By the Committees on General Government Appropriations; Banking and Insurance; and Senators Garcia and Klein

601-2244-05

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to property insurance; amending s. 215.555, F.S.; revising the retention of 3 4 losses for which an insurer is not entitled to 5 reimbursement from the Florida Hurricane 6 Catastrophe Fund; amending s. 215.559, F.S.; 7 revising the allocation of funds appropriated 8 to the Department of Community Affairs from the 9 Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund for the Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program; requiring 10 that the department establish a low-interest 11 12 loan program and pilot project for hurricane 13 loss mitigation; authorizing contractual agreements between the department and financial 14 institutions; authorizing the Department of 15 Community Affairs to adopt rules; amending s. 16 17 627.062, F.S.; requiring the Office of 18 Insurance Regulation to submit a proposed plan to the Legislature establishing uniform rating 19 territories to be used by insurers for 20 21 residential property insurance rate filings; 22 requiring a further act of the Legislature to 23 implement the plan; limiting the recoupment by an insurer in its rates of the reimbursement 2.4 premium it pays to the Florida Hurricane 25 Catastrophe Fund; repealing provisions allowing 26 27 an insurer to submit a rate filing to an 2.8 arbitration panel; amending s. 627.0628, F.S.; 29 restricting the admissibility and relevance in rate proceedings of findings of the Florida 30 Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection 31

1	Methodology; amending s. 627.0629, F.S.;
2	lowering the percentage amount of a rate filing
3	based on a computer model which requires a
4	public hearing; creating s. 627.06291, F.S.;
5	requiring residential property insurance and
6	rating and advisory organizations to report
7	hurricane loss data for development of a public
8	hurricane model for hurricane loss projections;
9	amending s. 627.351, F.S.; revising the
10	appointments to the board and the approval of
11	officers and employees of the corporation;
12	creating a Market Accountability Advisory
13	Committee to assist the corporation in
14	developing awareness of it rates and service
15	levels; providing for membership of the
16	committee; providing terms of office; requiring
17	the committee to report to the corporation at
18	each board meeting; revising the criteria and
19	standards for establishing the rates charged
20	for coverage by the corporation; providing that
21	rates may not be increased by more than a
22	specified percentage; creating s. 627.40951,
23	F.S.; providing legislative findings and
24	intent; providing for an advisory committee;
25	providing for membership; providing for
26	recommendations to be submitted to the
27	Legislature regarding standard residential
28	property insurance policies; amending s.
29	627.411, F.S.; adding grounds for which the
30	Office of Insurance Regulation must disapprove
31	a form filed by an insurer; amending s.

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627.4133, F.S.; prohibiting insurers from canceling or nonrenewing residential property insurance policies under certain emergency circumstances; providing exceptions; providing notice requirements; providing application to personal residential and commercial residential policies covering certain damaged property; amending s. 627.4143, F.S.; requiring insurers to provide personal lines property insurance policyholders with a checklist of items contained in policies; authorizing the Financial Services Commission to adopt rules; prescribing elements to be contained in the checklist; requiring the checklist and outline of insurance coverage to be sent with each renewal; clarifying that homeowners' insurance includes mobile homeowners', dwelling, and condominium unit owners' insurance for purposes of the outline of coverage; amending s. 627.701, F.S.; increasing the maximum allowable hurricane deductible for personal lines and certain commercial lines residential policies; requiring insurers to offer specified hurricane deductibles for such policies; requiring insurers to provide written notice explaining hurricane deductible options for such policies; amending s. 627.7011, F.S.; requiring insurers to offer coverage for additional costs of repair due to laws and ordinances; requiring insurers to pay the replacement cost for a loss insured on that basis, whether or not the

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insured replaces or repairs the dwelling or property; amending s. 627.7015, F.S.; providing a penalty for an insurer that fails to notify a claimant of the availability of mediation procedures for resolving a disputed property insurance claim; amending s. 627.702, F.S.; providing legislative intent regarding the requirement that an insurer pay policy limits if there is a total loss of a building; amending s. 627.706, F.S., relating to sinkhole insurance; providing definitions; amending s. 627.707, F.S.; revising requirements for insurers in investigating sinkhole claims; requiring that the insurer provide certain notification to the policyholder; requiring that the insurer engage an engineer and professional geologist; providing requirements for the insurer if a claim is denied; providing requirements if a sinkhole loss is verified; creating s. 627.7072, F.S.; providing testing standards for sinkholes; creating s. 627.7073, F.S.; providing requirements for reports issued by engineers and professional geologists; requiring certain 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 county property appraiser to be recorded with the parcel number for the property; providing that there is no cause of action or liability against an insurer for filing such report and

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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 an appropriation and authorizing positions; providing effective dates. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Effective June 1, 2005, paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 215.555, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 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

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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 retention by multiplying its provisional reimbursement premium by the applicable adjusted retention multiple and shall determine its actual retention by multiplying its actual reimbursement premium by the applicable adjusted retention multiple.
- 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

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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.--

- (1) There is created a Hurricane Loss Mitigation
 Program. The Legislature shall annually appropriate \$10
 million of the moneys authorized for appropriation under s.
 215.555(7)(c) from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund to
 the Department of Community Affairs for the purposes set forth
 in this section.
- (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 assistance; cooperative programs with local governments and the Federal Government; and other efforts to prevent or reduce 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

2 funds. 3 (3) By the 2006-2007 fiscal year, the Department of 4 Community Affairs shall develop a low-interest loan program 5 for homeowners and mobile home owners to retrofit their homes 6 with fixtures or apply construction techniques that have been 7 demonstrated to reduce the amount of damage or loss due to a 8 hurricane. Funding for the program shall be used to subsidize or quaranty private-sector loans for this purpose to qualified 9 10 homeowners by financial institutions chartered by the state or Federal Government. The department may enter into contracts 11 12 with financial institutions for this purpose. The department 13 shall establish criteria for determining eligibility for the loans and selecting recipients, standards for retrofitting 14 homes or mobile homes, limitations on loan subsidies and loan 15 quaranties, and other terms and conditions of the program, 16 which must be specified in the department's report to the 18 Legislature on January 1, 2006, required by subsection (8). For the 2005-2006 fiscal year, the Department of Community 19 Affairs may use up to \$1 million of the funds appropriated 2.0 21 pursuant to paragraph (2)(a) to begin the low-interest loan 2.2 program as a pilot project in one or more counties. The 23 Department of Financial Services, the Office of Financial Regulation, the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, and the 2.4 Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development shall 2.5 assist the Department of Community Affairs in establishing the 26 27 program and pilot project. The department may use up to 2.5 2.8 percent of the funds appropriated in any given fiscal year for administering the loan program. The department may adopt rules 29 30 to implement the program.

shelter deficits and to projects that maximize use of state

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(4) 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 communities, research and develop a program for the recycling of existing older mobile homes, and support programs of 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 30 (3), The Department of Community Affairs shall develop the 31 programs set forth in this section in consultation with an

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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, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsection (6) of that section is repealed, and subsections (7) and (8) of that section are 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 2 territory plan to be used by all authorized property and casualty insurers for residential property insurance. In 3 4 adopting the proposed plan, the office may consider 5 geographical characteristics relevant to risk, county lines, 6 major roadways, existing rating territories used by a 7 significant segment of the market, and other relevant factors. Such plan shall be submitted to the President of the Senate 8 and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 15, 9 10 2006. The plan may not be implemented unless authorized by further act of the Legislature. 11 12 (5) With respect to a rate filing involving coverage 13 of the type for which the insurer is required to pay a reimbursement premium to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe 14 Fund, the insurer may fully recoup in its property insurance 15 premiums any reimbursement premiums paid to the Florida 16 Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, together with reasonable costs of 18 other reinsurance, but may not recoup reinsurance costs that duplicate coverage provided by the Florida Hurricane 19 Catastrophe Fund. An insurer may not recoup more than 1 year 2.0 21 of reimbursement premium at a time. Any under-recoupment from 2.2 the prior year may be added to the following year's 23 reimbursement premium and any over-recoupment shall be subtracted from the following year's reimbursement premium. 2.4 2.5 (6)(a) After any action with respect to a rate filing 26 that constitutes agency action for purposes of the 27 Administrative Procedure Act, except for a rate filing for 2.8 medical malpractice, an insurer may, in lieu of demanding a hearing under s. 120.57, require arbitration of the rate 29 filing. Arbitration shall be conducted by a board of 30 arbitrators consisting of an arbitrator selected by the

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office, an arbitrator selected by the insurer, and an arbitrator selected jointly by the other two arbitrators. Each arbitrator must be certified by the American Arbitration Association. A decision is valid only upon the affirmative vote of at least two of the arbitrators. No arbitrator may be an employee of any insurance regulator or regulatory body or of any insurer, regardless of whether or not the employing insurer does business in this state. The office and the insurer must treat the decision of the arbitrators as the final approval of a rate filing. Costs of arbitration shall be paid by the insurer.

(b) Arbitration under this subsection shall be conducted pursuant to the procedures specified in ss.
682.06 682.10. Either party may apply to the circuit court to vacate or modify the decision pursuant to s. 682.13 or s.
682.14. The commission shall adopt rules for arbitration under this subsection, which rules may not be inconsistent with the arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association as of January 1, 1996.

(c) Upon initiation of the arbitration process, the insurer waives all rights to challenge the action of the office under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other provision of law; however, such rights are restored to the 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

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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 standards established by this section, the rate structure provides for replenishment of reserves or surpluses from premiums when the replenishment is attributable to investment losses.
- (e) The insurer must apply a discount or surcharge 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

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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.

 $(7)\frac{(8)}{(9)}$ (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 Legislature is stayed pending a constitutional challenge, the 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

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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 the rates required to be filed under paragraph (a). The 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

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

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under s. 627.062 unless the way in which such standards and guidelines were applied by the insurer was erroneous, as shown by a preponderance of the evidence. (3) ADOPTION AND EFFECT OF STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.--(c) With respect to a rate filing under s. 627.062, an insurer may employ actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges found by the commission to be accurate or reliable to determine hurricane loss factors for use in a rate filing under s. 627.062. Such, which findings and factors are admissible and relevant in consideration of a rate filing by the office or in any arbitration or administrative or judicial review only if the office and the consumer advocate appointed pursuant to s. 627.0613 have access to all of the assumptions and factors that were used in developing the actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges, and are not precluded from disclosing such information in a rate proceeding. Section 5. Subsection (7) of section 627.0629, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 627.0629 Residential property insurance; rate filings.--(7) Any rate filing that is based in whole or part on data from a computer model may not exceed 15 25 percent unless there is a public hearing. Section 6. Section 627.06291, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 627.06291 Reports of hurricane loss data for the public hurricane model. -- Residential property insurers and

licensed rating and advisory organizations that compile loss

data concerning residential property insurance shall report

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within such time and in such manner as specified by the office, to the office or to a type I center at a state university under contract with the office, for the purpose of developing, maintaining, and updating a public hurricane model for hurricane loss projections.

Section 7. Effective August 1, 2005, paragraphs (c), (d), and (g) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.--
- (6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION. --
- (c) The plan of operation of the corporation:
- 1. Must provide for adoption of residential property and casualty insurance policy forms and commercial residential and nonresidential property insurance forms, which forms must be approved by the office prior to use. The corporation shall adopt the following policy forms:
- a. Standard personal lines policy forms that are comprehensive multiperil policies providing full coverage of a residential property equivalent to the coverage provided in the private insurance market under an HO-3, HO-4, or HO-6 policy.
- b. Basic personal lines policy forms that are policies similar to an HO-8 policy or a dwelling fire policy that provide coverage meeting the requirements of the secondary mortgage market, but which coverage is more limited than the coverage under a standard policy.
- 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.

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

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

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

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- 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.
- g. The corporation board shall establish in its plan of operation standards for quota share agreements which ensure that there is no discriminatory application among insurers as to the terms of quota share agreements, pricing of quota share agreements, incentive provisions if any, and consideration paid for servicing policies or adjusting claims.
- h. The quota share primary insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer must set forth the specific terms under which coverage is provided, including, but 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

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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.

3. May provide that the corporation may employ or otherwise contract with individuals or other entities to provide administrative or professional services that may be appropriate to effectuate the plan. The corporation shall have the power to borrow funds, by issuing bonds or by incurring other indebtedness, and shall have other powers reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements of this subsection. The corporation may, but is not required to, seek judicial validation of its bonds or other indebtedness under chapter 75. The corporation may issue bonds or incur other indebtedness, or have bonds issued on its behalf by a unit of local government pursuant to subparagraph (g)2., in the absence of a hurricane or other weather-related event, upon a determination by the corporation, subject to approval by the office, that such action would enable it to efficiently meet the financial obligations of the corporation and that such financings are reasonably necessary to effectuate the 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

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or other indebtedness. In recognition of s. 10, Art. I of the State Constitution, prohibiting the impairment of obligations of contracts, it is the intent of the Legislature that no action be taken whose purpose is to impair any bond indenture or financing agreement or any revenue source committed by contract to such bond or other indebtedness.

4.a. Must require that the corporation operate subject to the supervision and approval of a board of governors consisting of 8 - 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 chair, must be appointed to serve for 3-year terms beginning annually on a date designated by the plan. Any board vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the appointing officer Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer shall appoint a technical advisory group to provide information and advice to the board of governors in connection with the board's duties under this subsection. The executive director and senior managers of the corporation shall be engaged by the board, as recommended by the Chief Financial Officer and serve at the pleasure of the board Chief Financial Officer. The executive director is responsible for employing other staff as the corporation may require, subject to review

2 Officer. 3 b. A Market Accountability Advisory Committee shall be 4 created to assist the corporation in developing awareness of its customer and agent service levels in relationship to the 5 6 voluntary market insurers that are writing similar coverage. 7 The members of the advisory committee shall consist of the 8 following 10 persons, one of whom must be elected chair by the members of the committee: one representative appointed by each 9 10 of the three largest property and casualty insurance agents associations in this state; one representative appointed by 11 12 each of the insurers having the three highest voluntary market 13 share of residential property insurance business in the state; one representative from the Office of Insurance Regulation; 14 one consumer appointed by the board who is insured by the 15 corporation at the time of appointment to the committee; one 16 representative appointed by the Florida Association of 18 Realtors; and one representative appointed by the Florida Bankers Association. All members shall be appointed to 3-year 19 2.0 terms and may serve consecutive terms. The Market 21 Accountability Advisory Committee shall report to the 2.2 corporation at each board meeting on insurance market issues, 23 which may include service levels, policy issuance, claims processing and general responsiveness to policyholders, 2.4 applicants, and agents, and matters relating to depopulation. 2.5

and concurrence by the board and office of the Chief Financial

- 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

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

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

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

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

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

If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with 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 2 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. 5

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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).

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

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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.
- 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 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

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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 account, any assessable insurer with a surplus as to policyholders of \$25 million or less writing 25 percent or more of its total countrywide property insurance premiums in this state may petition the office, within the first 90 days of each calendar year, to qualify as a limited apportionment company. In no event shall a limited apportionment company be required to participate in the portion of any assessment, within the 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

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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 as a residual market mechanism to provide insurance only when 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

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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 premium increase must be no greater than 20 percent of the premium for that policy in effect on June 30, 2003, as adjusted for coverage changes and seasonal occupancy surcharges. Corporation rate manuals shall include a rate surcharge for seasonal occupancy. To ensure that personal lines residential wind-only rates effective on or after July 1, 2004, are not competitive with approved rates charged by authorized insurers, the corporation, in conjunction with the office, shall develop a wind-only ratemaking methodology, which methodology shall be contained in each a rate filing

and 3., respectively.

made by the corporation with the office by January 1, 2004. If 2 the office thereafter determines that the wind-only rates or rating factors filed by the corporation fail to comply with 3 the wind-only ratemaking methodology provided for in this 4 5 subsection, it shall so notify the corporation and require the 6 corporation to amend its rates or rating factors to come into 7 compliance within 90 days of notice from the office. The 8 office shall report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on the 9 provisions of the wind only ratemaking methodology by January 10 31, 2004. 11 12 4. The provisions of subparagraph 2. do not apply to coverage provided by the corporation in any county for which 13 the office determines that a reasonable degree of competition 14 does not exist for personal lines residential policies. The 15 provisions of subparagraph 3. do not apply to coverage 16 provided by the corporation in any county for which the office 18 determines that a reasonable degree of competition does not exist for personal lines residential policies in the area of 19 that county which is eliqible for wind-only coverage. In such 2.0 21 counties, the rates for personal lines residential coverage 2.2 shall be actuarially sound and not excessive, inadequate, or 23 unfairly discriminatory and are subject to the other provisions of this paragraph and s. 627.062. The commission 2.4 may adopt rules establishing the criteria for determining 2.5 whether a reasonable degree of competition exists for personal 26 27 lines residential policies. Beginning October 1, 2005, and 2.8 each 6 months thereafter, the office shall determine and identify those counties for which a reasonable degree of 29 competition does not exist for purposes of subparagraphs 2. 30

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- 5. Notwithstanding subparagraphs 2., 3., and 4., for personal lines residential policies and personal lines residential wind-only policies issued or renewed between July 1, 2005, and June 30, 2006, the maximum premium increase must be not greater than 5 percent of the premium for that policy in effect on June 30, 2005, as adjusted for coverage changes and seasonal-occupancy surcharges.
- 6.4. Rates for commercial lines coverage shall not be subject to the requirements of subparagraph 2., but shall be subject to all other requirements of this paragraph and s. 627.062.
- 7.5. Nothing in this paragraph shall require or allow the corporation to adopt a rate that is inadequate under s. 627.062.
- 8.6. The corporation shall certify to the office at least twice annually that its personal lines rates comply with the requirements of this paragraph subparagraphs 1. and 2. If any adjustment in the rates or rating factors of the corporation is necessary to ensure such compliance, the corporation shall make and implement such adjustments and file its revised rates and rating factors with the office. If the office thereafter determines that the revised rates and rating 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

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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 recommendations for the use of additional ratemaking methods and procedures, including the use of a rate equalization surcharge in an amount sufficient to assure that the total cost of coverage for policyholders or applicants to the corporation is sufficient to comply with subparagraph 1.

c. Within 30 days after such report, the corporation shall present to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority party leaders of each house of the Legislature, and the chairs of the standing committees of each house of the Legislature having

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jurisdiction of insurance issues, a plan for implementing the additional ratemaking methods and an outline of any legislation needed to facilitate use of the new methods.

d. The plan must include a provision that producer commissions paid by the corporation shall not be calculated in such a manner as to include any rate equalization surcharge. However, without regard to the plan to be developed or its implementation, producer commissions paid by the corporation for each account, other than the quota share primary program, shall remain fixed as to percentage, effective rate, calculation, and payment method until January 1, 2004.

11.9. By January 1, 2004, The corporation shall develop a notice to policyholders or applicants that the rates of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation are intended to be higher than the rates of any admitted carrier and providing other information the corporation deems necessary to assist consumers in finding other voluntary admitted insurers willing to insure their property.

(g)1. The corporation shall certify to the office its needs for annual assessments as to a particular calendar year, and for any interim assessments that it deems to be necessary to sustain operations as to a particular year pending the 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

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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 jurisdiction of the local government. Revenue bonds under this subparagraph may not be issued until validated pursuant to chapter 75, unless a state of emergency is declared by executive order or proclamation of the Governor pursuant to s. 252.36 making such findings as are necessary to determine that it is in the best interests of, and necessary for, the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare of residents of this state and declaring it an essential public purpose to permit certain municipalities or counties to issue such bonds as will permit relief to claimants and

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policyholders of the corporation. Any such unit of local government may enter into such contracts with the corporation and with any other entity created pursuant to this subsection as are necessary to carry out this paragraph. Any bonds issued under this subparagraph shall be payable from and secured by moneys received by the corporation from emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d., and assigned and pledged to or on behalf of the unit of local government for the benefit of the holders of such bonds. The funds, credit, property, and taxing power of the state or of the unit of local government shall not be pledged for the payment of such bonds. If any of the bonds remain unsold 60 days after issuance, the office shall require all insurers subject to assessment to purchase the bonds, which shall be treated as admitted assets; each insurer shall be required to purchase that percentage of the unsold portion of the bond issue that equals the insurer's relative share of assessment liability under this subsection. An insurer shall not be required to purchase the bonds to the extent that the office determines that the purchase would endanger or impair the solvency of the insurer.

3.a. The corporation shall adopt one or more programs subject to approval by the office for the reduction of both 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

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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 adopted under this subparagraph shall last no longer than the 3 years following the cancellation or expiration of the policy 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.

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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 insurance policies and standard checklists of policy contents, in accordance with s. 627.4143, to consumers and to ensure that these policies and checklists are written in a simple format with easily readable language that will enable most consumers to understand the principal benefits and coverage provided in the policy; the principal exclusions and limitations or reductions contained in the policy, including, but not limited to, deductibles, coinsurance, and any other limitations or reductions; and any additional coverage

provided through any rider or endorsement that accompanies the 2 policy and renewal or cancellation provisions. (2) The Chief Financial Officer shall appoint an 3 4 advisory committee composed of two representatives of insurers 5 currently selling personal lines residential property 6 insurance coverage, two representatives of property and 7 casualty agents, two representatives of consumers, two representatives of the Commissioner of Insurance Regulation, 8 and the Insurance Consumer Advocate or her or his designee. 9 The Chief Financial Officer or her or his designee shall serve 10 as chair of the committee. The committee shall develop policy 11 12 language for coverage that represents general industry standards in the market for comprehensive coverage under 13 personal lines residential insurance policies and shall 14 develop a checklist to be used with each type of personal 15 lines residential property insurance policy. The committee 16 shall review policies and related forms written by Insurance 18 Services Office, Inc. The committee shall file a report containing its recommendations to the President of the Senate 19 and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 15, 2.0 21 2006. No insurer shall be required to offer the standard policy unless required by further act of the Legislature. 2.2 23 Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 627.411, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2.4 627.411 Grounds for disapproval.--2.5 (1) The office shall disapprove any form filed under 26 27 s. 627.410, or withdraw any previous approval thereof, only if 2.8 the form: 29 (a) Is in any respect in violation of, or does not 30 comply with, this code. 31

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- (b) Contains or incorporates by reference, where such incorporation is otherwise permissible, any inconsistent, ambiguous, or misleading clauses, or exceptions and conditions which deceptively affect the risk purported to be assumed in the general coverage of the contract.
- (c) Has any title, heading, or other indication of its provisions which is misleading.
- (d) Is printed or otherwise reproduced in such manner as to render any material provision of the form substantially illegible.
- (e) Contains provisions that are unfair or inequitable or contrary to the public policy of this state or that encourage misrepresentation.
 - (f)(e) Is for health insurance, and:
- 1. Provides benefits that are unreasonable in relation to the premium charged; $\underline{\text{or}}$
- 2. Contains provisions that are unfair or inequitable or contrary to the public policy of this state or that encourage misrepresentation;
- 20 $\frac{2.3.}{}$ Contains provisions that apply rating practices 21 that result in unfair discrimination pursuant to s. 22 626.9541(1)(g)2.
 - (q)(f) Excludes coverage for human immunodeficiency virus infection or acquired immune deficiency syndrome or 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. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (2) of section 627.4133, Florida Statutes, to read:

1	627.4133 Notice of cancellation, nonrenewal, or
2	renewal premium
3	(2) With respect to any personal lines or commercial
4	residential property insurance policy, including, but not
5	limited to, any homeowner's, mobile home owner's, farmowner's,
6	condominium association, condominium unit owner's, apartment
7	building, or other policy covering a residential structure or
8	its contents:
9	(d)1. Upon a declaration of an emergency pursuant to
10	s. 252.36 and the filing of an order by the Commissioner of
11	Insurance Regulation, an insurer may not cancel or nonrenew a
12	personal residential or commercial residential property
13	insurance policy covering a dwelling or residential property
14	located in this state which has been damaged as a result of a
15	hurricane or wind loss that is the subject of the declaration
16	of emergency for a period of 60 days after the dwelling or
17	residential property has been repaired. A structure is deemed
18	to be repaired when substantially completed and restored to
19	the extent that it is insurable by another authorized insurer
20	that is writing policies in this state.
21	2. However, an insurer or agent may cancel or nonrenew
22	such a policy prior to the repair of the dwelling or
23	residential property:
24	a. Upon 10 days' notice for nonpayment of premium; or
25	b. Upon 45 days' notice:
26	(I) For a material misstatement or fraud related to
27	the claim;
28	(II) If the insurer can demonstrate that the insured
29	has unreasonably caused a delay in the repair of the dwelling;
30	<u>or</u>
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1	(III) If the insurer has paid policy limits, provided
2	the insurer has offered the insured a builder's risk or
3	similar policy that would cover the property until completion
4	of repairs.
5	3. If the insurer elects to nonrenew a policy covering
6	a property that has been damaged, the insurer shall provide at
7	least 60 days' notice to the insured that the insurer intends
8	to nonrenew the policy 60 days after the dwelling or
9	residential property has been repaired. This paragraph does
10	not prevent the insurer from canceling or nonrenewing the
11	policy 60 days after the repairs are complete for the same
12	reasons the insurer would otherwise have canceled or
13	nonrenewed the policy but for the limitations of subparagraph
14	1. The Financial Services Commission may adopt rules, and the
15	Commissioner of Insurance Regulation may issue orders,
16	necessary to administer this paragraph.
17	4. This paragraph also applies to personal residential
18	and commercial residential policies covering property that was
19	damaged as the result of Tropical Storm Bonnie, Hurricane
20	Charley, Hurricane Frances, Hurricane Ivan, or Hurricane
21	Jeanne.
22	Section 11. Effective January 1, 2006, section
23	627.4143, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
24	627.4143 Outline of coverage
25	(1) No private passenger automobile or basic
26	homeowner's policy shall be delivered or issued for delivery
27	in this state unless an appropriate outline of coverage has
28	been delivered prior to issuance of the policy or accompanies
29	the policy when issued.
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- (2) The outline of coverage <u>for a private passenger</u> <u>motor vehicle insurance policy</u> 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.
- $\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{(c)}}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\ensuremath}\ensuremath{\mbox{\ensuremath}\ens$
- (d) A description of the credit or surcharge plan that is being applied. The description may display numerical or alphabetical codes on the declarations page or premium notice to enable the insured to determine the reason or reasons why her or his policy is being surcharged or is receiving a credit.
- (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.
- 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.

1	(3) A basic homeowners', mobile homeowners', dwelling,
2	or condominium unit owners' policy may not be delivered or
3	issued for delivery in this state unless a comprehensive
4	checklist of coverage on a form adopted by the commission and
5	an appropriate outline of coverage have been delivered prior
6	to issuance of the policy or accompanies the policy when
7	issued. The commission shall, by rule, adopt a form for the
8	checklist for each type of policy to which this subsection
9	applies. Each form shall indicate that it was adopted by the
10	commission.
11	(a) The checklist must contain a list of the standard
12	provisions and elements that may typically be included in
13	these policies, whether or not they are included in the
14	particular policy being issued, in a format that allows the
15	insurer to place a check mark next to the provisions elements
16	that are included so that the consumer can see both what is
17	included and what is not included in the policy. As an
18	alternative to checking the boxes on the checklist, an insurer
19	may delete the check boxes from the form and replace them with
20	text indicating whether the provision's elements are included
21	or not. Limits of liability shall be listed for each item. The
22	checklist must include, but is not limited to, the following:
23	1. Property coverage for the principal premises shown
24	in the declarations.
25	2. Property coverage for other structures on the
26	residence premises.
27	3. Whether the principal premises and other structures
28	are insured against the following perils:
29	a. Fire.
30	b. Lightning.
31	c. Explosion.

1	d. Hurricane loss.
2	e. Nonhurricane wind loss.
3	<u>f. Collapse.</u>
4	g. Mold.
5	h. Sinkhole loss.
6	i. Vandalism.
7	4. Personal property coverage.
8	5. Whether personal property is insured against the
9	following perils:
10	a. Fire.
11	b. Lightning.
12	c. Hurricane loss.
13	d. Nonhurricane wind loss.
14	e. Collapse.
15	f. Mold.
16	g. Sinkhole loss.
17	h. Theft.
18	6. The following additional coverages:
19	a. Debris removal.
20	b. Loss assessment.
21	c. Additional living expenses.
22	7. Personal liability coverage.
23	8. Medical payments coverage.
24	9. Discounts applied to the premium.
25	10. Deductibles for loss due to hurricane and loss to
26	other perils.
27	11. Building ordinance or law coverage.
28	12. Replacement cost coverage.
29	13. Actual cash value coverage.
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1	(b) The forms shall allow insurers to place other
2	coverages on the checklists which may or may not be included
3	in the insurer's policies.
4	(c) The outline of coverage must contain:
5	1. A brief description of the principal benefits and
6	coverage provided in the policy, broken down by each class or
7	type of coverage provided under the policy for which a premium
8	is charged, and itemization of the applicable premium.
9	2. A summary statement of the principal exclusions and
10	limitations or reductions contained in the policy by class or
11	type, including, but not limited to, deductibles, coinsurance,
12	and any other limitations or reductions.
13	3. A summary statement of any renewal or cancellation
14	provisions.
15	4. A description of the credit or surcharge plan that
16	is being applied. The description may display numerical or
17	alphabetical codes on the declarations page or premium notice
18	to enable the insured to determine the reason or reasons why
19	her or his policy is being surcharged or is receiving a
20	credit.
21	5. A summary of any additional coverage provided
22	through any rider or endorsement that accompanies the policy.
23	(4)(3) The outline of coverage for a private passenger
24	<pre>motor vehicle policy is required only on the initial policy</pre>
25	issued by an insurer. The outline of coverage and the
26	checklist for a basic homeowners', mobile homeowners',
27	dwelling, or condominium unit owners' policy is required on
28	the initial policy and each renewal thereof issued by an
29	insurer.
30	(5)(4) An insurer must insert the following language

31 on the outline of coverage:

"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 12. 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; deductibles.--

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, 3 and a personal lines residential policy covering a risk valued 4 5 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 8 deductible on August 24, 1992; however, no maximum deductible 9 is required with respect to a personal lines residential policy covering a risk valued at more than \$500,000. An 10 insurer may require a higher deductible, provided such 11 12 deductible is the same as or similar to a deductible program 13 lawfully in effect on June 14, 1995. In addition to the deductible amounts authorized by this paragraph, an insurer 14 may also offer policies with a copayment provision under 15 which, after exhaustion of the deductible, the policyholder is 16 responsible for 10 percent of the next \$10,000 of insured 18 hurricane or wind losses. (b)1. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, 19 prior to issuing a personal lines residential property 20 21 insurance policy on or after January 1, 2006 April 1, 1996, or prior to the first renewal of a residential property insurance 23 policy on or after January 1, 2006 April 1, 1996, the insurer must offer alternative deductible amounts applicable to 2.4 25 hurricane or wind losses equal to \$500, and 2 percent, 5 26 percent, and 10 percent of the policy dwelling limits, unless 27 the specific percentage 2 percent deductible is less than 2.8 \$500. The written notice of the offer shall specify the 29 hurricane or wind deductible to be applied in the event that the applicant or policyholder fails to affirmatively choose 30

hurricane deductible. The insurer must provide such

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policyholder with notice of the availability of the deductible amounts specified in this paragraph in a form approved by the office in conjunction with each renewal of the policy. The failure to provide such notice constitutes a violation of this code but does not affect the coverage provided under the policy.

2. This paragraph does not apply with respect to a deductible program lawfully in effect on June 14, 1995, or to any similar deductible program, if the deductible program requires a minimum deductible amount of no less than 2 percent of the policy limits.

2.3. With respect to a policy covering a risk with dwelling limits of at least \$100,000, but less than \$250,000, the insurer may, in lieu of offering a policy with a \$500 hurricane or wind deductible as required by subparagraph 1., offer a policy that the insurer guarantees it will not nonrenew for reasons of reducing hurricane loss for one renewal period and that contains up to a 2 percent hurricane or wind deductible as required by subparagraph 1.

3.4. With respect to a policy covering a risk with dwelling limits of \$250,000 or more, the insurer need not offer the \$500 hurricane or wind deductible as required by subparagraph 1., but must, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, offer the other 2 percent hurricane deductibles or wind deductible as required by subparagraph 1.

(c) Before issuing a personal lines residential 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 insurers are required to offer and any other deductible that the insurer chooses to offer which is not prohibited by this

section. The notice shall be on a form approved by the office. 2 The form shall fully advise the policyholder or applicant of the nature of the deductible, including the fact that higher 3 4 deductibles result in lower premiums but will also result in higher out-of-pocket expenses to the policyholder in the event 5 6 of a hurricane damage claim. For each percentage deductible 7 available to the policyholder or applicant, the form shall 8 include the dollar amount of the deduction which will result from application of the percentage deductible. The heading of 9 10 the form shall be in 12-point bold type and shall state: "You are required by Florida law to choose a deductible that will 11 12 apply to any claims that you may have with your insurer as a 13 result of damage to your residence by a hurricane. This form explains the deductible options that your insurer is required 14 or permitted to offer to you. Please read carefully." If this 15 form is signed by the named insured, it will be conclusively 16 17 presumed that there was an informed, knowing selection of the 18 amount of the deductible. Such notice shall provide for a means to allow the policyholder or applicant to select the 19 deductible. The failure to provide such notice constitutes a 2.0 21 violation of this code but does not affect the coverage 2.2 provided under the policy. 23 (c) In order to provide for the transition from wind deductibles to hurricane deductibles as required by this 2.4 2.5 subsection, an insurer is required to provide wind deductibles meeting the requirements of this subsection until the 2.6 2.7 effective date of the insurer's first rate filing made after 2.8 January 1, 1997, and is thereafter required to provide 29 hurricane deductibles meeting the requirements of this 30 subsection. 31

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(8)(a) The Legislature finds that property insurance coverage has become unaffordable for a significant number of mobile home owners, as evidenced by reports that up to 100,000 mobile home owners have terminated their insurance coverage because they cannot afford to pay approved rates charged in the voluntary or residual markets. The Legislature further finds that additional flexibility in available coverages will enable mobile home owners to obtain affordable insurance and increase capacity.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3), with respect to mobile home policies:

1. The deductible for hurricane coverage may not exceed 10 percent of the property value if the property is not subject to any liens and may not exceed 5 percent of the property value if the property is subject to any liens.

2. The insurer need not make the offers required by paragraph (3)(b).

(8)(9) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section or of other law, but only as to hurricane coverage as defined in s. 627.4025 for commercial lines residential coverages, an insurer may offer a deductible in an amount not exceeding 5 percent of the insured value with respect to a condominium association or cooperative association policy, or in an amount not exceeding 10 percent of the insured value with respect to any other commercial lines residential policy, if, at the time of such offer and at each renewal, the insurer also offers to the policyholder a deductible in the amount of 3 percent of the insured value. Nothing in this subsection prohibits any deductible otherwise authorized by this section. All forms by which the offers authorized in this subsection

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are made or required to be made shall be on forms that are adopted or approved by the commission or office.

Section 13. Effective October 1, 2005, section 627.7011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.7011 Homeowners' policies; offer of replacement cost coverage and law and ordinance coverage.--

- (1) Prior to issuing a homeowner's insurance policy on or after October 1, 2005 June 1, 1994, or prior to the first renewal of a homeowner's insurance policy on or after October 1, 2005 June 1, 1994, the insurer must offer each of the following:
- (a) A policy or endorsement providing that any loss which is repaired or replaced will be adjusted on the basis of replacement costs not exceeding policy limits as to the dwelling, rather than actual cash value, but not including costs necessary to meet applicable laws <u>and ordinances</u> regulating the construction, use, or repair of any property or requiring the tearing down of any property, including the costs of removing debris.
- (b) A policy or endorsement providing that, subject to other policy provisions, any loss which is repaired or replaced at any location will be adjusted on the basis of replacement costs not exceeding policy limits as to the dwelling, rather than actual cash value, and also including costs necessary to meet applicable laws and ordinances regulating the construction, use, or repair of any property or requiring the tearing down of any property, including the costs of removing debris; however, such additional costs necessary to meet applicable laws and ordinances may be limited to either 25 percent or 50 percent of the dwelling limit, as selected by the policyholder, and such coverage

shall apply only to repairs of the damaged portion of the structure unless the total damage to the structure exceeds 50 3 percent of the replacement cost of the structure. An insurer is not required to make the offers required by this 5 subsection with respect to the issuance or renewal of a 7 homeowner's policy that contains the provisions specified in 8 paragraph (b) for law and ordinance coverage limited to 25 percent of the dwelling limit, except that the insurer must 9 10 offer the law and ordinance coverage limited to 50 percent of the dwelling limit. This subsection does not prohibit the 11 12 offer of a quaranteed replacement cost policy. 13 (2) Unless the insurer obtains the policyholder's written refusal of the policies or endorsements specified in 14 subsection (1), any policy covering the dwelling is deemed to 15 include the coverage specified in paragraph (1)(b). The 16 rejection or selection of alternative coverage shall be made 18 on a form approved by the office. The form shall fully advise the applicant of the nature of the coverage being rejected. If 19 this form is signed by a named insured, it will be 20 21 conclusively presumed that there was an informed, knowing 22 rejection of the coverage or election of the alternative 23 coverage on behalf of all insureds. Unless the policyholder requests in writing the coverage specified in this section, it 2.4 need not be provided in or supplemental to any other policy 25 that renews, insures, extends, changes, supersedes, or 26 27 replaces an existing policy when the policyholder has rejected 2.8 the coverage specified in this section or has selected

policyholder with notice of the availability of such coverage

alternative coverage. The insurer must provide such

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The failure to provide such notice constitutes a violation of this code, but does not affect the coverage provided under the policy.

(3) In the event of a loss for which a dwelling or personal property is insured on the basis of replacement costs, the insurer shall pay the replacement cost without reservation or holdback of any depreciation in value, whether or not the insured replaces or repairs the dwelling or property.

(4)(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to policies not considered to be "homeowners' policies," as that term is commonly understood in the insurance industry. This section specifically does not apply to mobile home policies. Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the ability of any insurer to reject or nonrenew any insured or applicant on the grounds that the structure does not meet underwriting criteria applicable to replacement cost or law and ordinance policies or for other lawful reasons.

Section 14. Effective July 1, 2005, subsection (7) of section 627.7015, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (2) of that section is republished, to read:

627.7015 Alternative procedure for resolution of 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.
- 30 (7) If the insurer <u>fails to comply with the</u>
 31 requirements of subsection (2) by failing to notify a

amended to read:

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first-party claimant of his or her right to participate in the mediation program under this section, or if the insurer 2 requests the mediation, and the mediation results are rejected 3 by either party, the insured shall not be required to submit 4 to or participate in any contractual loss appraisal process of 5 the property loss damage as a precondition to legal action for breach of contract against the insurer for its failure to pay 8 the policyholder's claims covered by the policy. Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 627.702, Florida 9 Statutes, is amended to read: 10 627.702 Valued policy law.--11 12 (1)(a) In the event of the total loss of any building, 13 structure, mobile home as defined in s. 320.01(2), or manufactured building as defined in s. 553.36(12), located in 14 this state and insured by any insurer as to a covered peril, 15 in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the 16 insurer's consent and in the absence of fraudulent or criminal 18 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 19 such total loss shall be in the amount of money for which such 20 21 property was so insured as specified in the policy and for 22 which a premium has been charged and paid. 23 (b) The legislative intent of this subsection is not to require an insurer to pay for a loss caused by a peril 2.4 other than the covered peril. In furtherance of such 2.5 legislative intent, when a loss was caused in part by a 26 27 covered peril and in part by a noncovered peril, the insurer's 2.8 liability under this section is limited to the percentage of the loss caused by the covered peril. 29 Section 16. Section 627.706, Florida Statutes, is 30

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1	627.706 Sinkhole insurance; definitions
2	(1) Every insurer authorized to transact property
3	insurance in this state shall make available coverage for
4	insurable sinkhole losses on any structure, including contents
5	of personal property contained therein, to the extent provided
6	in the form to which the sinkhole coverage attaches.
7	(2) As used in ss. 627.706-627.7074, and as used in
8	connection with any policy providing coverage for sinkhole
9	losses:
10	(a) "Sinkhole" means a landform created by subsidence
11	of soil, sediment, or rock as underlying strata are dissolved
12	by ground water. A sinkhole may form by collapse into
13	subterranean voids created by dissolution of limestone or
14	dolostone or by subsidence as these strata are dissolved.
15	$\frac{(b)(2)}{(2)}$ "Sinkhole loss" means structural damage to the
16	building caused by sinkhole activity. Contents coverage shall
17	apply only if there is structural damage to the building
18	caused by sinkhole activity.
19	$\frac{(c)(3)}{(3)}$ "Sinkhole activity loss" means actual physical
20	damage to the property covered arising out of or caused by
21	sudden settlement or systematic weakening collapse of the
22	earth supporting such property only when such settlement or
23	systematic weakening collapse results from movement or
24	raveling of soils, sediments, or rock materials into
25	subterranean voids created by the $\underline{\text{effect}}$ $\underline{\text{action}}$ of water on a
26	limestone or similar rock formation.
27	(d) "Engineer" means a person, as defined in s.
28	471.005, who has a bachelor degree or higher in engineering
29	with a specialty in the geotechnical engineering field. An

engineer must have geotechnical experience and expertise in

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1	the identification of sinkhole activity as well as other
2	potential causes of damage to the structure.
3	(e) "Professional geologist" means a person, as
4	defined by s. 492.102, who has a bachelor degree or higher in
5	geology or related earth science with expertise in the geology
6	of Florida. A professional geologist must have geological
7	experience and expertise in the identification of sinkhole
8	activity as well as other potential causes of damage to the
9	structure.
10	(3)(4) Every insurer authorized to transact property
11	insurance in this state shall make a proper filing with the
12	office for the purpose of extending the appropriate forms of
13	property insurance to include coverage for insurable sinkhole
14	losses.
15	Section 17. Section 627.707, Florida Statutes, is
16	amended to read:
17	627.707 Minimum Standards for investigation of
18	sinkhole claims by insurers; nonrenewals
19	(1) Upon receipt of a claim for a sinkhole loss, an
20	insurer must meet the following minimum standards in
21	investigating a claim:
22	(1)(a) Upon receipt of a claim for a sinkhole loss,
23	The insurer must make an inspection of the insured's premises
24	to determine if there has been physical damage to the

structure which \underline{may} \underline{might} be the result of sinkhole activity.

27 (a), the insurer discovers damage to a structure which is

consistent with sinkhole activity or if the structure is

located in close proximity to a structure in which sinkhole damage has been verified, then prior to denying a claim, the

(b) If, upon the investigation pursuant to paragraph

1	qualified to determine the existence of sinkhole activity,
2	stating that the cause of the claim is not sinkhole activity,
3	and that the analysis conducted was of sufficient scope to
4	eliminate sinkhole activity as the cause of damage within a
5	reasonable professional probability. The written
6	certification must also specify the professional discipline
7	and professional licensure or registration under which the
8	analysis was conducted.
9	(2) Following the insurer's initial inspection, the
10	insurer shall engage an engineer and a professional geologist
11	to conduct testing as provided in s. 627.7072 to determine the
12	cause of the loss within a reasonable professional probability
13	and issue a report as provided in s. 627.7073, if:
14	(a) The insurer is unable to identify a valid cause of
15	the damage or discovers damage to the structure which is
16	consistent with sinkhole loss; or
17	(b) The policyholder demands testing in accordance
18	with this section or s. 627.7072.
19	(3) Following the initial inspection of the insured
20	premises, the insurer shall provide written notice to the
21	policyholder containing the following disclosure:
22	(a) What the insurer has determined to be the cause of
23	damage, if it has made such a determination.
24	(b) A statement of the circumstances under which the
25	insurer is required to engage an engineer and a professional
26	geologist to verify or eliminate sinkhole loss and to make
27	recommendations regarding land and building stabilization and
28	foundation repair.
29	(c) A statement regarding the right of the
30	policyholder to request testing by an engineer and a

professional geologist and the circumstances under which the policyholder may demand certain testing. 2 (4) If the insurer determines that there is no 3 sinkhole loss, the insurer may deny the claim. If the insurer 4 denies the claim, the policyholder may demand testing under s. 5 6 627.7072. The policyholder's demand for testing must be 7 communicated to the insurer in writing after the policyholder's receipt of insurer's denial of the claim. 8 (5)(a) If a sinkhole loss is verified, the insurer 9 10 shall pay to stabilize the land and building, and repair the foundation in accordance with the recommendations of the 11 12 engineer and the professional geologist as provided under s. 13 627.7073, and in consultation with the policyholder, subject to the coverage and terms of the policy. The insurer shall pay 14 for other repairs to the structure and contents in accordance 15 with the terms of the policy. 16 17 (b) For a personal lines residential policy, the 18 insurer may limit its payment to the actual cash value of the sinkhole loss until such time as expenses related to land and 19 building stabilization and foundation repairs are incurred. 2.0 21 The insurer has no liability for the work performed unless it 2.2 agrees to such liability in writing. 23 (6) Except as provided in subsection (7), the fees and costs of the engineer or the professional geologist shall be 2.4 2.5 paid by the insurer. (7)(c) If the insurer obtains, pursuant to <u>s. 627.7073</u> 26 27 paragraph (b), written certification that there is no sinkhole 2.8 loss or that the cause of the damage claim was not sinkhole 29 activity, and if the policyholder has submitted the sinkhole

claim without good faith grounds for submitting such claim,

1	the <u>actual costs</u> cost of the <u>analyses and services provided</u>
2	under ss. 627.7072 and 627.7073 analysis under paragraph (b);
3	however, a policyholder is not required to reimburse an
4	insurer more than \$2,500 with respect to any claim. A
5	policyholder is required to pay reimbursement under this
6	subsection paragraph only if the insurer, prior to ordering
7	the analysis under $\underline{s.~627.7072}$ $\underline{paragraph~(b)}$, informs the
8	policyholder in writing of the policyholder's potential
9	liability for reimbursement and gives the policyholder the
10	opportunity to withdraw the claim.
11	(8)(2) No insurer shall nonrenew any policy of
12	property insurance on the basis of filing of claims for
13	partial loss caused by sinkhole damage or clay shrinkage as
14	long as the total of such payments does not exceed the current
15	policy limits of coverage for property damage, and provided
16	the insured has repaired the structure in accordance with the
17	engineering recommendations upon which any payment or policy
18	proceeds were based.
19	(9) The insurer may engage a structural engineer to
20	make recommendations as to repair of the structure.
21	Section 18. Section 627.7072, Florida Statutes, is
22	created to read:
23	627.7072 Testing standards for sinkholes
24	(1) The engineer and professional geologist shall
25	perform such tests as sufficient, in their professional
26	opinion, to determine the presence or absence of sinkhole loss
27	or other cause of damage within reasonable professional
28	probability, and to make recommendations regarding necessary

(2) Testing shall be conducted in compliance with the

31 Florida Geological Survey Special Publication No. 57 (2005).

building stabilization and foundation repair.

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

1	4. A description of the tests performed.
2	(c) The respective findings, opinions and
3	recommendations of the engineer or professional geologist as
4	to the verification of a sinkhole loss, land and building
5	stabilization, foundation repair, and elimination of sinkhole
6	loss shall be presumed correct.
7	(2) Any insurer that has paid a claim for a sinkhole
8	loss shall file a copy of the report and certification
9	prepared pursuant to subsection (1), with the county property
10	appraiser, who shall record the report and certification with
11	the parcel number. The insurer shall bear the cost of filing
12	and recording the report and certification. There shall be no
13	cause of action or liability against an insurer for compliance
14	with this section.
15	Section 20. Effective October 1, 2005, and applicable
16	to policies issued or renewed on or after that date, section
17	627.711, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
18	627.711 Notice of premium discounts for hurricane loss
19	mitigation Before issuing a personal lines residential
20	property insurance policy and as part of each premium renewal
21	notice, the insurer shall provide written notice to the
22	applicant or policyholder, on a form approved by the office,
23	of the availability and amount of the premium discounts and
24	credits for fixtures and construction techniques that reduce
25	the amount of loss in a windstorm, as required by s.
26	627.0629(1). The notice must clearly inform the applicant or
27	policyholder as to what the policyholder must do to qualify
28	for such credits or discounts. The commission may adopt rules
29	to administer this section.
30	Section 21. Section 627.712, Florida Statutes, is
31	created to read:

1	627.712 Timely payment of claims
2	(1) An insurer shall, within 30 days after receipt of
3	a claim under a property insurance policy:
4	(a) Pay that portion of the claim for which the
5	policyholder has submitted all information that is required
6	for payment under the terms of the policy;
7	(b) Provide a written denial to the policyholder for
8	that portion of a claim which the insurer determines is not
9	covered under the policy, including the specific reasons; and
10	(c) Specify, in writing, the additional information
11	that the policyholder must submit to the insurer in order for
12	any remaining amount of the claim to be paid.
13	(2) Within 30 days after receipt of the additional
14	information specified in paragraph (1)(c), the insurer shall
15	either pay or deny the claim as specified in paragraph (1)(a)
16	or paragraph (1)(b).
17	(3) Payment shall be considered made on the date a
18	check or other valid payment instrument is placed in the
19	United States mail in a properly addressed, postpaid envelope,
20	or if not so posted, on the date of delivery.
21	(4) All overdue payments shall bear simple interest at
22	the rate of 10 percent per year.
23	(5) Following a hurricane or natural disaster, the
24	requirements of this section are subject to such exceptions or
25	alternative requirements as may be provided by rule of the
26	commission or order of the office.
27	Section 22. By January 15, 2006, the Office of the
28	Auditor General shall conduct an operational audit of Citizens
29	Property Insurance Corporation regarding its customer service,
30	claims handling, accessibility of policyholder information to
31	the agent of record, take-out programs, and financing

1	arrangements, including recommendations for legislative
2	changes related to the findings of the audit.
3	Section 23. For the 2005-2006 fiscal year, there is
4	appropriated \$350,000 in recurring funds from the Insurance
5	Regulatory Trust Fund and four positions are authorized to the
6	Office of the Consumer Advocate within the Department of
7	Financial Services for the purposes provided in section
8	627.0613, Florida Statutes.
9	Section 24. Except as otherwise expressly provided in
10	this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.
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12	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
13	CS/SB 1488
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15	This committee substitute makes the following changes.
16	o Deletes the provision of the bill that prohibits Citizens Property Insurance Corporation from insuring any
17	residential structure valued in excess of \$1 million.
18	o Deletes the provision of the bill that requires insurers to offer hurricane deductibles of 1 percent of policy
19	limits.
20	o Revises provisions related to claims for sinkhole losses.
21	o Deletes the provision of the bill providing that the amendments to the valued policy law are remedial in
22	nature and intending to clarify the intent of that section.
23	Section.
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