
11	eliminate sinkhole activity as the cause of damage within a
12	reasonable professional probability. The written
13	certification must also specify the professional discipline
14	and professional licensure or registration under which the
15	analysis was conducted.
16	(2) Following the initial inspection of the insured
17	premises, the insurer shall provide written notice to the
18	policyholder containing the following disclosure:
19	(a) What the insurer has determined to be the cause of
20	damage, if it has made such a determination.
21	(b) A statement of the circumstances under which the
22	insurer is required to engage an engineer and a professional
23	geologist to verify or eliminate sinkhole loss and to make
24	recommendations regarding land and building stabilization and
25	<u>foundation repair.</u>
26	(c) A statement regarding the right of the
27	policyholder to request that the department appoint an
28	engineer and a professional geologist and the circumstances

31 <u>insurer shall engage an engineer and a professional geologist</u>

(3)(a) Following the insurer's initial inspection, the

29 under which the policyholder may demand certain testing.

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1	to conduct testing as provided in s. 627.7072 to determine the
2	cause of the loss within a reasonable professional probability
3	and issue a report as provided in s. 627.7073, if:
4	1. The insurer is unable to identify a valid cause of
5	the damage or discovers damage to the structure which is
6	consistent with sinkhole loss; or
7	2. The policyholder demands testing in accordance with
8	this section or s. 627.7072.
9	(4) If the insurer determines that there is no
10	sinkhole loss, the insurer may deny the claim. If the insurer
11	denies the claim, the policyholder may demand testing under s.
12	627.7072. The policyholder's demand for testing must be
13	communicated to the insurer in writing within 60 days after
14	the policyholder's receipt of insurer's denial of the claim.
15	(5) If a sinkhole loss is verified, the insurer shall
16	pay to stabilize the land, if possible, and building, if
17	necessary, and repair the foundation and building in
18	accordance with the recommendations of the engineer and the
19	professional geologist as provided under s. 627.7073, and in
20	consultation with the insurer and the policyholder, subject to
21	the coverage and terms of the policy. The insurer shall pay
22	for other repairs to the structure and contents in accordance
23	with the terms of the policy. The insurer may make payment
24	directly to the persons performing the land and building
25	stabilization and foundation repairs. The insurer has no
26	liability for the work performed unless it agrees to such
27	liability in writing.
28	(6)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the fees
29	and costs of the engineer or the professional geologist shall
30	be paid by the insurer.

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1	paragraph (b), written certification that there is no sinkhole
2	loss or that the cause of the damage claim was not sinkhole
3	activity, and if the policyholder has submitted the sinkhole
4	claim without good faith grounds for submitting such claim,
5	the policyholder shall reimburse the insurer for 50 percent of
6	the <u>actual costs</u> cost of the <u>analyses and services provided</u>
7	under ss. 627.7072 and 627.7073 analysis under paragraph (b);
8	however, a policyholder is not required to reimburse an
9	insurer more than \$2,500 with respect to any claim. A
10	policyholder is required to pay reimbursement under this
11	subsection paragraph only if the insurer, prior to ordering
12	the analysis under <u>s. 627.7072</u> paragraph (b) , informs the
13	policyholder in writing of the policyholder's potential
14	liability for reimbursement and gives the policyholder the
15	opportunity to withdraw the claim.
16	$\frac{(8)}{(2)}$ No insurer shall nonrenew any policy of
17	property insurance on the basis of filing of claims for
18	partial loss caused by sinkhole damage or clay shrinkage as
19	long as the total of such payments does not exceed the current
20	policy limits of coverage for property damage, and provided
21	the insured has repaired the structure in accordance with the
22	engineering recommendations upon which any payment or policy
23	proceeds were based.
24	Section 17. Section 627.7071, Florida Statutes, is
25	created to read:
26	627.7071 Certification of engineers and professional
27	geologists
28	(1) The Department of Business and Professional
29	Regulation in consultation with the Florida Geological Survey
30	and Florida Board of Professional Engineers shall certify

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1	identify sinkholes and make recommendations for remediation of
2	sinkhole damage to real property and structures thereon. The
3	Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall
4	forward the list to the Department of Financial Services.
5	(2) If requested by the insurer or the policyholder,
6	the Department of Financial Services randomly shall select up
7	to three engineers and three professional geologists to
8	perform the services provided in ss. 627.7072 and 627.7073.
9	The policyholder or the insurer each may reject any one
10	engineer and one professional geologist selected by the
11	department. The insurer shall pay the fees of the department
12	for its services in selecting the engineer or professional
13	geologist.
14	(3) The Department of Financial Services and the
15	Department of Business and Professional Regulation, in
16	consultation with the Florida Geological Survey and Florida
17	Board of Professional Engineers may adopt rules to administer
18	this section.
19	Section 18. Section 627.7072, Florida Statutes, is
20	created to read:
21	627.7072 Testing standards for sinkholes
22	(1) The engineer and professional geologist shall
23	perform such tests as sufficient, in their professional
24	opinion, to determine the presence or absence of sinkhole loss
25	or other cause of damage within reasonable professional
26	probability, and to make recommendations regarding necessary
27	building stabilization.
28	(2) Testing shall be conducted in compliance with
29	standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials
30	International, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the
31	Department of Transportation, or other appropriate standards,

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1	as determined by rule of the department, to the extent
2	applicable.
3	(3) The department may adopt rules to establish
4	testing standards to administer this section.
5	Section 19. Section 627.7073, Florida Statutes, is
6	created to read:
7	627.7073 Sinkhole reports
8	(1) Upon completion of testing as provided in s.
9	627.7072, the engineer or professional geologist shall issue a
10	report and certification to the insurer and the policyholder
11	as provided in this section.
12	(a) Sinkhole loss is verified only if an engineer or a
13	professional geologist performs tests in accordance with s.
14	627.7072 and issues a written report and certification to the
15	policyholder and the insurer stating:
16	1. That the cause of the actual physical and
17	structural damage is sinkhole activity within a reasonable
18	professional probability.
19	2. That the analyses conducted was of sufficient scope
20	to eliminate any other activity as the cause of damage within
21	a reasonable professional probability.
22	3. A description of the tests performed.
23	4. A recommendation of methods for stabilizing the
24	land, if possible, and building, if required, and
25	recommendations for making repairs to the foundation.
26	(b) If sinkhole activity is eliminated as the cause of
27	damage to the structure, the engineer or professional
28	geologist shall issue a written report and certification to
29	the policyholder and the insurer stating:
30	1. That the cause of the damage is not sinkhole

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- 2. That the analyses and tests conducted were of sufficient scope to eliminate sinkhole activity as the cause of damage within a reasonable professional probability.
- 3. A statement of the cause of the damage within a reasonable professional probability.
 - 4. A description of the tests performed.
- (c) The respective findings, opinions and recommendations of the engineer or professional geologist as to the verification of a sinkhole loss, land and building stabilization, foundation repair, and elimination of sinkhole loss shall be presumed correct, unless rebutted by clear and convincing evidence in a civil proceeding.
- (2) Any insurer that has paid a claim for a sinkhole loss shall file a copy of the report and certification prepared pursuant to subsection (1), with the clerk of court and the clerk shall record the report and certification with the certificate of title or deed for that property. The insurer shall bear the cost of filing and recording the report and certification. There shall be no cause of action or liability against an insurer for compliance with this section.

Section 20. Effective October 1, 2005, and applicable to policies issued or renewed on or after that date, section 627.711, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

627.711 Notice of premium discounts for hurricane loss mitigation. -- Before issuing a personal lines residential property insurance policy and as part of each premium renewal notice, the insurer shall provide written notice to the applicant or policyholder, on a form approved by the office, of the availability and amount of the premium discounts and credits for fixtures and construction techniques that reduce

31 the amount of loss in a windstorm, as required by s.

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1	627.0629(1). The notice must clearly inform the applicant or
2	policyholder as to what the policyholder must do to qualify
3	for such credits or discounts. The commission may adopt rules
4	to administer this section.
5	Section 21. Section 627.712, Florida Statutes, is
6	created to read:
7	627.712 Timely payment of claims
8	(1) An insurer shall, within 30 days after receipt of
9	a claim under a property insurance policy:
10	(a) Pay that portion of the claim for which the
11	policyholder has submitted all information that is required
12	for payment under the terms of the policy;
13	(b) Provide a written denial to the policyholder for
14	that portion of a claim which the insurer determines is not
15	covered under the policy, including the specific reasons; and
16	(c) Specify, in writing, the additional information
17	that the policyholder must submit to the insurer in order for
18	any remaining amount of the claim to be paid.
19	(2) Within 30 days after receipt of the additional
20	information specified in paragraph (1)(c), the insurer shall
21	either pay or deny the claim as specified in paragraph (1)(a)
22	or paragraph (1)(b).
23	(3) Payment shall be considered made on the date a
24	check or other valid payment instrument is placed in the
25	United States mail in a properly addressed, postpaid envelope,
26	or if not so posted, on the date of delivery.
27	(4) All overdue payments shall bear simple interest at
28	the rate of 10 percent per year.
29	(5) Following a hurricane or natural disaster, the
30	requirements of this section are subject to such exceptions or
31	alternative requirements as may be provided by rule of the

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1	commission or order of the office.
2	Section 22. By January 15, 2006, the Office of the
3	Auditor General shall conduct an operational audit of Citizens
4	Property Insurance Corporation regarding its customer service,
5	claims handling, accessibility of policyholder information to
6	the agent of record, take-out programs, and financing
7	arrangements, including recommendations for legislative
8	changes related to the findings of the audit.
9	Section 23. <u>The amendment to section 627.702, Florida</u>
10	Statutes, contained in this act is remedial in nature and
11	intended to clarify the intent of that section.
12	Section 24. For the 2005-2006 fiscal year, there is
13	appropriated \$350,000 in recurring funds from the Insurance
14	Regulatory Trust Fund and four positions are authorized to the
15	Office of the Consumer Advocate within the Department of
16	Financial Services for the purposes provided in section
17	627.0613, Florida Statutes.
18	Section 25. Except as otherwise expressly provided in
19	this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.
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