CHAMBER ACTION

The State Administration Appropriations Committee recommends the following:

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Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to property insurance; amending s. 627.062, F.S.; limiting an insurer's recoupment of reimbursement premium; providing limitations; amending s. 627.0628, F.S.; limiting use of certain methodologies in determining hurricane loss factors for reimbursement premium rates in certain rate filings; creating s. 627.06281, F.S.; requiring certain insurers and organizations to develop, maintain, and update a public hurricane loss projection model; providing reporting requirements for insurers; protecting trade secret information; amending s. 627.0629, F.S.; tightening a limitation on rate filings based on computer models under certain circumstances; amending s. 627.351, F.S.; providing additional legislative intent relating to the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; specifying a limitation on dwelling limits for personal lines policies; revising appointment authority for members of the board of Page 1 of 37

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governors of the corporation; requiring creation of a Market Accountability Advisory Committee to assist the corporation for certain purposes; providing for appointment of committee members; providing for terms; requiring reports to the corporation; revising requirements for the plan of operation of the corporation; requiring the corporation to pay bonuses to carriers removing policies by assumption; providing for calculation of the bonus amount; providing eligibility for carriers to receive bonuses; deleting limitations on certain person lines residential wind-only policies; deleting an obsolete reporting requirement; specifying nonapplication of certain policy requirements in counties lacking reasonable degrees of competition for certain policies under certain circumstances; authorizing the commission to adopt rules; deleting an obsolete rate methodology panel reporting requirement provision; amending s. 627.411, F.S.; revising grounds for office disapproval of certain forms; amending s. 627.7015, F.S.; revising purpose and scope provisions relating to an alternative procedure for resolution of disputed property insurance claims; providing an additional criterion for excusing an insured from being required to submit to certain loss appraisal processes; amending s. 627.706, F.S.; revising definitions relating to sinkholes; creating s. 627.7065, F.S.; providing legislative findings; requiring the Department of Financial Services and the Office of the Insurance Consumer Advocate to consult with the Florida Geological Page 2 of 37

Survey and the Department of Environmental Protection to
implement a statewide automated database of sinkholes and
related activity; providing requirements for the form and
content of the database; authorizing the Department of
Financial Services to require insurers to provide certain
information; providing for management of the database;
requiring the department to investigate sinkhole activity
reports and include findings and investigations in the
database; requiring the Department of Environmental
Protection to report on the database to the Governor,
Legislature, and Chief Financial Officer; authorizing the
Department of Financial services to adopt implementing
rules; requiring the Auditor General to perform an
operational audit of the Citizens Property Insurance
Corporation; specifying audit requirements; requiring a
report; requiring the board of governors of the Citizens
Property Insurance Corporation to submit a report to the
Legislature relating to property and casualty insurance;
specifying report requirements; providing for contingent
effect; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 627.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

77 627.062 Rate standards.--

 (5) With respect to a rate filing involving coverage of the type for which the insurer is required to pay a Page $3\ of\ 37$

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

Section 2. 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 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 3. Section 627.06281, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

reporting of data by insurers. -- Within 30 days after a written request for loss data and associated exposure data by the office or a type I center within the State University System established to study mitigation, residential property insurers and licensed rating and advisory organizations that compile residential property insurance loss data shall provide loss data and associated exposure data for residential property insurance policies to the office or to a type I center within the State University System established to study mitigation, as directed by the office, for the purposes of developing, maintaining, and

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updating a public model for hurricane loss projections. The loss
data and associated exposure data provided shall be in writing.

Any loss data and associated exposure data provided pursuant to
this section that constitutes a trade secret as defined in s.

812.081, and as provided in s. 815.04(3), shall be subject to
the provisions of s. 815.045.

Section 4. Subsection (7) of section 627.0629, Florida

Section 4. Subsection (7) of section 627.0629, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 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 $\underline{15}$ percent unless there is a public hearing.
- Section 5. Paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.--
 - (6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION. --
- (a)1. The Legislature finds that actual and threatened catastrophic losses to property in this state from hurricanes have caused insurers to be unwilling or unable to provide property insurance coverage to the extent sought and needed. It is in the public interest and a public purpose to assist in assuring that property in the state is insured so as to facilitate the remediation, reconstruction, and replacement of damaged or destroyed property in order to reduce or avoid the negative effects otherwise resulting to the public health, safety, and welfare; to the economy of the state; and to the revenues of the state and local governments needed to provide for the public welfare. It is necessary, therefore, to provide

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property insurance to applicants who are in good faith entitled to procure insurance through the voluntary market but are unable to do so. The Legislature intends by this subsection that property insurance be provided and that it continues, as long as necessary, through an entity organized to achieve efficiencies and economies, while providing service to policyholders, applicants, and agents that is no less than the quality generally provided in the voluntary market, all toward the achievement of the foregoing public purposes. Because it is essential for the corporation to have the maximum financial resources to pay claims following a catastrophic hurricane, it is the intent of the Legislature that the income of the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation and that interest on the debt obligations issued by the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation.

2. The Residential Property and Casualty Joint
Underwriting Association originally created by this statute
shall be known, as of July 1, 2002, as the Citizens Property
Insurance Corporation. The corporation shall provide insurance
for residential and commercial property, for applicants who are
in good faith entitled, but are unable, to procure insurance
through the voluntary market. The corporation shall operate
pursuant to a plan of operation approved by order of the office.
The plan is subject to continuous review by the office. The
office may, by order, withdraw approval of all or part of a plan
if the office determines that conditions have changed since
approval was granted and that the purposes of the plan require
changes in the plan. For the purposes of this subsection,
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residential coverage includes both personal lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of coverage provided by homeowner's, mobile home owner's, dwelling, tenant's, condominium unit owner's, and similar policies, and commercial lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of coverage provided by condominium association, apartment building, and similar policies.

- 3. It is the intent of the Legislature that policyholders, applicants, and agents of the corporation receive service and treatment of the highest possible level but never less than that generally provided in the voluntary market. It also is intended that the corporation be held to service standards no less than those applied to insurers in the voluntary market by the office with respect to responsiveness, timeliness, customer courtesy, and overall dealings with policyholders, applicants, or agents of the 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 Page $8\,0\mathrm{f}$ 37

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

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

The dwelling limits for any personal lines policy in both the personal lines account and the high-risk account may not exceed \$1 million.

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:

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

(II) "Eligible risks" means personal lines residential and commercial lines residential risks that meet the underwriting criteria of the corporation and are located in areas that were eligible for coverage by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association on January 1, 2002.

b. The corporation may enter into quota share primary insurance agreements with authorized insurers at corporation coverage levels of 90 percent and 50 percent.

- c. If the corporation determines that additional coverage levels are necessary to maximize participation in quota share primary insurance agreements by authorized insurers, the corporation may establish additional coverage levels. However, the corporation's quota share primary insurance coverage level may not exceed 90 percent.
- d. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered into between an authorized insurer and the corporation must provide for a uniform specified percentage of coverage of hurricane losses, by county or territory as set forth by the corporation board, for all eligible risks of the authorized insurer covered under the quota share primary insurance agreement.
- e. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered into between an authorized insurer and the corporation is subject to review and approval by the office. However, such agreement shall be authorized only as to insurance contracts entered into between an authorized insurer and an insured who is already insured by the corporation for wind coverage.
- f. For all eligible risks covered under quota share primary insurance agreements, the exposure and coverage levels for both the corporation and authorized insurers shall be reported by the corporation to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. For all policies of eligible risks covered under quota share primary insurance agreements, the corporation and the Page 11 of 37

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 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 Page 12 of 37

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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 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.

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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. 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 and concurrence by the board and office of the Chief Financial Officer.

b. The board shall create a Market Accountability Advisory

Committee to assist the corporation in developing awareness of

its rates and its customer and agent service levels in

relationship to the voluntary market insurers writing similar

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384 coverage. The members of the advisory committee shall consist of 385 the following ten persons, one of whom must be elected chair by 386 the members of the committee: one representative appointed by 387 each of the three largest property and casualty insurance agents 388 independent trade associations in this state; three 389 representatives appointed by the insurers with the three highest 390 voluntary market share of residential property insurance 391 business in the state; one representative from the Office of 392 Insurance Regulation; one consumer appointed by the board who is 393 insured by the corporation at the time of appointment to the 394 committee; one representative appointed by the Florida 395 Association of Realtors; and one representative appointed by the 396 Florida Bankers Association. All members must serve for 3-year 397 terms and may serve for consecutive terms. The committee shall 398 report to the corporation at each board meeting on insurance 399 market issues which may include rates and rate competition with the voluntary market; service, including policy issuance, claims 400 401 processing, and general responsiveness to policyholders, 402 applicants, and agents; and matters relating to depopulation.

- 5. Must provide a procedure for determining the eligibility of a risk for coverage, as follows:
- a. Subject to the provisions of s. 627.3517, with respect to personal lines residential risks, if the risk is offered coverage from an authorized insurer at the insurer's approved rate under either a standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the office, a basic policy including wind coverage, the risk is not eligible for any policy issued by the corporation.

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

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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.

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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).

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(II) When the corporation enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned commission on the policy, and the insurer shall:

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(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

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(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).

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b. With respect to commercial lines residential risks, if the risk is offered coverage under a policy including wind coverage from an authorized insurer at its approved rate, the risk is not eligible for any policy issued by the corporation. If the risk is not able to obtain any such offer, the risk is

eligible for a policy including wind coverage issued by the corporation.

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

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

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(A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the corporation policy, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or

- (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the corporation policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.
- If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-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.

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

- 9. Must provide that the corporation shall make its best efforts to procure catastrophe reinsurance at reasonable rates, to cover its projected 100-year probable maximum loss as determined by the board of governors.
- 10. Must provide that in the event of regular deficit assessments under sub-subparagraph (b)3.a. or sub-subparagraph (b)3.b., in the personal lines account, the commercial lines residential account, or the high-risk account, the corporation shall levy upon corporation policyholders in its next rate filing, or by a separate rate filing solely for this purpose, a 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 Page 20 of 37

market equalization surcharge shall be treated as failure to pay premium.

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

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- Must provide that, with respect to the high-risk account, any assessable insurer with a surplus as to policyholders of \$25 million or less writing 25 percent or more of its total countrywide property insurance premiums in this state may petition the office, within the first 90 days of each calendar year, to qualify as a limited apportionment company. In no event shall a limited apportionment company be required to participate in the portion of any assessment, within the highrisk account, pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b)3.a. or subsubparagraph (b)3.b. in the aggregate which exceeds \$50 million after payment of available high-risk account funds in any calendar year. However, a limited apportionment company shall collect from its policyholders any emergency assessment imposed under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d. The plan shall provide that, if the office determines that any regular assessment will result in an impairment of the surplus of a limited apportionment company, the office may direct that all or part of such assessment be deferred as provided in subparagraph (g)4. However, there shall be no limitation or deferment of an emergency assessment to be collected from policyholders under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d.
- 15. Must provide that the corporation appoint as its licensed agents only those agents who also hold an appointment as defined in s. 626.015(3) with an insurer who at the time of the agent's initial appointment by the corporation is authorized to write and is actually writing personal lines residential

property coverage, commercial residential property coverage, or commercial nonresidential property coverage within the state.

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- 16. Must provide that for each carrier removing policies by assumption from the personal lines account of the corporation that carrier shall receive a minimum per policy bonus equal to 12.5 percent of written premium for a minimum of 10,000 policies removed with wind coverage in coastal counties, 15 percent of written premium for a minimum of 30,000 policies removed with wind coverage in coastal counties, and 17.5 percent of written premium for a minimum of 50,000 policies removed with wind coverage in coastal counties. In order to be eligible for such per-policy bonus, the carrier must offer to issue and renew the carrier's policy for a period of 3 years subsequent to the expiration of the assumed policy. The carrier shall nonetheless be eligible for such per-policy bonus if the policy is voluntarily terminated by the insured at any time subsequent to the insured's initial acceptance of coverage from the carrier. Cancellation of a policy for nonpayment of premium by the insured shall be deemed a voluntary termination by the insured. Failure of the insured to accept the carrier's offer of renewal, if such renewal is in accordance with the corporation's plan of operations, shall be deemed a voluntary termination by the insured.
- (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 Page 23 of 37

insurance cannot be procured in the voluntary market. Rates shall include an appropriate catastrophe loading factor that reflects the actual catastrophic exposure of the corporation.

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

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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 made by the corporation with the office by January 1, 2004. If the office thereafter determines that the wind-only rates or rating factors filed by the corporation fail to comply with the wind-only ratemaking methodology provided for in this subsection, it shall so notify the corporation and require the corporation to amend its rates or rating factors to come into compliance within 90 days of notice from the office. The office shall report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on the provisions of the wind-only ratemaking methodology by January 31, 2004.

4. The provisions of subparagraph 2. do not apply to coverage provided by the corporation in any county for which the office determines that a reasonable degree of competition does not exist for personal lines residential policies. The provisions of subparagraph 3. do not apply to coverage provided by the corporation in any county for which the office determines that a reasonable degree of competition does not exist for personal lines residential policies in the area of that county which is eligible for wind-only coverage. In such counties, the

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rates for personal lines residential coverage shall be actuarially sound and not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory and are subject to the other provisions of the paragraph and s. 627.062. The commission may adopt rules establishing the criteria for determining whether a reasonable degree of competition exists for personal lines residential policies. Beginning October 1, 2005, and each 6 months thereafter, the office shall determine and identify those counties for which a reasonable degree of competition does not exist for purposes of subparagraphs 2. and 3., respectively.

- 5.4. 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.
- $\underline{6.5.}$ Nothing in this paragraph shall require or allow the corporation to adopt a rate that is inadequate under s. 627.062.
- 7.6. 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 Page 26 of 37

corporation by electronic means of any rate filing it approves for any insurer among the insurers referred to in subparagraph 2.

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- 8.7. In addition to the rates otherwise determined pursuant to this paragraph, the corporation shall impose and collect an amount equal to the premium tax provided for in s. 624.509 to augment the financial resources of the corporation.
- 9.8.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

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743 coverage for policyholders or applicants to the corporation is 744 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 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.

10.9. 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 except when the provisions of subparagraph 4. apply and providing other information the corporation deems necessary to assist consumers in finding other voluntary admitted insurers willing to insure their property.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 627.411, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.411 Grounds for disapproval.-Page 28 of 37

(1) The office shall disapprove any form filed under s.
627.410, or withdraw any previous approval thereof, only if the form:

- (a) Is in any respect in violation of, or does not comply with, this code.
- (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. \div
- 2. Contains provisions that are unfair or inequitable or contrary to the public policy of this state or that encourage misrepresentation;
- 2.3. Contains provisions that apply rating practices that result in unfair discrimination pursuant to s. 626.9541(1)(9)2.
- $\underline{\text{(g)}(f)}$ Excludes coverage for human immunodeficiency virus infection or acquired immune deficiency syndrome or contains Page 29 of 37

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.

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Section 7. Subsections (1) and (7) of section 627.7015, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.7015 Alternative procedure for resolution of disputed property insurance claims.--

PURPOSE AND SCOPE. -- This section sets forth a nonadversarial alternative dispute resolution procedure for a mediated claim resolution conference prompted by the need for effective, fair, and timely handling of property insurance claims. There is a particular need for an informal, nonthreatening forum for helping parties who elect this procedure to resolve their claims disputes because most homeowner's and commercial residential insurance policies obligate insureds to participate in a potentially expensive and time-consuming adversarial appraisal process prior to litigation. The procedure set forth in this section is designed to bring the parties together for a mediated claims settlement conference without any of the trappings or drawbacks of an adversarial process. Before resorting to these procedures, insureds and insurers are encouraged to resolve claims as quickly and fairly as possible. This section is available with respect to claims under personal lines and commercial residential policies for all claimants and insurers prior to commencing the appraisal process, or commencing litigation. If Page 30 of 37

requested by the insured, participation by legal counsel shall be permitted. Mediation under this section is also available to litigants referred to the department by a county court or circuit court. This section does not apply to commercial coverages, to private passenger motor vehicle insurance coverages, or to disputes relating to liability coverages in policies of property insurance.

- failing to notify a first-party claimant of its right to participate in the mediation program under this section or if the insurer requests the mediation, and the mediation results are rejected by either party, the insured shall not be required to submit to or participate in any contractual loss appraisal process of the property loss damage as a precondition to legal action for breach of contract against the insurer for its failure to pay the policyholder's claims covered by the policy.
- Section 8. Section 627.706, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 627.706 Sinkhole insurance; definitions.--
- (1) Every insurer authorized to transact property insurance in this state shall make available coverage for insurable sinkhole losses on any structure, including contents of personal property contained therein, to the extent provided in the form to which the sinkhole coverage attaches.
- (2) As used in this section and s. 627.7065, and as used in connection with any policy providing coverage for sinkhole losses:

(a) "Sinkhole" means a landform created by subsidence of soil, sediment, or rock as underlying strata are dissolved by ground water. A sinkhole may form by collapse into subterranean voids created by dissolution of limestone or dolostone or by subsidence as these strata are dissolved.

- (b) "Sinkhole loss" means structural damage to a the building caused by sinkhole activity. Contents coverage shall apply only if there is structural damage to the building caused by sinkhole activity. Building coverage shall apply only to the reasonable costs to stabilize the land and building if necessary and to repair the damage to the foundation, subject to the coverage and terms of the policy.
- (c)(3) "Sinkhole activity loss" means actual physical damage to the covered property covered arising out of or caused by sudden settlement or collapse of the earth supporting such property only when such settlement or collapse results from movement or raveling of soils, sediments, or rock materials from the surface into subterranean voids created by the effect action of water on a limestone or similar rock formation.
- (3)(4) Every insurer authorized to transact property insurance in this state shall make a proper filing with the office for the purpose of extending the appropriate forms of property insurance to include coverage for insurable sinkhole losses.
- Section 9. Section 627.7065, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

627.7065 Database of information relating to sinkholes;

the Department of Financial Services and the Department of

Environmental Protection.-
(1) The Legislature finds that there has been a dramatic

- increase in the number of sinkholes and insurance claims for sinkhole damage in the state during the past 10 years.

 Accordingly, the Legislature recognizes the need to track current and past sinkhole activity and to make the information available for prevention and remediation activities. The Legislature further finds that the Florida Geological Survey of the Department of Environmental Protection has created a partial database of some sinkholes identified in Florida, although the database is not reflective of all sinkholes or insurance claims for sinkhole damage. The Legislature determines that creating a complete electronic database of sinkhole activity serves an important purpose in protecting the public and in studying property claims activities in the insurance industry.
- (2) The Department of Financial Services, including the employee of the Division of Consumer Services designated as the primary contact for consumers on issues relating to sinkholes, and the Office of the Insurance Consumer Advocate shall consult with the Florida Geological Survey and the Department of Environmental Protection to implement a statewide automated database of sinkholes and related activity identified in the state.
- (3) Representatives of the Department of Financial

 Services, with the agreement of the Department of Environmental

 Protection, shall determine the form and content of the

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database. The content may include standards for reporting and investigating sinkholes for inclusion in the database and requirements for insurers to report to the departments the receipt of claims involving sinkhole loss and other similar activities. The Department of Financial Services may require insurers to report present and past data of sinkhole claims. The database also may include information of damage due to ground settling and other subsidence activity.

- (4) The Department of Financial Services may manage the database or may contract for its management and maintenance. The Department of Environmental Protection shall investigate reports of sinkhole activity and include its findings and investigations in the database.
- (5) The Department of Environmental Protection, in consultation with the Department of Financial Services, shall present a report of activities relating to the sinkhole database, including recommendations regarding the database and similar matters, to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Chief Financial Officer by December 31, 2005. The report may consider the need for the Legislature to create an entity to study the increase in sinkhole activity in the state and other similar issues relating to sinkhole damage, including recommendations and costs for staffing the entity. The report may include other information, as appropriate.
- (6) The Department of Financial Services, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, may adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section.

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Section 10. The Auditor General shall perform an operational audit, as defined in s. 11.45(1), Florida Statutes, of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation created under s. 627.351(6), Florida Statutes. The scope of the audit shall also include:

- (1) An analysis of the corporation's infrastructure, customer service, claims handling, accessibility of policyholder information to the agent of record, take-out programs, take-out bonuses, and financing arrangements.
- (2) An evaluation of costs associated with the administration and servicing of the policies issued by the corporation to determine alternatives by which costs can be reduced, customer service improved, and claims handling improved.

The audit shall contain policy alternatives for the Legislature to consider. The Auditor General shall submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than February 1, 2006.

Insurance Corporation created by section 627.351(6), Florida
Statutes, shall, by February 1, 2006, submit a report to the
President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of
Representatives, the minority party leaders of the Senate and
the House of Representatives, and the chairs of the standing
committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives having
jurisdiction over matters relating to property and casualty

insurance. The report shall include the board's findings and recommendations on the following issues:

- (1) The number of policies and the aggregate premium of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, before and after enactment of this act, and projections for future policy and premium growth.
- (2) Increases or decreases in availability of residential property coverage in the voluntary market and the effectiveness of this act in improving the availability of residential property coverage in the voluntary market in the state.
- (3) The board's efforts to depopulate the corporation and the willingness of insurers in the voluntary market to avail themselves of depopulation incentives.
- (4) Further actions that could be taken by the Legislature to improve availability of residential property coverage in the voluntary and residual markets.
- (5) Actions that the board has taken to restructure the corporation and recommendations for legislative action to restructure the corporation, including, but not limited to, actions relating to claims handling and customer service.
- (6) Projected surpluses or deficits and possible means of providing funding to ensure the continued solvency of the corporation.
- (7) The corporation's efforts to procure catastrophe reinsurance to cover its projected 100-year probable maximum loss with specification as to what best efforts were made by the corporation to procure such reinsurance.

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990	(8) Such other issues as the board determines are worthy
991	of the Legislature's consideration.
992	Section 12. (1) Section 2 of this act shall take effect
993	on the same date that House Bill 1939 or similar legislation
994	takes effect, if such legislation is adopted in the same
995	legislative session or an extension thereof and becomes a law.
996	(2) Section 3 of this act shall take effect on the same
997	date that House Bill 1939 or similar legislation takes effect,
998	if such legislation is adopted in the same legislative session
999	or an extension thereof and becomes a law.
1000	Section 13. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act
1001	shall take effect July 1, 2005.

shall take effect July 1, 2005.