1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to property and casualty insurance; 3 transferring, renumbering, and amending ss. 350.061, 350.0611, 350.0612, 350.0613, and 350.0614, F.S.; 4 authorizing the Public Counsel to represent the general 5 6 public before the Office of Insurance Regulation; 7 including certain proceedings related to rules and rate 8 filings for residential property insurance; authorizing 9 the Public Counsel to have access to files of the office, to seek review of orders of the office, to issue reports, 10 recommendations, and proposed orders to the office; 11 specifying where the Public Counsel shall maintain his or 12 her office; authorizing the Joint Legislative Auditing 13 Committee to authorize the Public Counsel to employ 14 certain types of employees; requiring the Office of 15 16 Insurance Regulation to provide copies of certain filings 17 to the Public Counsel; amending s. 112.3145, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 215.559, F.S.; 18 19 revising the distribution of funds in the Hurricane Loss 20 Mitigation Program; revising provisions relating to a lowinterest loan program; amending s. 408.40, F.S.; 21 conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 624.319, F.S.; 22 authorizing the Public Counsel to have access to certain 23 24 confidential information held by the Department of 25 Financial Services or the Office of Insurance Regulation; 26 amending s. 627.062, F.S.; deleting provisions that allow 27 an insurer to require arbitration of a rate filing for property and casualty insurance; amending s. 627.0629, 28

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F.S.; requiring underwriting rules for homeowners' insurance to be filed with and approved by the Office of Insurance Regulation; providing for filing and approval provisions; amending s. 627.0651, F.S.; abolishing "use and file" rate filings; deleting reference to the filing of specified underwriting rules for homeowners' insurance; amending s. 627.311, F.S.; abolishing "use and file" rate filings; amending s. 627.351, F.S.; deleting a provision authorizing a windstorm underwriting association to require arbitration of a rate filing; amending s. 627.4025, F.S.; redefining the term "hurricane coverage" to include coverage for damage from wind-driven water; amending s. 627.4133, F.S.; prohibiting an insurer from canceling or nonrenewing a residential property insurance policy for certain reasons; amending s. 627.4145, F.S.; increasing the minimum score on the reading ease test for insurance policies; creating s. 627.41494, F.S.; providing for consumer participation in review of insurance rate changes; providing for public inspection of rate filings; providing for adoption of rules by the Financial Services Commission; requiring insurers to pay costs of consumer advocacy groups under certain circumstances; amending s. 627.701, F.S.; revising the hurricane deductibles that insurers must offer for personal lines residential property insurance policies; creating s. 627.70105, F.S.; requiring payment of living expenses required due to uninhabitability of insured property within a specified time; providing an appropriation; providing effective

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57 dates.

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

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Homeowners'
Defense Act."

Section 2. Section 350.061, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 11.402, Florida Statutes, and subsection (1) of that section is amended to read:

- 11.402 350.061 Public Counsel; appointment; oath;
 restrictions on Public Counsel and his or her employees.--
- (1) The Committee on Public Service Commission Oversight shall appoint a Public Counsel by majority vote of the members of the committee to represent the general public of Florida before the Florida Public Service Commission and the Office of Insurance Regulation. The Public Counsel shall be an attorney admitted to practice before the Florida Supreme Court and shall serve at the pleasure of the Committee on Public Service Commission Oversight, subject to biennial reconfirmation by the committee. The Public Counsel shall perform his or her duties independently. Vacancies in the office shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.
- Section 3. Section 350.0611, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 11.403, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:
- 11.403 350.0611 Public Counsel; duties and powers.--It shall be the duty of the Public Counsel to provide legal representation for the people of the state in proceedings before

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the <u>Public Service</u> Commission <u>and the Office of Insurance</u>

<u>Regulation</u> and in proceedings before counties pursuant to s.

367.171(8). The Public Counsel shall have such powers as are necessary to carry out the duties of his or her office, including, but not limited to, the following specific powers:

- (1) To recommend to the <u>Public Service</u> Commission or the counties, by petition, the commencement of any proceeding or action or to appear, in the name of the state or its citizens, in any proceeding or action before the commission or the counties.
- (2) To recommend to the Office of Insurance Regulation, by petition, the commencement of, and to appear in the name of the state or its citizens in, any proceeding or action before the office relating to:
 - (a) Rules governing residential property insurance; or
- (b) Rate filings for residential property insurance which,

 pursuant to standards determined by the office, request an

 average statewide rate increase of 10 percent or greater as

 compared to the current rates in effect or the rates in effect

 12 months prior to the proposed effective date.

The Public Counsel may not stay any final order of the Office of Insurance Regulation.

(3) To and urge in any proceeding or action to which he or she is a party therein any position that which he or she deems to be in the public interest, whether consistent or inconsistent with positions previously adopted by the commission, or the office, and use utilize therein all forms of

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discovery available to attorneys in civil actions generally, subject to protective orders of the commission, or the counties, or the office, which shall be reviewable by summary procedure in the circuit courts of this state.

- $\underline{(4)}$ To have access to and use of all files, records, and data of the commission, or the counties, or the office available to any other attorney representing parties in a proceeding before the commission, or the counties, or the office.
- (5)(3) In any proceeding in which he or she has participated as a party, to seek review of any determination, finding, or order of the commission, or the counties, or the office, or of any hearing examiner designated by the commission, or the counties, or the office, in the name of the state or its citizens.
- (6)(4) To prepare and issue reports, recommendations, and proposed orders to the commission or office, the Governor, and the Legislature on any matter or subject within the jurisdiction of the commission or office, and to make such recommendations as he or she deems appropriate for legislation relative to commission or office procedures, rules, jurisdiction, personnel, and functions.; and
- (7)(5) To appear before other state agencies, federal agencies, and state and federal courts in connection with matters under the jurisdiction of the commission or office, in the name of the state or its citizens.
- Section 4. Section 350.0612, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 11.404, Florida Statutes, and

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amended to read:

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11.404 350.0612 Public Counsel; location.--The Public Counsel shall maintain his or her office in Leon County on the premises of the commission or, if suitable space there cannot be provided, at such other place convenient to the offices of the Public Services Commission or the Office of Insurance Regulation commissioners as will enable him or her to carry out expeditiously the duties and functions of his or her office.

Section 5. Section 350.0613, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 11.405, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

11.405 350.0613 Public Counsel; employees; receipt of pleadings. -- The Joint Legislative Auditing Committee may authorize the Public Counsel to employ clerical and technical assistants whose qualifications, duties, and responsibilities the committee shall from time to time prescribe. The committee may from time to time authorize retention of the services of additional attorneys, actuaries, economists, or experts to the extent that the best interests of the people of the state will be better served thereby, including the retention of expert witnesses and other technical personnel for participation in contested proceedings before the Public Service Commission or Office of Insurance Regulation. The commission shall furnish the Public Counsel with copies of the initial pleadings in all proceedings before the commission. The office shall furnish the Public Counsel with copies of all filings that relate to the jurisdiction of the Public Counsel pursuant to s. 11.403(2).7 and If the Public Counsel intervenes as a party in any

proceeding he or she shall be served with copies of all subsequent pleadings, exhibits, and prepared testimony, if used. Upon filing notice of intervention, the Public Counsel shall serve all interested parties with copies of such notice and all of his or her subsequent pleadings and exhibits.

- Section 6. <u>Section 350.0614, Florida Statutes, is</u>
 transferred and renumbered as section 11.406, Florida Statutes.
- Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 112.3145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 112.3145 Disclosure of financial interests and clients represented before agencies.--
- (1) For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:
 - (b) "Specified state employee" means:

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- 1. Public counsel created by chapter <u>11</u> <u>350</u>, an assistant state attorney, an assistant public defender, a full-time state employee who serves as counsel or assistant counsel to any state agency, the Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims, a judge of compensation claims, an administrative law judge, or a hearing officer.
- 2. Any person employed in the office of the Governor or in the office of any member of the Cabinet if that person is exempt from the Career Service System, except persons employed in clerical, secretarial, or similar positions.
- 3. Each appointed secretary, assistant secretary, deputy secretary, executive director, assistant executive director, or deputy executive director of each state department, commission, board, or council; unless otherwise provided, the division

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director, assistant division director, deputy director, bureau chief, and assistant bureau chief of any state department or division; or any person having the power normally conferred upon such persons, by whatever title.

- 4. The superintendent or institute director of a state mental health institute established for training and research in the mental health field or the warden or director of any major state institution or facility established for corrections, training, treatment, or rehabilitation.
- 5. Business managers, purchasing agents having the power to make any purchase exceeding the threshold amount provided for in s. 287.017 for CATEGORY ONE, finance and accounting directors, personnel officers, or grants coordinators for any state agency.
- 6. Any person, other than a legislative assistant exempted by the presiding officer of the house by which the legislative assistant is employed, who is employed in the legislative branch of government, except persons employed in maintenance, clerical, secretarial, or similar positions.
 - 7. Each employee of the Commission on Ethics.
- Section 8. 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.

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(2)(a) One 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) Six million dollars of the funds provided in subsection (1) shall be used for programs to improve the wind resistance of residences to prevent or reduce losses or reduce the cost of rebuilding after a disaster.
- (c) The department shall, with the funds authorized in paragraphs (a) and (b), establish a program of low-interest loans to qualified owners of residences and qualified owners of mobile homes. For the purpose of this section, the term "low-interest loan" means any direct loan or loan guarantee issued or backed by such authorized funds to a qualified owner to finance efforts to prevent or reduce losses or reduce the cost of rebuilding after a disaster with a requirement for repayment by the owner. Loans provided under this section shall be made at a rate of up to 2 percent below the qualified loan rate as determined by the department. The terms and conditions of the low-interest loan program, including loan incentive provisions, and the qualifications required of owners of residences and owners of mobile homes shall be determined by the department.
- (d) (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

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prioritize the use of these funds for projects included in the September 1, 2000, version of the Shelter Retrofit Report prepared in accordance with s. 252.385(3), and each annual report thereafter. The department must give funding priority to projects in regional planning council regions that have shelter deficits and to projects that maximize use of state funds.

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

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Development shall assist the Department of Community Affairs in establishing the program and pilot project. The department may use up to 2.5 percent of the funds appropriated in any given fiscal year for administering the loan program. The department may adopt rules to implement the program.

(3)(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 (5) (6) shall develop a list of mobile home parks and counties that may be eligible to participate in the tie-down program.

(4)(5) Of moneys provided to the Department of Community Affairs in paragraphs paragraph (2)(a) and (b), 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 (5) (6) to eliminate the state and local barriers to upgrading existing residences, 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 (7) (8).

- (5)(6) The Department of Community Affairs shall develop the programs set forth in this section in consultation with an advisory council consisting of a representative designated by the Chief Financial Officer, a representative designated by the Florida Home Builders Association, a representative designated by the Florida Insurance Council, a representative designated by the Federation of Manufactured Home Owners, a representative designated by the Florida Association of Counties, and a representative designated by the Florida Manufactured Housing Association.
- (6)(7) 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.
- (7)(8) 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.
 - (8) (9) This section is repealed June 30, 2011.
- Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 408.40, Florida

 Statutes, is amended to read:

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408.40 Public Counsel.--

(1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the Public Counsel shall represent the public in any proceeding before the agency or its advisory panels in any administrative hearing conducted pursuant to chapter 120 or before any other state and federal agencies and courts in any issue before the agency, any court, or any agency. With respect to any such proceeding, the Public Counsel is subject to the provisions of and may use the powers granted to him or her by ss. 11.402-11.406 350.061-350.0614.

Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 624.319, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

624.319 Examination and investigation reports.--

350 (3)

(b) Workpapers and other information held by the department or office, and workpapers and other information received from another governmental entity or the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, for the department's or office's use in the performance of its examination or investigation duties pursuant to this section and ss. 624.316, 624.3161, 624.317, and 624.318 are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. This exemption applies to workpapers and other information held by the department or office before, on, or after the effective date of this exemption. Such confidential and exempt information may be disclosed to another governmental entity, if disclosure is necessary for the receiving entity to perform its duties and responsibilities, and may be disclosed to

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Counsel shall have access to such confidential and exempt information pertaining to residential property insurance at any time. The receiving governmental entity or the association must maintain the confidential and exempt status of the information. The information made confidential and exempt by this paragraph may be used in a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding so long as the confidential and exempt status of such information is maintained. This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act of 1995 in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2007, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 627.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.062 Rate standards.--

- (2) As to all such classes of insurance:
- (a) Insurers or rating organizations shall establish and use rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals to allow the insurer a reasonable rate of return on such classes of insurance written in this state. A copy of rates, rating schedules, rating manuals, premium credits or discount schedules, and surcharge schedules, and changes thereto, shall be filed with the office under one of the following procedures:
- 1. If the filing is made at least 90 days before the proposed effective date. and The filing may is not be implemented during the office's review of the filing and any proceeding and judicial review., then Such filing is shall be

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considered a "file and use" filing. In such case, The office shall finalize its review by issuance of a notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove within 90 days after receipt of the filing. The notice of intent to approve and the notice of intent to disapprove constitute agency action for purposes of the Administrative Procedure Act. Requests for supporting information, requests for mathematical or mechanical corrections, or notification to the insurer by the office of its preliminary findings shall not toll the 90-day period during any such proceedings and subsequent judicial review. The rate shall be deemed approved if the office does not issue a notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove within 90 days after receipt of the filing.

- 2. If the filing is not made in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 1., such filing shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days after the effective date, and shall be considered a "use and file" filing. An insurer making a "use and file" filing is potentially subject to an order by the office to return to policyholders portions of rates found to be excessive, as provided in paragraph (h).
- (b) Upon receiving a rate filing, the office shall review the rate filing to determine if a rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. In making that determination, the office shall, in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, consider the following factors:
- 1. Past and prospective loss experience within and without this state.
 - 2. Past and prospective expenses.

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3. The degree of competition among insurers for the risk insured.

- 4. Investment income reasonably expected by the insurer, consistent with the insurer's investment practices, from investable premiums anticipated in the filing, plus any other expected income from currently invested assets representing the amount expected on unearned premium reserves and loss reserves. The commission may adopt rules utilizing reasonable techniques of actuarial science and economics to specify the manner in which insurers shall calculate investment income attributable to such classes of insurance written in this state and the manner in which such investment income shall be used in the calculation of insurance rates. Such manner shall contemplate allowances for an underwriting profit factor and full consideration of investment income which produce a reasonable rate of return; however, investment income from invested surplus shall not be considered.
- 5. The reasonableness of the judgment reflected in the filing.
- 6. Dividends, savings, or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed or returned to Florida policyholders, members, or subscribers.
 - 7. The adequacy of loss reserves.
 - 8. The cost of reinsurance.
- 9. Trend factors, including trends in actual losses per insured unit for the insurer making the filing.
 - 10. Conflagration and catastrophe hazards, if applicable.
 - 11. A reasonable margin for underwriting profit and

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449 contingencies.

- 12. The cost of medical services, if applicable.
- 13. Other relevant factors which impact upon the frequency or severity of claims or upon expenses.
- (c) In the case of fire insurance rates, consideration shall be given to the availability of water supplies and the experience of the fire insurance business during a period of not less than the most recent 5-year period for which such experience is available.
- (d) If conflagration or catastrophe hazards are given consideration by an insurer in its rates or rating plan, including surcharges and discounts, the insurer shall establish a reserve for that portion of the premium allocated to such hazard and shall maintain the premium in a catastrophe reserve. Any removal of such premiums from the reserve for purposes other than paying claims associated with a catastrophe or purchasing reinsurance for catastrophes shall be subject to approval of the office. Any ceding commission received by an insurer purchasing reinsurance for catastrophes shall be placed in the catastrophe reserve.
- (e) After consideration of the rate factors provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), a rate may be found by the office to be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory based upon the following standards:
- 1. Rates shall be deemed excessive if they are likely to produce a profit from Florida business that is unreasonably high in relation to the risk involved in the class of business or if expenses are unreasonably high in relation to services rendered.

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2. Rates shall be deemed excessive if, among other things, the rate structure established by a stock insurance company provides for replenishment of surpluses from premiums, when the replenishment is attributable to investment losses.

- 3. Rates shall be deemed inadequate if they are clearly insufficient, together with the investment income attributable to them, to sustain projected losses and expenses in the class of business to which they apply.
- 4. A rating plan, including discounts, credits, or surcharges, shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory if it fails to clearly and equitably reflect consideration of the policyholder's participation in a risk management program adopted pursuant to s. 627.0625.
- 5. A rate shall be deemed inadequate as to the premium charged to a risk or group of risks if discounts or credits are allowed which exceed a reasonable reflection of expense savings and reasonably expected loss experience from the risk or group of risks.
- 6. A rate shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory as to a risk or group of risks if the application of premium discounts, credits, or surcharges among such risks does not bear a reasonable relationship to the expected loss and expense experience among the various risks.
- (f) In reviewing a rate filing, the office may require the insurer to provide at the insurer's expense all information necessary to evaluate the condition of the company and the reasonableness of the filing according to the criteria enumerated in this section.

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The office may at any time review a rate, rating schedule, rating manual, or rate change; the pertinent records of the insurer; and market conditions. If the office finds on a preliminary basis that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the office shall initiate proceedings to disapprove the rate and shall so notify the insurer. However, the office may not disapprove as excessive any rate for which it has given final approval or which has been deemed approved for a period of 1 year after the effective date of the filing unless the office finds that a material misrepresentation or material error was made by the insurer or was contained in the filing. Upon being so notified, the insurer or rating organization shall, within 60 days, file with the office all information which, in the belief of the insurer or organization, proves the reasonableness, adequacy, and fairness of the rate or rate change. The office shall issue a notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove pursuant to the procedures of paragraph (a) within 90 days after receipt of the insurer's initial response. In such instances and in any administrative proceeding relating to the legality of the rate, the insurer or rating organization shall carry the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence to show that the rate is not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. After the office notifies an insurer that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, unless the office withdraws the notification, the insurer shall not alter the rate except to conform with the office's notice until the earlier of 120 days after the date the notification was provided or 180

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days after the date of the implementation of the rate. The office may, subject to chapter 120, disapprove without the 60-day notification any rate increase filed by an insurer within the prohibited time period or during the time that the legality of the increased rate is being contested.

- (h) If In the event the office finds that a rate or rate change is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the office shall issue an order of disapproval specifying that a new rate or rate schedule which responds to the findings of the office be filed by the insurer. The office shall further order, for any "use and file" filing made in accordance with subparagraph (a)2., that premiums charged each policyholder constituting the portion of the rate above that which was actuarially justified be returned to such policyholder in the form of a credit or refund. If the office finds that an insurer's rate or rate change is inadequate, the new rate or rate schedule filed with the office in response to such a finding shall be applicable only to new or renewal business of the insurer written on or after the effective date of the responsive filing.
- (i) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, the office shall not prohibit any insurer, including any residual market plan or joint underwriting association, from paying acquisition costs based on the full amount of premium, as defined in s. 627.403, applicable to any policy, or prohibit any such insurer from including the full amount of acquisition costs in a rate filing.

The provisions of This subsection <u>does</u> shall not apply to workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance and to motor vehicle insurance.

Section 12. Effective upon this act becoming a law, subsections (6), (7), and (8) of section 627.062, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.062 Rate standards.--

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(6) (a) After any action with respect to a rate filing that constitutes agency action for purposes of the Administrative Procedure Act, except for a rate filing for medical malpractice, an insurer may, in lieu of demanding a hearing under s. 120.57, require arbitration of the rate filing. Arbitration shall be conducted by a board of arbitrators consisting of an arbitrator selected by the 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

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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.
- $\underline{(6)}$ (7) (a) The provisions of this subsection apply only with respect to rates for medical malpractice insurance and shall control to the extent of any conflict with other provisions of this section.
- (b) Any portion of a judgment entered or settlement paid as a result of a statutory or common-law bad faith action and any portion of a judgment entered which awards punitive damages against an insurer may not be included in the insurer's rate base, and shall not be used to justify a rate or rate change. Any common-law bad faith action identified as such, any portion of a settlement entered as a result of a statutory or common-law action, or any portion of a settlement wherein an insurer agrees to pay specific punitive damages may not be used to justify a rate or rate change. The portion of the taxable costs and attorney's fees which is identified as being related to the bad faith and punitive damages in these judgments and settlements may not be included in the insurer's rate base and may not be utilized to justify a rate or rate change.
- (c) Upon reviewing a rate filing and determining whether the rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory,

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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 description of the alternative method used, and must provide a copy of such schedule or description, as approved by the office, to policyholders at the time of renewal and to prospective policyholders at the time of application for coverage.
- (f) Each medical malpractice insurer must make a rate filing under this section, sworn to by at least two executive officers of the insurer, at least once each calendar year.
- (7) (8) (a) 1. No later than 60 days after the effective date of medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida Legislature, the office shall calculate a presumed factor that reflects the impact that the changes contained in such legislation will have on rates for

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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.

- No later than 60 days after the office issues its notice of the presumed rate change factor under subparagraph 1., each insurer writing medical malpractice coverage in this state shall submit to the office a rate filing for medical malpractice insurance, which will take effect no later than January 1, 2004, and apply retroactively to policies issued or renewed on or after the effective date of medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida Legislature. Except as authorized under paragraph (b), the filing shall reflect an overall rate reduction at least as great as the presumed factor determined under subparagraph 1. With respect to policies issued on or after the effective date of such legislation and prior to the effective date of the rate filing required by this subsection, the office shall order the insurer to make a refund of the amount that was charged in excess of the rate that is approved.
 - (b) Any insurer or rating organization that contends that $$\operatorname{\textsc{Page}}$24 of 55$$

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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 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

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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 13. Subsection (11) is added to section 627.0629, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 627.0629 Residential property insurance; rate filings; underwriting rules.--
- (11) The underwriting rules for homeowners' insurance not contained in rating manuals shall be filed with the office. All underwriting rules for homeowners' insurance must be approved by the office and be reasonable and comply with applicable provisions of law. The filing and form-approval provisions under s. 627.410 apply to the filing and approval of underwriting rules for homeowners' insurance.
- Section 14. Subsections (1), (11), and (13) of section 627.0651, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 627.0651 Making and use of rates for motor vehicle insurance.--
- (1) Insurers shall establish and use rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals to allow the insurer a reasonable rate of return on motor vehicle insurance written in this state. A copy of rates, rating schedules, and rating manuals, and changes therein, shall be filed with the office under one of the following procedures:
 - (a) If the filing is made at least 60 days before the Page 26 of 55

proposed effective date. and The filing may is not be implemented during the office's review of the filing and any proceeding and judicial review. Such filing is shall be considered a "file and use" filing. In such case, the office shall initiate proceedings to disapprove the rate and so notify the insurer or shall finalize its review within 60 days after receipt of the filing. Notification to the insurer by the office of its preliminary findings shall toll the 60-day period during any such proceedings and subsequent judicial review. The rate shall be deemed approved if the office does not issue notice to the insurer of its preliminary findings within 60 days after the filing.

- (b) If the filing is not made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a), such filing shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days after the effective date, and shall be considered a "use and file" filing. An insurer making a "use and file" filing is potentially subject to an order by the office to return to policyholders portions of rates found to be excessive, as provided in subsection (11).
- change is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the office shall issue an order of disapproval specifying that a new rate or rate schedule which responds to the findings of the office be filed by the insurer. The office shall further order for any "use and file" filing made in accordance with paragraph (1)(b), that premiums charged each policyholder constituting the portion of the rate above that which was actuarially justified be returned to such policyholder in the form of a credit or

refund. If the office finds that an insurer's rate or rate change is inadequate, the new rate or rate schedule filed with the office in response to such a finding shall be applicable only to new or renewal business of the insurer written on or after the effective date of the responsive filing.

- (13)(a) Underwriting rules not contained in rating manuals shall be filed for private passenger automobile insurance and homeowners' insurance.
- (b) The submission of rates, rating schedules, and rating manuals to the office by a licensed rating organization of which an insurer is a member or subscriber will be sufficient compliance with this subsection for any insurer maintaining membership or subscribership in such organization, to the extent that the insurer uses the rates, rating schedules, and rating manuals of such organization. All such information shall be available for public inspection, upon receipt by the office, during usual business hours.

Section 15. Paragraph (e) of subsection (5) of section 627.311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(5)

(e) The plan shall establish and use its rates and rating plans, and the plan may establish and use changes in rating plans at any time, but no more frequently than two times per any rating class for any calendar year. By December 1, 1993, and December 1 of each year thereafter, except as provided in subparagraph (c) 22., the board shall establish and use

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actuarially sound rates for use by the plan to assure that the plan is self-funding while those rates are in effect. Such rates and rating plans must be filed with the office as provided in s. 627.062(2)(a) within 30 calendar days after their effective dates, and shall be considered a "use and file" filing. Any disapproval by the office must have an effective date that is at least 60 days from the date of disapproval of the rates and rating plan and must have prospective effect only. The plan may not be subject to any order by the office to return to policyholders any portion of the rates disapproved by the office. The office may not disapprove any rates or rating plans unless it demonstrates that such rates and rating plans are excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory.

Section 16. Effective upon this act becoming a law, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans. --

- (2) WINDSTORM INSURANCE RISK APPORTIONMENT. --
- (b) The department shall require all insurers holding a certificate of authority to transact property insurance on a direct basis in this state, other than joint underwriting associations and other entities formed pursuant to this section, to provide windstorm coverage to applicants from areas determined to be eligible pursuant to paragraph (c) who in good faith are entitled to, but are unable to procure, such coverage through ordinary means; or it shall adopt a reasonable plan or plans for the equitable apportionment or sharing among such insurers of windstorm coverage, which may include formation of

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an association for this purpose. As used in this subsection, the term "property insurance" means insurance on real or personal property, as defined in s. 624.604, including insurance for fire, industrial fire, allied lines, farmowners multiperil, homeowners' multiperil, commercial multiperil, and mobile homes, and including liability coverages on all such insurance, but excluding inland marine as defined in s. 624.607(3) and excluding vehicle insurance as defined in s. 624.605(1)(a) other than insurance on mobile homes used as permanent dwellings. The department shall adopt rules that provide a formula for the recovery and repayment of any deferred assessments.

- 1. For the purpose of this section, properties eligible for such windstorm coverage are defined as dwellings, buildings, and other structures, including mobile homes which are used as dwellings and which are tied down in compliance with mobile home tie-down requirements prescribed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles pursuant to s. 320.8325, and the contents of all such properties. An applicant or policyholder is eligible for coverage only if an offer of coverage cannot be obtained by or for the applicant or policyholder from an admitted insurer at approved rates.
- 2.a.(I) All insurers required to be members of such association shall participate in its writings, expenses, and losses. Surplus of the association shall be retained for the payment of claims and shall not be distributed to the member insurers. Such participation by member insurers shall be in the proportion that the net direct premiums of each member insurer written for property insurance in this state during the

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preceding calendar year bear to the aggregate net direct premiums for property insurance of all member insurers, as reduced by any credits for voluntary writings, in this state during the preceding calendar year. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "net direct premiums" means direct written premiums for property insurance, reduced by premium for liability coverage and for the following if included in allied lines: rain and hail on growing crops; livestock; association direct premiums booked; National Flood Insurance Program direct premiums; and similar deductions specifically authorized by the plan of operation and approved by the department. A member's participation shall begin on the first day of the calendar year following the year in which it is issued a certificate of authority to transact property insurance in the state and shall terminate 1 year after the end of the calendar year during which it no longer holds a certificate of authority to transact property insurance in the state. The commissioner, after review of annual statements, other reports, and any other statistics that the commissioner deems necessary, shall certify to the association the aggregate direct premiums written for property insurance in this state by all member insurers.

- (II) Effective July 1, 2002, the association shall operate subject to the supervision and approval of a board of governors who are the same individuals that have been appointed by the Treasurer to serve on the board of governors of the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.
- (III) The plan of operation shall provide a formula whereby a company voluntarily providing windstorm coverage in

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affected areas will be relieved wholly or partially from apportionment of a regular assessment pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph d.(II).

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- (IV) A company which is a member of a group of companies under common management may elect to have its credits applied on a group basis, and any company or group may elect to have its credits applied to any other company or group.
- (V) There shall be no credits or relief from apportionment to a company for emergency assessments collected from its policyholders under sub-sub-subparagraph d.(III).
- The plan of operation may also provide for the award of credits, for a period not to exceed 3 years, from a regular assessment pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph d.(I) or sub-subsubparagraph d.(II) as an incentive for taking policies out of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association. In order to qualify for the exemption under this sub-sub-subparagraph, the take-out plan must provide that at least 40 percent of the policies removed from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association cover risks located in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties or at least 30 percent of the policies so removed cover risks located in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties and an additional 50 percent of the policies so removed cover risks located in other coastal counties, and must also provide that no more than 15 percent of the policies so removed may exclude windstorm coverage. With the approval of the department, the association may waive these geographic criteria for a take-out plan that removes at least the lesser of 100,000 Residential Property and Casualty Joint

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Underwriting Association policies or 15 percent of the total number of Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association policies, provided the governing board of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association certifies that the take-out plan will materially reduce the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association's 100-year probable maximum loss from hurricanes. With the approval of the department, 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 Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, or for 2 additional years if the insurer guarantees 2 additional years of renewability for all policies removed from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association.

- b. Assessments to pay deficits in the association under this subparagraph shall be included as an appropriate factor in the making of rates as provided in s. 627.3512.
- c. The Legislature finds that the potential for unlimited deficit assessments under this subparagraph may induce insurers to attempt to reduce their writings in the voluntary market, and that such actions would worsen the availability problems that the association was created to remedy. It is the intent of the Legislature that insurers remain fully responsible for paying regular assessments and collecting emergency assessments for any deficits of the association; however, it is also the intent of the Legislature to provide a means by which assessment liabilities may be amortized over a period of years.

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d.(I) When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year is 10 percent or less of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for all member insurers, the association shall levy an assessment on member insurers in an amount equal to the deficit.

- (II) When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year exceeds 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for all member insurers, the association shall levy an assessment on member insurers in an amount equal to the greater of 10 percent of the deficit or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for member insurers. Any remaining deficit shall be recovered through emergency assessments under sub-sub-subparagraph (III).
- (III) Upon a determination by the board of directors that a deficit exceeds the amount that will be recovered through regular assessments on member insurers, pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or sub-sub-subparagraph (II), the board shall levy, after verification by the department, emergency assessments to be collected by member insurers and by underwriting associations created pursuant to this section which write property insurance, upon issuance or renewal of property insurance policies other than National Flood Insurance policies in the year or years following levy of the regular assessments. The amount of the emergency assessment collected in a particular year shall be a uniform percentage of that year's direct written premium for property insurance for all member insurers and

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underwriting associations, excluding National Flood Insurance policy premiums, as annually determined by the board and verified by the department. The department shall verify the arithmetic calculations involved in the board's determination within 30 days after receipt of the information on which the determination was based. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each member insurer and each underwriting association created pursuant to this section shall collect emergency assessments from its policyholders without such obligation being affected by any credit, limitation, exemption, or deferment. The emergency assessments so collected shall be transferred directly to the association on a periodic basis as determined by the association. The aggregate amount of emergency assessments levied under this sub-sub-subparagraph in any calendar year may not exceed the greater of 10 percent of the amount needed to cover the original deficit, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing of the original deficit, or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance written by member insurers and underwriting associations for the prior year, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing the original deficit. The board may pledge the proceeds of the emergency assessments under this subsub-subparagraph as the source of revenue for bonds, to retire any other debt incurred as a result of the deficit or events giving rise to the deficit, or in any other way that the board determines will efficiently recover the deficit. The emergency assessments under this sub-sub-subparagraph shall continue as

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long as any bonds issued or other indebtedness incurred with respect to a deficit for which the assessment was imposed remain outstanding, unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of such bonds or other indebtedness pursuant to the document governing such bonds or other indebtedness. Emergency assessments collected under this sub-sub-subparagraph are not part of an insurer's rates, are not premium, and are not subject to premium tax, fees, or commissions; however, failure to pay the emergency assessment shall be treated as failure to pay premium.

- (IV) Each member insurer's share of the total regular assessments under sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or sub-sub-subparagraph (II) shall be in the proportion that the insurer's net direct premium for property insurance in this state, for the year preceding the assessment bears to the aggregate statewide net direct premium for property insurance of all member insurers, as reduced by any credits for voluntary writings for that year.
- (V) If regular deficit assessments are made under sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or sub-sub-subparagraph (II), or by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association under sub-subparagraph (6)(b)3.a. or sub-subparagraph (6)(b)3.b., the association shall levy upon the association's policyholders, as part of its next rate filing, or by a separate rate filing solely for this purpose, a market equalization surcharge in a percentage equal to the total amount of such regular assessments divided by the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for member insurers for

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the prior calendar year. Market equalization surcharges under this sub-sub-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.

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The governing body of any unit of local government, any residents of which are insured under the plan, may issue bonds as defined in s. 125.013 or s. 166.101 to fund an assistance program, in conjunction with the association, for the purpose of defraying deficits of the association. 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 association, 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 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 the protection and preservation of the economic stability of insurers operating in this state, and declaring it an essential public purpose to permit certain municipalities or counties to issue bonds as will provide relief to claimants and policyholders of the association and insurers responsible for apportionment of plan losses. Any such unit of local government

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may enter into such contracts with the association and with any other entity created pursuant to this subsection as are necessary to carry out this paragraph. Any bonds issued under this sub-subparagraph shall be payable from and secured by moneys received by the association from assessments under this subparagraph, 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 department 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 department determines that the purchase would endanger or impair the solvency of the insurer. The authority granted by this subsubparagraph is additional to any bonding authority granted by subparagraph 6.

3. The plan shall also provide that any member with a surplus as to policyholders of \$20 million or less writing 25 percent or more of its total countrywide property insurance premiums in this state may petition the department, within the first 90 days of each calendar year, to qualify as a limited apportionment company. The apportionment of such a member company in any calendar year for which it is qualified shall not

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exceed its gross participation, which shall not be affected by the formula for voluntary writings. In no event shall a limited apportionment company be required to participate in any apportionment of losses pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II) in the aggregate which exceeds \$50 million after payment of available plan funds in any calendar year. However, a limited apportionment company shall collect from its policyholders any emergency assessment imposed under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(III). The plan shall provide that, if the department determines that any regular assessment will result in an impairment of the surplus of a limited apportionment company, the department may direct that all or part of such assessment be deferred. However, there shall be no limitation or deferment of an emergency assessment to be collected from policyholders under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(III).

4. The plan shall provide for the deferment, in whole or in part, of a regular assessment of a member insurer under subsub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II), but not for an emergency assessment collected from policyholders under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(III), if, in the opinion of the commissioner, payment of such regular assessment would endanger or impair the solvency of the member insurer. In the event a regular assessment against a member insurer is deferred in whole or in part, the amount by which such assessment is deferred may be assessed against the other member insurers in a manner consistent with the basis for assessments set forth in sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II) or sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II).

5.a. The plan of operation may include deductibles and rules for classification of risks and rate modifications consistent with the objective of providing and maintaining funds sufficient to pay catastrophe losses.

- b. The association may require arbitration of a rate filing under s. 627.062(6). It is the intent of the Legislature that the rates for coverage provided by the association be actuarially sound and not competitive with approved rates charged in the admitted voluntary market such that the association functions as a residual market mechanism to provide insurance only when the insurance cannot be procured in the voluntary market. The plan of operation shall provide a mechanism to assure that, beginning no later than January 1, 1999, the rates charged by the association for each line of business are reflective of approved rates in the voluntary market for hurricane coverage for each line of business in the various areas eligible for association coverage.
- c. The association shall provide for windstorm coverage on residential properties in limits up to \$10 million for commercial lines residential risks and up to \$1 million for personal lines residential risks. If coverage with the association is sought for a residential risk valued in excess of these limits, coverage shall be available to the risk up to the replacement cost or actual cash value of the property, at the option of the insured, if coverage for the risk cannot be located in the authorized market. The association must accept a commercial lines residential risk with limits above \$10 million or a personal lines residential risk with limits above \$1

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million if coverage is not available in the authorized market. The association may write coverage above the limits specified in this subparagraph with or without facultative or other reinsurance coverage, as the association determines appropriate.

- d. The plan of operation must provide objective criteria and procedures, approved by the department, 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:
- (I) Whether the likelihood of a loss for the individual risk is substantially higher than for other risks of the same class; and
- (II) 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 association pursuant to such criteria and procedures must be construed as the private placement of insurance, and the provisions of chapter 120 do not apply.

e. If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance program or through a mechanism established by the association, either before the policy is issued by the association or during the first 30 days of coverage by the association, and the producing agent who submitted the application to the association is not currently appointed by the insurer, the insurer shall:

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(I) 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 association; 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 greater of the insurer's or the association's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

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If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-subparagraph (I). Subject to the provisions of s. 627.3517, the policies issued by the association must provide that if the association obtains an offer from an authorized insurer to cover the risk at its approved rates under either a standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the department, a basic policy including wind coverage, the risk is no longer eligible for coverage through the association. Upon termination of eligibility, the association shall provide written notice to the policyholder and agent of record stating that the association policy must be canceled as of 60 days after the date of the notice because of the offer of coverage from an authorized insurer. Other provisions of the insurance code relating to cancellation and notice of cancellation do not apply to actions under this sub-subparagraph.

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

- (I) Pay to the producing agent of record of the association 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 association; or
- (II) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the association 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 association'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-subparagraph (I).

6.a. The plan of operation may authorize the formation of a private nonprofit corporation, a private nonprofit unincorporated association, a partnership, a trust, a limited liability company, or a nonprofit mutual company which may be empowered, among other things, to borrow money by issuing bonds or by incurring other indebtedness and to accumulate reserves or funds to be used for the payment of insured catastrophe losses. The plan may authorize all actions necessary to facilitate the issuance of bonds, including the pledging of assessments or other revenues.

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Any entity created under this subsection, or any entity formed for the purposes of this subsection, may sue and be sued, may borrow money; issue bonds, notes, or debt instruments; pledge or sell assessments, market equalization surcharges and other surcharges, rights, premiums, contractual rights, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, other reinsurance recoverables, and other assets as security for such bonds, notes, or debt instruments; enter into any contracts or agreements necessary or proper to accomplish such borrowings; and take other actions necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection. The association may issue bonds or incur other indebtedness, or have bonds issued on its behalf by a unit of local government pursuant to subparagraph (6)(g)2., in the absence of a hurricane or other weather-related event, upon a determination by the association subject to approval by the department that such action would enable it to efficiently meet the financial obligations of the association and that such financings are reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements of this subsection. Any such entity may accumulate reserves and retain surpluses as of the end of any association year to provide for the payment of losses incurred by the association during that year or any future year. The association shall incorporate and continue the plan of operation and articles of agreement in effect on the effective date of chapter 76-96, Laws of Florida, to the extent that it is not inconsistent with chapter 76-96, and as subsequently modified consistent with chapter 76-96. The board of directors and officers currently serving shall continue to serve until their

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successors are duly qualified as provided under the plan. The assets and obligations of the plan in effect immediately prior to the effective date of chapter 76-96 shall be construed to be the assets and obligations of the successor plan created herein.

- c. 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 issued or incurred by the association
 or any other entity created under this subsection.
- 7. On such coverage, an agent's remuneration shall be that amount of money payable to the agent by the terms of his or her contract with the company with which the business is placed. However, no commission will be paid on that portion of the premium which is in excess of the standard premium of that company.
- 8. Subject to approval by the department, the association may establish different eligibility requirements and operational procedures for any line or type of coverage for any specified eligible area or portion of an eligible 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 association. When coverage is sought in

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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.

9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

- a. The pledge or sale of, the lien upon, and the security interest in any rights, revenues, or other assets of the association created or purported to be created pursuant to any financing documents to secure any bonds or other indebtedness of the association shall be and remain valid and enforceable, notwithstanding the commencement of and during the continuation of, and after, any rehabilitation, insolvency, liquidation, bankruptcy, receivership, conservatorship, reorganization, or similar proceeding against the association under the laws of this state or any other applicable laws.
- b. No such proceeding shall relieve the association of its obligation, or otherwise affect its ability to perform its obligation, to continue to collect, or levy and collect, assessments, market equalization or other surcharges, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, reinsurance recoverables, or any other rights, revenues, or other assets of the association pledged.
- c. Each such pledge or sale of, lien upon, and security interest in, including the priority of such pledge, lien, or security interest, any such assessments, emergency assessments, market equalization or renewal surcharges, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, reinsurance

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recoverables, or other rights, revenues, or other assets which are collected, or levied and collected, after the commencement of and during the pendency of or after any such proceeding shall continue unaffected by such proceeding.

- d. As used in this subsection, the term "financing documents" means any agreement, instrument, or other document now existing or hereafter created evidencing any bonds or other indebtedness of the association or pursuant to which any such bonds or other indebtedness has been or may be issued and pursuant to which any rights, revenues, or other assets of the association are pledged or sold to secure the repayment of such bonds or indebtedness, together with the payment of interest on such bonds or such indebtedness, or the payment of any other obligation of the association related to such bonds or indebtedness.
- e. Any such pledge or sale of assessments, revenues, contract rights or other rights or assets of the association shall constitute a lien and security interest, or sale, as the case may be, that is immediately effective and attaches to such assessments, revenues, contract, or other rights or assets, whether or not imposed or collected at the time the pledge or sale is made. Any such pledge or sale is effective, valid, binding, and enforceable against the association or other entity making such pledge or sale, and valid and binding against and superior to any competing claims or obligations owed to any other person or entity, including policyholders in this state, asserting rights in any such assessments, revenues, contract, or other rights or assets to the extent set forth in and in

accordance with the terms of the pledge or sale contained in the applicable financing documents, whether or not any such person or entity has notice of such pledge or sale and without the need for any physical delivery, recordation, filing, or other action.

- f. There shall be no liability on the part of, and no cause of action of any nature shall arise against, any member insurer or its agents or employees, agents or employees of the association, members of the board of directors of the association, or the department or its representatives, for any action taken by them in the performance of their duties or responsibilities under this subsection. Such immunity does not apply to actions for breach of any contract or agreement pertaining to insurance, or any willful tort.
- Section 17. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 627.4025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 627.4025 Residential coverage and hurricane coverage defined.--
 - (2) As used in policies providing residential coverage:
 - (a) "Hurricane coverage" is coverage for loss or damage caused by the peril of windstorm during a hurricane. The term includes ensuing damage to the interior of a building, or to property inside a building, caused by rain, snow, sleet, hail, sand, or dust if the direct force of the windstorm first damages the building, causing an opening through which rain, snow, sleet, hail, sand, or dust enters and causes damage. The term also includes coverage for damage to the interior of a building, or to property inside a building, which is caused by wind-driven water entering the building during a hurricane.

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Section 18. Effective upon this act becoming a law, subsection (7) is added to section 627.4133, Florida Statutes, to read:

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- 627.4133 Notice of cancellation, nonrenewal, or renewal premium.--
- (7) An insurer may not cancel or nonrenew a residential property insurance policy for any reason other than a fraudulent act by the policyholder with respect to that or any other policy, for a policyholder who has been continuously insured with that insurer or with an insurer within the same insurance group for 3 years or longer.
- Section 19. Subsection (1) of section 627.4145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 627.4145 Readable language in insurance policies.--
- (1) Every policy shall be readable as required by this section. For the purposes of this section, the term "policy" means a policy form or endorsement. A policy is deemed readable if:
- (a) The text achieves a minimum score of 50 45 on the Flesch reading ease test as computed in subsection (5) or an equivalent score on any other test comparable in result and approved by the office.
- (b) It uses layout and spacing which separate the paragraphs from each other and from the border of the paper $\underline{\cdot} \dot{\tau}$
- (c) It has section titles that are captioned in boldfaced type or that otherwise stand out significantly from the text $_{\cdot,\tau}$
- (d) It avoids the use of unnecessarily long, complicated, or obscure words, sentences, paragraphs, or constructions $\underline{\cdot}$

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(e) The style, arrangement, and overall appearance of the policy give no undue prominence to any portion of the text of the policy or to any endorsements or riders. ; and

- (f) It contains a table of contents or an index of the principal sections of the policy, if the policy has more than 3,000 words or more than three pages.
- Section 20. Section 627.41494, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 627.41494 Consumer participation in rate review.--
- (1) Upon the filing of a proposed rate change for residential property insurance by an insurer under s. 627.062, which filing would, pursuant to standards determined by the office, result in an average statewide increase of 10 percent or more as compared to the rates in effect at that time or the rates in effect 12 months prior to the proposed effective date, the insurer shall mail notice of such filing to each of its policyholders or members.
- inspection. If any policyholder or member requests the office within 30 days after the mailing of such notification pursuant to subsection (1) to hold a hearing, the office shall hold a hearing within 30 days after such request. Any consumer advocacy group or the Public Counsel under chapter 11 may participate in such hearing, and the commission may adopt rules governing such participation.
- (3) For purposes of this section, the term "consumer advocacy group" means an organization with a membership of at least 1,000 individuals, the purpose of which is to represent

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the best interests of the public in matters relating, but not limited, to insurance rate filings before the office. The consumer advocacy group may:

- (a) Appear in any proceeding or action before the department or office or appear in any proceeding before the Division of Administrative Hearings relating to rate filings subject to subsection (1).
- (b) Have access to and use of all files, records, and data of the office relating to such rate filings.
- (c) Examine such rate and form filings submitted to the office.
- (d) Recommend to the office any position deemed by the group to be in the best interest of the public in matters relating to such rate filings.

This subsection does not limit the rights of a consumer advocacy group to have access to records of the office as otherwise available pursuant to law.

(4) The office shall order the insurer to pay the reasonable costs of the consumer advocacy group if the office determines that the consumer advocacy group made a relevant and substantial contribution to the final order on the rate filing. In determining the reasonable costs the insurer shall pay the consumer advocacy group, the office shall consider, among other things, the time, labor, fees, and expenses incurred by the advocacy group.

Section 21. Effective upon this act becoming a law, subsection (3) of section 627.701, Florida Statutes, is amended

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627.701 Liability of insureds; coinsurance; deductibles. --(3)(a) A policy of residential property insurance shall include a deductible amount applicable to hurricane losses no lower than \$500 and no higher than 5 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 losses no lower than \$250, and a personal lines residential policy covering a risk valued at \$100,000 or more may include a deductible amount attributable to hurricane losses no higher than 10 percent of the policy limits unless subject to a higher deductible on August 24, 1992; however, no maximum deductible is required with respect to a personal lines residential policy covering a risk valued at more than \$500,000. An insurer may require a higher deductible, provided such deductible is the same as or similar to a deductible program lawfully in effect on June 14, 1995. In addition to the deductible amounts authorized by this paragraph, an insurer may also offer policies with a copayment provision under which, after exhaustion of the deductible, the policyholder is

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responsible for 10 percent of the next \$10,000 of insured hurricane losses.

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- (b)1. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, prior to issuing a personal lines residential property insurance policy on or after July January 1, 2006, or prior to the first renewal of a residential property insurance policy on or after July January 1, 2006, the insurer must offer alternative deductible amounts applicable to hurricane losses equal to \$500, 1 percent, 2 percent, 5 percent, and 10 percent of the policy dwelling limits, but it need not offer a deductible expressed as a percentage when that unless the specific percentage deductible is less than \$500. The written notice of the offer shall specify the hurricane or wind deductible to be applied in the event that the applicant or policyholder fails to affirmatively choose a hurricane deductible. The insurer must provide such 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 $\underline{1}$ 2 percent of the policy limits.
- 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

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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 deductible as required by subparagraph 1., but must, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, offer the other hurricane deductibles as required by subparagraph 1.

Section 22. Section 627.70105, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

requirement.--Each insurance contract providing hurricane coverage must include a provision that, if insured residential property becomes uninhabitable due to damage from a hurricane and the insurer is liable for living expenses of the insured while the covered property remains uninhabitable, initial living expense payments must be delivered to the insured no later than 48 hours after a claim therefor is made with the insurer.

Section 23. The sum of \$50 million is appropriated for fiscal year 2006-2007 on a nonrecurring basis from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Community Affairs in the special appropriation category "Residential Hurricane Mitigation Low-Interest Loan Program" for low-interest loans to qualified owners of residences and qualified owners of mobile homes to finance efforts to improve the wind resistance of residences to prevent or reduce losses or reduce the cost of rebuilding after

a disaster with a requirement of repayment by the owner, as
provided in section 8. These funds shall be subject to the
release provisions of chapter 216, Florida Statutes. Up to 0.5
percent of this appropriation may be used by the department for
administration of the loan program.

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Section 24. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2006.