By Senator Saunders

37-1564-06 See HB

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to insurance; amending s.
3	215.555, F.S.; revising a definition; creating
4	s. 215.558, F.S.; creating the Florida
5	Hurricane Damage Prevention Endowment;
6	providing a purpose and legislative intent;
7	providing definitions; providing for
8	administration of the endowment by the State
9	Board of Administration; providing management
10	powers and authority; requiring the Legislature
11	to annually appropriate earnings of the
12	endowment to the board for certain purposes;
13	providing requirements of the board in
14	providing financial incentives for residential
15	hurricane damage prevention activities;
16	providing for an interest-free loan program;
17	providing criteria and requirements; creating
18	an advisory council for certain purposes;
19	providing for appointment of members; requiring
20	members to serve without compensation;
21	providing for per diem and travel expenses;
22	amending s. 627.062, F.S.; providing for orders
23	of the Office of Insurance Regulation to
24	insurers to cease charging excessive rates;
25	deleting a requirement that insurers return
26	portions of excessive rates; specifying certain
27	rate filings as not subject to office
28	determination as excessive or unfairly
29	discriminatory; providing limitations;
30	providing a definition; prohibiting certain
31	rate filings under certain circumstances;

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preserving the office's authority to disapprove certain rate filings under certain circumstances; providing procedures for insurers submitting certain rate filings; specifying nonapplication to certain types of insurance; requiring the office to provide annual reports on the impact of certain rate regulations; specifying report requirements; amending s. 627.351, F.S., relating to the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; providing additional legislative intent; specifying application to homestead property; specifying the existing three separate accounts of the corporation as providing coverage only for homestead property; providing a definition; providing for an additional separate account for nonhomestead property; requiring separate maintenance of revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses attributable to the nonhomestead account; specifying recourse of creditors' claims to such accounts; providing criteria, requirements, and insurer authorizations for issuance of policies for wind peril in the high-risk account; specifying immunity from liability for certain activities of insurers and agents and employees; providing an exception; providing for deficit assessments against nonhomestead account policyholders under certain circumstances; authorizing the board of governors of the corporation to make loans from the homestead accounts to the

1 nonhomestead account under certain 2 circumstances; providing additional requirements of the plan of operation of the 3 4 corporation; authorizing certain insurers to 5 require arbitration of certain filings; 6 providing additional legislative intent 7 relating to rate adequacy in the residual market; specifying requirements for rates in 8 9 the high-risk account; specifying criteria for 10 determining inadequacy of certain rates; providing a criterion for calculating reduction 11 12 or increase in probable maximum loss; 13 specifying additional criteria for ineligibility for certain policies of the 14 corporation for certain dwellings; delaying 15 application of certain high-risk area boundary 16 17 reduction provisions; providing for application of provisions relating to homestead and 18 nonhomestead accounts to certain policies; 19 amending s. 627.4035, F.S.; providing for a 20 21 waiver of a written authorization requirement 22 to pay claims by debit card or other electronic 23 transfer; amending s. 627.7011, F.S.; limiting certain law and ordinance coverage; deleting 2.4 application to personal property; creating s. 25 627.7019, F.S.; requiring the Financial 26 27 Services Commission to adopt rules imposing 2.8 standardized requirements applicable to insurers after certain natural events; 29 30 providing criteria; providing requirements of the Office of Insurance Regulation; prohibiting 31

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certain conflicting emergency rules; amending s. 817.234, F.S.; providing an additional circumstance that constitutes committing insurance fraud; amending s. 631.181, F.S.; providing an exception to certain requirements for a signed statement for certain claims; providing requirements; amending s. 631.54, F.S.; revising the definition of "covered claim"; amending s. 631.57, F.S.; revising requirements and limitations for obligations of the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association for covered claims; authorizing the association to contract with counties, municipalities, and legal entities to issue revenue bonds for certain purposes; authorizing the Department of Financial Services to levy assessments and emergency assessments on insurers under certain circumstances for certain bond repayment purposes; providing requirements for and limitations on such assessments; providing for payment, collection, and distribution of such assessments; requiring insurers to include an analysis of revenues from such assessments in a required report; providing rate filing requirements for insurers relating to such assessments; providing for continuing annual assessments under certain circumstances; specifying emergency assessments as not premium and not subject to certain taxes, fees, or commissions; specifying insurer liability for emergency assessments; providing an exception;

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creating s. 631.695, F.S.; providing legislative findings and purposes; providing for issuance of revenue bonds through counties and municipalities to fund assistance programs for paying covered claims for hurricane damage; providing procedures, requirements, and limitations for counties, municipalities, and the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, Inc., relating to issuance and validation of such bonds; prohibiting pledging the funds, credit, property, and taxing power of the state, counties, and municipalities for payment of bonds; specifying authorized uses of bond proceeds; limiting the term of bonds; specifying a state covenant to protect bondholders from adverse actions relating to 16 such bonds; specifying exemptions for bonds, notes, and other obligations of counties and municipalities from certain taxes or assessments on property and revenues; authorizing counties and municipalities to create a legal entity to exercise certain powers; requiring the association to issue an annual report on the status of certain uses of bond proceeds; providing report requirements; requiring the association to provide a copy of 26 the report to the Legislature and Chief Financial Officer; prohibiting repeal of certain provisions relating to certain bonds under certain circumstances; providing severability; providing an appropriation;

providing for retroactive effect of certain 2 provisions; providing an effective date. 3 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 4 5 6 Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 7 215.555, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 8 215.555 Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.--9 (2) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section: 10 (a) "Actuarially indicated" means, with respect to premiums paid by insurers for reimbursement provided by the 11 12 fund, an amount determined according to principles of 13 actuarial science to be adequate, but not excessive, in the aggregate, to pay current and future obligations and expenses 14 of the fund, including additional amounts if needed to pay 15 debt service on revenue bonds issued under this section and to 16 provide required debt service coverage in excess of the 18 amounts required to pay actual debt service on revenue bonds issued under subsection (6), and determined according to 19 principles of actuarial science to reflect each insurer's 20 21 relative exposure to hurricane losses. The term "actuarially 22 indicated" includes both the anticipated annualized payout 23 from the fund and an appropriate risk load of no less than 25 percent of the anticipated annualized payout. 2.4 Section 2. Section 215.558, Florida Statutes, is 25 created to read: 26 27 215.558 Florida Hurricane Damage Prevention 2.8 Endowment. --(1) PURPOSE AND INTENT. -- The purpose of this section 29 is to provide a continuing source of funding for financial 30 incentives to encourage residential property owners of this

state to retrofit their properties to make them less 2 vulnerable to hurricane damage and to provide matching funds to local governments and nonprofit entities for projects that 3 4 will reduce hurricane damage to residential properties. It is the intent of the Legislature that this section be construed 5 6 liberally to effectuate its purpose. 7 (2) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section: 8 (a) "Board" means the State Board of Administration. 9 (b) "Corpus" means the money that has been 10 appropriated to the endowment by the 2006 Legislature, together with any amounts subsequently appropriated to the 11 12 endowment which are specifically designated as contributions 13 to the corpus, together with any grants, gifts, or donations to the endowment which are specifically designated as 14 15 contributions to the corpus. (c) "Earnings" means any money in the endowment in 16 17 excess of the corpus, including any income generated by 18 investments, any increase in the market value of investments net of decreases in market value, and any appropriations, 19 2.0 grants, gifts, or donations to the endowment not specifically 21 designated as contributions to the corpus. 22 (d) "Endowment" means the Florida Hurricane Damage 23 Prevention Endowment. 2.4 (3) ADMINISTRATION. --(a) The board shall administer the endowment as 2.5 provided in this section. 2.6 27 (b) The board may invest and reinvest funds of the 2.8 endowment in accordance with s. 215.47 and consistent with an investment policy statement developed by the executive 29 30 director and approved by the board.

1	(c) The endowment shall be managed as an annuity. The
2	investment objective shall be long-term preservation of the
3	real value of the corpus and a specified regular annual cash
4	outflow for appropriation, as nonrecurring revenue, for the
5	purposes specified in subsection (4).
6	(d) In accordance with s. 215.44, the board shall
7	include separate sections on the financial status of the
8	endowment in its annual investment report to the Legislature.
9	(e) Costs and fees of the board for investment
10	services shall be deducted from the earnings accruing to the
11	endowment. Fees for investment services shall be no greater
12	than fees charged to the Florida Retirement System.
13	(4) FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR RESIDENTIAL HURRICANE
14	DAMAGE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES
15	(a) The Legislature shall annually appropriate not
16	less than 80 percent of the earnings of the endowment to the
17	board for financial incentives to residential property owners
18	as described in paragraph (b) and shall annually appropriate
19	the remainder of the earnings of the endowment to the board
20	for matching fund grants to local governments and nonprofit
21	entities for projects that will reduce hurricane damage to
22	residential properties as described in paragraph (c) and for
23	operating expenses of the endowment. Any appropriated funds
24	not expended by the board for these purposes shall be returned
25	to the endowment.
26	(b)1. The board, by rule, shall establish a request
27	for a proposal process to annually solicit proposals from
28	lending institutions under which the lending institution will
29	provide interest-free loans to residential property owners to
30	pay for improvements to existing residential properties

1	intended to reduce the property's vulnerability to hurricane
2	damage in exchange for funding from the endowment.
3	2. In order to qualify for funding under this
4	paragraph, an interest-free loan program must include a means
5	for verifying that the improvements to be paid for from loan
6	proceeds have been demonstrated to reduce a property's
7	vulnerability to hurricane damage and must include a means for
8	verifying that the proceeds were actually spent on such
9	improvements. The program must include a method for awarding
10	loans according to the following priorities:
11	a. The highest priority must be given to
12	single-family, owner-occupied dwellings located in the areas
13	designated as high-risk areas for purposes of coverage by the
14	Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.
15	b. The next highest priority must be given to
16	single-family, owner-occupied dwellings covered by the
17	Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, wherever located.
18	c. The next highest priority must be given to
19	single-family, owner-occupied dwellings that are more than 40
20	years old.
21	d. The next highest priority must be given to all
22	other single-family, owner-occupied dwellings.
23	e. The next highest priority must be given to all
24	other residential properties.
25	3. The board shall evaluate proposals based on the
26	following factors:
27	a. The degree to which the proposal meets the
28	requirements of subparagraph 2.
29	b. The lending institution's plan for marketing the
30	loans.
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1	c. The anticipated number of loans to be granted
2	relative to the total amount of funding sought.
3	4. The board shall annually solicit proposals from
4	local governments and nonprofit entities for projects that
5	will reduce hurricane damage to residential properties. The
6	board may provide up to 50 percent of the funding for such a
7	project. The projects may include educational programs, repair
8	services, property inspections, hurricane vulnerability
9	analyses, and such other projects as the board determines to
10	be consistent with the purposes of this section.
11	(5) ADVISORY COUNCIL There is created an advisory
12	council to provide advice and assistance to the board with
13	regard to its administration of the endowment. The advisory
14	council shall consist of:
15	(a) A representative of lending institutions, selected
16	by the board from a list of at least three persons recommended
17	by the Florida Bankers Association.
18	(b) A representative of residential property insurers,
19	selected by the board from a list of at least three persons
20	recommended by the Florida Insurance Council.
21	(c) A representative of home builders, selected by the
22	board from a list of at least three persons recommended by the
23	Florida Home Builders Association.
24	(d) A faculty member of a state university, selected
25	by the board, who is an expert in hurricane-resistant
26	construction methodologies and materials.
27	(e) Two members of the House of Representatives,
28	selected by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
29	(f) Two members of the Senate, selected by the
30	President of the Senate.
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(g) The senior officer of the Florida Hurricane 2 Catastrophe Fund. 3 (h) The executive director of Citizens Property 4 Insurance Corporation. 5 (i) The director of the Division of Emergency 6 Management of the Department of Community Affairs. 7 8 Members appointed under paragraphs (a)-(d) shall serve at the pleasure of the board. Members appointed under paragraphs (e) 9 10 and (f) shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing officer. All other members shall serve ex officio. Members of the 11 12 advisory council shall serve without compensation but may 13 receive reimbursement as provided in s. 112.061 for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their 14 official duties. 15 Section 3. Paragraphs (a) and (h) of subsection (2) of 16 section 627.062, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph 18 (j) is added to that subsection, to read: 627.062 Rate standards.--19 (2) As to all such classes of insurance: 2.0 21 (a) Insurers or rating organizations shall establish 22 and use rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals to allow 23 the insurer a reasonable rate of return on such classes of insurance written in this state. A copy of rates, rating 2.4 2.5 schedules, rating manuals, premium credits or discount 26 schedules, and surcharge schedules, and changes thereto, shall 27 be filed with the office under one of the following 2.8 procedures: 29 1. If the filing is made at least 90 days before the proposed effective date and the filing is not implemented 30 during the office's review of the filing and any proceeding

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and judicial review, then such filing shall be considered a 2 "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 5 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. 11 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 cease charging, within 60 days after such order, the portion of the rate deemed return to policyholders portions of rates found to be excessive, as provided in paragraph (h).
- (h) 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 cease being charged within 60 days after 2 issuance of the order be returned to such policyholder in the form of a credit or refund. If the office finds that an 3 insurer's rate or rate change is inadequate, the new rate or 4 5 rate schedule filed with the office in response to such a 6 finding shall be applicable only to new or renewal business of 7 the insurer written on or after the effective date of the 8 responsive filing. 9 (j)1. Effective January 1, 2007, notwithstanding any 10 other provision of this section: a. With respect to any class of insurance subject to 11 12 regulation under this section, a rate filing with respect to 13 any policy form, including endorsements issued with the form, that results in an overall average statewide premium increase 14 or decrease of no more than 10 percent above or below the 15 premium that would result from the insurer's rates then in 16 effect shall not be subject to a determination by the office 18 that the rate is excessive or unfairly discriminatory except as provided in sub-subparagraph c. or other provision of law, 19 provided all changes specified in the filing do not result in 2.0 21 an overall premium increase of more than 25 percent for any 2.2 one territory, for reasons related solely to the rate change. 23 As used in this subparagraph, the term "insurer's rates then in effect" includes only rates that have been lawfully in 2.4 effect under this section or rates that have been determined 2.5 to be lawful through administrative proceedings or judicial 26 27 proceedings. 2.8 b. An insurer may not make filings under this paragraph with respect to any policy form, including 29 endorsements issued with the form, if the overall premium 30

changes resulting from such filings exceed the amounts

specified in this paragraph in any 12-month period. An insurer 2 may proceed under other provisions of this subsection or other provisions of law if the insurer seeks to exceed the premium 3 or rate limitations of this paragraph. 4 5 c. This paragraph does not affect the authority of the 6 office to disapprove a rate as inadequate or to disapprove a 7 filing for the unlawful use of unfairly discriminatory rating 8 factors that are prohibited by the laws of this state. An insurer electing to implement a rate change under this 9 10 paragraph shall submit a filing to the office at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the rate change. The office 11 12 shall have 30 days after the filing's submission to review the 13 filing and determine if the rate is inadequate or uses unfairly discriminatory rating factors. Absent a finding by 14 the office within such 30-day period that the rate is 15 inadequate or that the insurer has used unfairly 16 discriminatory rating factors, the filing is deemed approved. 18 If the office finds during the 30-day period that the filing will result in inadequate premiums or otherwise endanger the 19 insurer's solvency, the office shall suspend the rate 2.0 21 decrease. If the insurer is implementing an overall rate 2.2 increase, the results of which continue to produce an 23 inadequate rate, such increase shall proceed pending additional action by the office to ensure the adequacy of the 2.4 2.5 <u>rate.</u> This paragraph does not apply to rate filings for 26 2.7 medical malpractice, workers' compensation, or commercial 2.8 insurance, except this paragraph shall be available to filings applicable to commercial residential insurance. 29 30 2.a. Beginning January 1, 2007, the office shall

Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority party leader of each house of the Legislature, and the chairs of the 2 standing committees of each house of the Legislature having 3 4 jurisdiction over insurance issues, specifying the impact of flexible rate regulation under this paragraph on the degree of 5 competition in insurance markets in this state. 7 b. The report shall include a year-by-year comparison of the number of companies participating in the market for 8 9 each class of insurance and the relative rate levels. The 10 report shall also specify: (I) The number of rate filings made under this 11 12 paragraph, the rate levels under those filings, and the market 13 share affected by those filings. (II) The number of filings made on a file and use 14 basis, the rate levels under those filings, and the market 15 share affected by those filings. 16 17 (III) The number of filings made on a use and file 18 basis, the rate levels under those filings, and the market share affected by those filings. 19 2.0 (IV) Recommendations to promote competition in the 21 insurance market and further protect insurance consumers. 22 23 The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance and to motor 2.4 vehicle insurance. 2.5 Section 4. Subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida 26 27 Statutes, is amended to read: 2.8 627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.--(6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION. --29 30 (a)1.a. The Legislature finds that actual and

hurricanes have caused insurers to be unwilling or unable to 2 provide property insurance coverage to the extent sought and needed. It is in the public interest and a public purpose to 3 assist in assuring that homestead property in the state is 4 insured so as to facilitate the remediation, reconstruction, 5 6 and replacement of damaged or destroyed property in order to 7 reduce or avoid the negative effects otherwise resulting to 8 the public health, safety, and welfare; to the economy of the state; and to the revenues of the state and local governments 9 needed to provide for the public welfare. It is necessary, 10 therefore, to provide property insurance to applicants who are 11 12 in good faith entitled to procure insurance through the 13 voluntary market but are unable to do so. The Legislature intends by this subsection that property insurance be provided 14 15 and that it continues, as long as necessary, through an entity organized to achieve efficiencies and economies, while 16 17 providing service to policyholders, applicants, and agents 18 that is no less than the quality generally provided in the voluntary market, all toward the achievement of the foregoing 19 public purposes. Because it is essential for the corporation 20 21 to have the maximum financial resources to pay claims 22 following a catastrophic hurricane, it is the intent of the 23 Legislature that the income of the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation and that interest on the debt 2.4 2.5 obligations issued by the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation. 26 27 b. The Legislature finds and declares that: (I) The commitment of the state, as expressed in 2.8 sub-subparagraph a., to providing a means of ensuring the 29

availability of property insurance through a residual market

mechanism is hereby reaffirmed.

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(II) Despite legislative efforts to ensure that the residual market for property insurance is self-supporting to the greatest reasonable extent, residual market policyholders are to some degree subsidized by the general public through assessments on owners of property insured in the voluntary market and their insurers and through the potential use of general revenues of the state to eliminate or reduce residual market deficits.

(III) The degree of such subsidy is a matter of public policy. It is the intent of the Legislature to better control the subsidy through at least the following means:

(A) Restructuring the residual market mechanism to provide separate treatment of homestead and nonhomestead properties, with the intent of continuing to provide an insurance program with limited subsidies for homestead properties while providing a nonsubsidized insurance program for nonhomestead properties.

(B) Redefining the concept of rate adequacy in the subsidized residual market with the intent of ensuring a rate structure that will enable the subsidized residual market to be self-supporting except in the event of hurricane losses of a legislatively specified magnitude. It is the intent of the Legislature that the funding of the subsidized residual market be structured to be self-supporting up to the point of its 50-year probable maximum loss and that the funding be structured to make reliance on assessments or other sources of public funding necessary only in the event of a 50-year probable maximum loss or larger loss.

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

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Insurance Corporation. The corporation shall provide insurance 2 for homesteaded residential property and may provide insurance for residential and commercial property, for applicants who 3 are in good faith entitled, but are unable, to procure 4 insurance through the voluntary market. The corporation shall 5 6 operate pursuant to a plan of operation approved by order of 7 the office. The plan is subject to continuous review by the 8 office. The office may, by order, withdraw approval of all or part of a plan if the office determines that conditions have 9 changed since approval was granted and that the purposes of 10 the plan require changes in the plan. For the purposes of this 11 12 subsection, residential coverage includes both personal lines 13 residential coverage, which consists of the type of coverage provided by homeowner's, mobile home owner's, dwelling, 14 tenant's, condominium unit owner's, and similar policies, and 15 commercial lines residential coverage, which consists of the 16 17 type of coverage provided by condominium association, 18 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.
- (b)1. All insurers authorized to write one or more subject lines of business in this state are subject to assessment by the corporation and, for the purposes of this

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subsection, are referred to collectively as "assessable insurers." Insurers writing one or more subject lines of business in this state pursuant to part VIII of chapter 626 are not assessable insurers, but insureds who procure one or more subject lines of business in this state pursuant to part VIII of chapter 626 are subject to assessment by the corporation and are referred to collectively as "assessable insureds." An authorized insurer's assessment liability shall begin on the first day of the calendar year following the year in which the insurer was issued a certificate of authority to transact insurance for subject lines of business in this state and shall terminate 1 year after the end of the first calendar year during which the insurer no longer holds a certificate of authority to transact insurance for subject lines of business in this state.

2.a. All revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses of the corporation shall be divided into <u>four</u> three separate accounts as follows:

(I) Three separate homestead accounts which may provide coverage only for homestead properties. The term "homestead property" means a residential property which has been granted a homestead exemption under chapter 196. The term also includes a property that is qualified for such exemption but has not applied for the exemption as of the date of issuance of the policy provided the policyholder obtains the exemption within 1 year after initial issuance of the policy. With respect to commercial residential policies, a property is homestead property for purposes of this sub-sub-subparagraph if a majority of the residential units of the property constitute homestead properties as defined in this

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sub-sub-subparagraph. The accounts providing coverage only for
homestead properties are:

(A)(I) A personal lines account for personal residential policies issued by the corporation or issued by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association and renewed by the corporation that provide comprehensive, multiperil coverage on risks that are not located in areas eligible for coverage in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002, and for such policies that do not provide coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in such areas;

(B)(II) A commercial lines account for commercial residential policies issued by the corporation or issued by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association and renewed by the corporation that provide coverage for basic property perils on risks that are not located in areas eligible for coverage in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002, and for such policies that do not provide coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in such areas; and

(C)(III) A high-risk account for personal residential policies and commercial residential and commercial nonresidential property policies issued by the corporation or transferred to the corporation that provide coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in areas eligible for coverage in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002. The high-risk account must also include quota share primary insurance under subparagraph (c)2. The area eligible for coverage under the

high-risk account also includes the area within Port 2 Canaveral, which is bordered on the south by the City of Cape Canaveral, bordered on the west by the Banana River, and 3 bordered on the north by Federal Government property. The 4 5 office may remove territory from the area eligible for wind-only and quota share coverage if, after a public hearing, 7 the office finds that authorized insurers in the voluntary 8 market are willing and able to write sufficient amounts of personal and commercial residential coverage for all perils in 9 the territory, including coverage for the peril of wind, such 10 that risks covered by wind-only policies in the removed 11 12 territory could be issued a policy by the corporation in 13 either the personal lines or commercial lines account without a significant increase in the corporation's probable maximum 14 loss in such account. Removal of territory from the area 15 16 eligible for wind-only or quota share coverage does not alter 17 the assignment of wind coverage written in such areas to the 18 high-risk account. 19 (II) A separate nonhomestead account for all properties that otherwise meet all of the criteria for 20 21 eligibility for coverage within one of the three homestead accounts described in sub-sub-subparagraph (I) but that do not 22 23 meet the definition of homestead property specified in sub-sub-subparagraph (I). The nonhomestead account shall 2.4 provide the same types of coverage as are provided by the 2.5 three homestead accounts, including wind-only coverage in the 26 27 high-risk account area. 2.8 b. The three separate homestead accounts must be 29 maintained as long as financing obligations entered into by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association or Residential 30 Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association are

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separately.

- outstanding, in accordance with the terms of the corresponding financing documents. When the financing obligations are no longer outstanding, in accordance with the terms of the corresponding financing documents, the corporation may use a single <a href="https://documents.org/learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learning-learn
- 10 c. Creditors of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association shall have a claim against, and 11 12 recourse to, the accounts referred to in 13 sub-sub-sub-subparagraphs sub subparagraphs a.(I)(A) and (B)(II) and shall have no claim against, or recourse to, the 14 15 sub subparagraph a.(I)(C)(III). Creditors of the Florida 16 Windstorm Underwriting Association shall have a claim against, 18 and recourse to, the account referred to in <u>sub-sub-sub-subparagraph</u> sub-sub-subparagraph a.(I)(C)(III) 19 and shall have no claim against, or recourse to, the accounts 20 21 referred to in <u>sub-sub-sub-subparagraphs</u> sub-sub-subparagraphs 22 a.(I)(A) and (B)(II).
 - d. Revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses not attributable to particular accounts shall be prorated among the accounts.
 - e. The Legislature finds that the revenues of the corporation are revenues that are necessary to meet the requirements set forth in documents authorizing the issuance of bonds under this subsection.
- f. No part of the income of the corporation may inure to the benefit of any private person.

Policies for the peril of wind only in the 2 high-risk account of the corporation on or after January 1, 2006, shall be issued by authorized insurers issuing the 3 4 multiperil policy on the risk in the high-risk account of the corporation. Such insurers are deemed to be acting on a 5 6 write-your-own basis, performing only servicing functions on 7 behalf of the corporation for a fee and not as risk bearers 8 for the exposure of wind, unless otherwise opting to do so as provided in this sub-subparagraph. The authorized insurer may 9 10 choose to provide such wind coverage by endorsing its existing multiperil policy with a corporation wind-only policy or by 11 12 issuing its own approved multiperil policy including coverage 13 for the peril of wind. Authorized insurers issuing policies to policyholders including the peril of wind may not charge a 14 rate for the peril of wind which is higher than the wind-only 15 16 rate of the high-risk account of the corporation. An authorized insurer may use its own procedures, methodologies, 18 rates, and computer systems to issue policies covering wind in the high-risk account of the corporation. Any filing affecting 19 rates for wind coverage in the high-risk account submitted by 2.0 21 any authorized insurer for risks located in areas eliqible for 2.2 the high-risk account of the corporation shall be deemed 23 approved whenever such rate is less than the approved rate for each individual risk of the high-risk account. In the event of 2.4 a loss incurred by a risk in the high-risk account of the 2.5 corporation, the authorized insurer shall adjust the claim and 2.6 submit the claim file to the corporation for payment of the 27 2.8 claim by the corporation, or the authorized insurer may choose to pay the claim and seek reimbursement of the amount of the 29 claim from the corporation. Producer commissions for high-risk 30 account policies shall be set and determined by the authorized 31

insurer writing the multiperil policy but shall not be less 2 than the effective rate of commission currently in effect for the high-risk account on new and renewal policies when applied 3 4 to the full premium. 5 Authorized insurers that issue wind coverage for 6 policies insured in the high-risk account of the corporation 7 on or after January 1, 2006, shall be responsible for 8 servicing those policies, including, but not limited to, policy administration and claims administration. Authorized 9 10 insurers that issue wind coverage for policies insured in the high-risk account of the corporation shall adjust all claims 11 12 for those high-risk account policies. Authorized insurers that 13 issue wind coverage for policies insured in the high-risk account of the corporation on or after January 1, 2006, shall 14 be paid a fee to service, process, issue, and maintain such 15 policies, including, but not limited to, adjusting claims. 16 Such fee shall be retained by the authorized insurer from the 18 wind portion of the premium collected from the policyholder with the balance forwarded to the corporation for payment of 19 claims. The corporation shall determine the fee paid to the 2.0 21 authorized insurer without prior approval of the office, and 2.2 the amount of the fee shall be subject to binding arbitration, 23 as set forth in s. 627.062. There shall be no liability on the part of, and no 2.4 cause of action of any nature shall arise against, any 2.5 authorized insurer acting within the scope of its authority 26 27 under this subsection or its agents or employees for any 2.8 action taken by them in the performance of their duties or responsibilities under this subsection. Such immunity does not 29 apply to actions for breach of any contract or agreement 30

pertaining to insurance or any willful tort.

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- 3. With respect to a deficit in <u>any of the homestead</u> accounts an account:
- a. When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year is not greater than 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year, the entire deficit shall be recovered through regular assessments of assessable insurers under paragraph (g) and assessable insureds.
- b. When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year exceeds 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year, the corporation shall levy regular assessments on assessable insurers under paragraph (g) and on assessable insureds in an amount equal to the greater of 10 percent of the deficit or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year. Any remaining deficit shall be recovered through emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph d.
- c. Each assessable insurer's share of the amount being assessed under sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. shall be in the proportion that the assessable insurer's direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the year preceding the assessment bears to the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for that year. The assessment percentage applicable to each assessable insured is the ratio of the amount being assessed under sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. to the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior year. Assessments levied by the corporation on assessable insurers under sub-subparagraphs

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a. and b. shall be paid as required by the corporation's plan 2 of operation and paragraph (g). Assessments levied by the corporation on assessable insureds under sub-subparagraphs a. and b. shall be collected by the surplus lines agent at the 4 time the surplus lines agent collects the surplus lines tax 5 required by s. 626.932 and shall be paid to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office at the time the surplus lines agent pays the surplus lines tax to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office. Upon receipt of regular assessments from surplus lines agents, the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall transfer the assessments directly to the corporation as 11 12 determined by the corporation.

d. Upon a determination by the board of governors that a deficit in an account exceeds the amount that will be recovered through regular assessments under sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b., the board shall levy, after verification by the office, emergency assessments, for as many years as necessary to cover the deficits, to be collected by assessable insurers and the corporation and collected from assessable insureds upon issuance or renewal of policies for subject lines of business, excluding National Flood Insurance policies. The amount of the emergency assessment collected in a particular year shall be a uniform percentage of that year's direct written premium for subject lines of business and all accounts of the corporation, excluding National Flood Insurance Program policy premiums, as annually determined by the board and verified by the office. The office 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, the corporation and each assessable

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insurer that writes subject lines of business shall collect 2 emergency assessments from its policyholders without such obligation being affected by any credit, limitation, 3 4 exemption, or deferment. Emergency assessments levied by the corporation on assessable insureds shall be collected by the 5 surplus lines agent at the time the surplus lines agent 7 collects the surplus lines tax required by s. 626.932 and 8 shall be paid to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office at 9 the time the surplus lines agent pays the surplus lines tax to 10 the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office. The emergency assessments so collected shall be transferred directly to the 11 12 corporation on a periodic basis as determined by the 13 corporation and shall be held by the corporation solely in the applicable account. The aggregate amount of emergency 14 assessments levied for an account under this sub-subparagraph 15 in any calendar year may not exceed the greater of 10 percent 16 17 of the amount needed to cover the original deficit, plus 18 interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing of the original deficit, or 10 19 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for 20 21 subject lines of business and for all accounts of the 22 corporation for the prior year, plus interest, fees, 23 commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing the original deficit. 2.4 e. The corporation may pledge the proceeds of 25 assessments, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane 26 27 Catastrophe Fund, other insurance and reinsurance

surcharges, and other funds available to the corporation as

the source of revenue for and to secure bonds issued under

paragraph (g), bonds or other indebtedness issued under

recoverables, market equalization surcharges and other

subparagraph (c)3., or lines of credit or other financing 2 mechanisms issued or created under this subsection, or to retire any other debt incurred as a result of deficits or 3 events giving rise to deficits, or in any other way that the 4 5 board determines will efficiently recover such deficits. The purpose of the lines of credit or other financing mechanisms 7 is to provide additional resources to assist the corporation 8 in covering claims and expenses attributable to a catastrophe. 9 As used in this subsection, the term "assessments" includes regular assessments under sub-subparagraph a., 10 11 sub-subparagraph b., or subparagraph (g)1. and emergency 12 assessments under sub-subparagraph d. Emergency assessments 13 collected under sub-subparagraph d. are not part of an insurer's rates, are not premium, and are not subject to 14 15 premium tax, fees, or commissions; however, failure to pay the 16 emergency assessment shall be treated as failure to pay 17 premium. The emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph d. 18 shall continue as long as any bonds issued or other indebtedness incurred with respect to a deficit for which the 19 assessment was imposed remain outstanding, unless adequate 20 21 provision has been made for the payment of such bonds or other 22 indebtedness pursuant to the documents governing such bonds or 23 other indebtedness. f. As used in this subsection, the term "subject lines 2.4 2.5 of business" means insurance written by assessable insurers or 26 procured by assessable insureds on real or personal property, 27 as defined in s. 624.604, including insurance for fire, 2.8 industrial fire, allied lines, farmowners multiperil,

homes, and including liability coverage on all such insurance,

but excluding inland marine as defined in s. 624.607(3) and

homeowners multiperil, commercial multiperil, and mobile

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excluding vehicle insurance as defined in s. 624.605(1) other than insurance on mobile homes used as permanent dwellings.

- g. The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall determine annually the aggregate statewide written premium in subject lines of business procured by assessable insureds and shall report that information to the corporation in a form and at a time the corporation specifies to ensure that the corporation can meet the requirements of this subsection and the corporation's financing obligations.
- h. The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall verify the proper application by surplus lines agents of assessment percentages for regular assessments and emergency assessments levied under this subparagraph on assessable insureds and shall assist the corporation in ensuring the accurate, timely collection and payment of assessments by surplus lines agents as required by the corporation.
- 4. With respect to a deficit in the nonhomestead account or to any cash flow shortfall that the board determines will create an inability for the nonhomestead account to pay claims when due:
- a. The board may levy an immediate assessment against the premium of each nonhomestead account policyholder, expressed as a uniform percentage of the premium for the policy then in effect. The maximum amount of such assessment is 100 percent of such premium.
- b. If the assessment under sub-subparagraph a. is insufficient to enable the account to pay claims and eliminate the deficit in the account, the board may levy an additional assessment to be collected at the time of any issuance or renewal of a nonhomestead account policy during the 1-year period following the levy of the assessment under

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sub-subparagraph a., expressed as a uniform percentage of the premium for the policy for the forthcoming policy period. The maximum amount of such assessment is 100 percent of such premium.

- c. If the assessments under sub-subparagraphs a. and b. are insufficient to enable the account to pay claims and eliminate the deficit in the account, the board may make a loan from any of the homestead accounts to the nonhomestead account, subject to approval by the office and provided that such loan does not impair the financial status of any of the homestead accounts.
 - (c) The plan of operation of the corporation:
- 1. Must provide for adoption of residential property and casualty insurance policy forms and commercial residential and nonresidential property insurance forms, which forms must be approved by the office prior to use. The corporation shall adopt the following policy forms:
- a. Standard personal lines policy forms that are comprehensive multiperil policies providing full coverage of a residential property equivalent to the coverage provided in the private insurance market under an HO-3, HO-4, or HO-6 policy.
- b. Basic personal lines policy forms that are policies similar to an HO-8 policy or a dwelling fire policy that provide coverage meeting the requirements of the secondary mortgage market, but which coverage is more limited than the coverage under a standard policy.
- c. Commercial lines residential policy forms that are generally similar to the basic perils of full coverage obtainable for commercial residential structures in the admitted voluntary market.

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

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

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

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- e. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered into between an authorized insurer and the corporation is subject to review and approval by the office. However, such agreement shall be authorized only as to insurance contracts entered into between an authorized insurer and an insured who is already insured by the corporation for wind coverage.
- f. For all eligible risks covered under quota share primary insurance agreements, the exposure and coverage levels for both the corporation and authorized insurers shall be reported by the corporation to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. For all policies of eligible risks covered under quota share primary insurance agreements, the corporation and the authorized insurer shall maintain complete and accurate records for the purpose of exposure and loss reimbursement audits as required by Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund rules. The corporation and the authorized insurer shall each maintain duplicate copies of policy declaration pages and supporting claims documents.
- g. The corporation board shall establish in its plan of operation standards for quota share agreements which ensure that there is no discriminatory application among insurers as to the terms of quota share agreements, pricing of quota share agreements, incentive provisions if any, and consideration paid for servicing policies or adjusting claims.
- h. The quota share primary insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer must set forth the specific terms under which coverage is provided, including, but not limited to, the sale and servicing of policies issued under the agreement by the insurance agent of the authorized insurer producing the business, the reporting of information concerning eligible risks, the payment of premium to the

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corporation, and arrangements for the adjustment and payment of hurricane claims incurred on eligible risks by the claims adjuster and personnel of the authorized insurer. Entering into a quota sharing insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer shall be voluntary and at the discretion of the authorized insurer.

3. May provide that the corporation may employ or otherwise contract with individuals or other entities to provide administrative or professional services that may be appropriate to effectuate the plan. The corporation shall have the power to borrow funds, by issuing bonds or by incurring other indebtedness, and shall have other powers reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements of this subsection, including, without limitation, the power to issue bonds and incur other indebtedness in order to refinance outstanding bonds or other indebtedness. 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

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Catastrophe Fund, other reinsurance recoverables, market equalization and other surcharges, and other funds available 2 to the corporation as security for bonds or other 3 indebtedness. In recognition of s. 10, Art. I of the State 4 5 Constitution, prohibiting the impairment of obligations of 6 contracts, it is the intent of the Legislature that no action 7 be taken whose purpose is to impair any bond indenture or 8 financing agreement or any revenue source committed by contract to such bond or other indebtedness. 9

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

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other staff as the corporation may require, subject to review and concurrence by the board and 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 coverage. The members of the advisory committee shall consist of the following 11 persons, one of whom must be elected chair by the members of the committee: four representatives, one appointed by the Florida Association of Insurance Agents, one by the Florida Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors, one by the Professional Insurance Agents of Florida, and one by the Latin American Association of Insurance Agencies; three representatives appointed by the insurers with the three highest voluntary market share of residential property insurance business in the state; one representative from the Office of Insurance Regulation; one consumer appointed by the board who is insured by the corporation at the time of appointment to the committee; one representative appointed by the Florida Association of Realtors; and one representative appointed by the Florida Bankers Association. All members must serve for 3-year terms and may serve for consecutive terms. The committee shall report to the corporation at each board meeting on insurance market issues which may include rates and 26 rate competition with the voluntary market; service, including policy issuance, claims processing, and general responsiveness to policyholders, applicants, and agents; and matters relating to depopulation.

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- a. Subject to the provisions of s. 627.3517, with respect to personal lines residential risks, if the risk is offered coverage from an authorized insurer at the insurer's approved rate under either a standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the office, a basic policy including wind coverage, the risk is not eligible for any policy issued by the corporation. If the risk is not able to obtain any such offer, the risk is eligible for either a standard policy including wind coverage or a basic policy including wind coverage issued by the corporation; however, if the risk could not be insured under a standard policy including wind coverage regardless of market conditions, the risk shall be eligible for a basic policy including wind coverage unless rejected under subparagraph 8. The corporation shall determine the type of policy to be provided on the basis of objective standards specified in the underwriting manual and based on generally accepted underwriting practices.
- (I) If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance plan or an offer of coverage through a mechanism established by the corporation before a policy is issued to the risk by the corporation or during the first 30 days of coverage by the corporation, and the producing agent who submitted the application to the plan or to the corporation is not currently appointed by the insurer, the insurer shall:
- (A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the policy, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or

(B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

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

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

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- If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A).
- b. With respect to commercial lines residential risks, if the risk is offered coverage under a policy including wind coverage from an authorized insurer at its approved rate, the risk is not eligible for any policy issued by the corporation.

If the risk is not able to obtain any such offer, the risk is eligible for a policy including wind coverage issued by the corporation.

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

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

- (II) When the corporation enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned commission on the policy, and the insurer shall:
- (A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the corporation policy, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for

the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or

(B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the corporation policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

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

with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

c. With respect to personal lines residential risks,

if the risk is a dwelling with an insured value of \$1 million

or more, the risk is not eliqible for any policy issued by the

corporation. Rates for a policy issued by an authorized

insurer covering a personal residential property not eliqible

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for coverage by the corporation and eligible for export under

s. 626.916 are not subject to s. 627.062.

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

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

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

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

- 9. Must provide that the corporation shall make its best efforts to procure catastrophe reinsurance at reasonable rates, to cover its projected 100-year probable maximum loss as determined by the board of governors.

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

- 11. The policies issued by the corporation must provide that, if the corporation or the market assistance plan obtains an offer from an authorized insurer to cover the risk at its approved rates, the risk is no longer eligible for renewal through the corporation.
- 12. Corporation policies and applications must include a notice that the corporation policy could, under this section, be replaced with a policy issued by an authorized insurer that does not provide coverage identical to the coverage provided by the corporation. The notice shall also 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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14. Must provide that, with respect to the high-risk homestead account, any assessable insurer with a surplus as to policyholders of \$25 million or less writing 25 percent or more of its total countrywide property insurance premiums in this state may petition the office, within the first 90 days of each calendar year, to qualify as a limited apportionment company. In no event shall a limited apportionment company be required to participate in the portion of any assessment, within the high-risk account, pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b)3.a. or sub-subparagraph (b)3.b. in the aggregate which exceeds \$50 million after payment of available high-risk account funds in any calendar year. However, a limited apportionment company shall collect from its policyholders any emergency assessment imposed under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d. The plan shall provide that, if the office determines that any regular assessment will result in an impairment of the surplus of a limited apportionment company, the office may direct that all or part of such assessment be deferred as provided in subparagraph (g)4. However, there shall be no limitation or deferment of an emergency assessment to be collected from policyholders under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d.

15. Must provide that the corporation appoint as its licensed agents only those agents who also hold an appointment as defined in s. 626.015(3) with an insurer who at the time of the agent's initial appointment by the corporation is authorized to write and is actually writing personal lines residential property coverage, commercial residential property coverage within the state.

16. Must provide that the hurricane deductible for any property in the nonhomestead account with an insured value of

1 \$250,000 or more must be at least 5 percent of the insured 2 value. 3 17. Must provide that the application for coverage under the nonhomestead account and the declaration page of 4 5 each nonhomestead account policy include a statement in 6 boldface 12-point type specifying that public subsidies do not 7 support the corporation's coverage of nonhomestead property; 8 that if the nonhomestead account of the corporation sustains a deficit or is unable to pay claims, the nonhomestead 9 10 policyholder may be subject to an immediate assessment in an amount up to 100 percent of the premium and a further 11 12 assessment upon renewal of the policy; and that the applicant 13 or policyholder may wish to seek alternative coverage from a nonadmitted insurer in the surplus lines market that will not 14 be subject to such potential assessments. 15 18. Must provide that the application for coverage 16 17 under any of the homestead accounts and the declaration page 18 of each homestead account policy include a statement in boldface 12-point type specifying that a false declaration of 19 homestead status for purposes of obtaining coverage in any of 2.0 21 the homestead accounts may constitute the offense of insurance 2.2 fraud, as prohibited and punishable as a felony under s. 23 817.234. (d)1.a. It is the intent of the Legislature that the 2.4 2.5 rates for coverage provided by the corporation be actuarially sound and not competitive with approved rates charged in the 26 27 admitted voluntary market, so that the corporation functions 2.8 as a residual market mechanism to provide insurance only when

Rates shall include an appropriate catastrophe loading factor

the insurance cannot be procured in the voluntary market.

that reflects the actual catastrophic exposure of the

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corporation. Any authorized insurer eliqible to write insurance policies for wind in the high-risk account areas of the corporation may require arbitration under s. 627.062(6) of any filing of the high-risk account.

- b. It is the intent of the Legislature to reaffirm the requirement of rate adequacy in the residual market.

 Recognizing that rates may comply with the intent expressed in sub-subparagraph a. and yet be inadequate and recognizing the public need to limit subsidies within the residual market, it is the further intent of the Legislature to establish statutory standards for rate adequacy. Such standards are intended to supplement the standard specified in s.

 627.062(2)(e)3., providing that rates are inadequate if they are clearly insufficient to sustain projected losses and expenses in the class of business to which they apply.
- 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. The rates for

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the high-risk account shall be no less than rates in effect on March 1, 2006. Corporation rate manuals shall include a rate surcharge for seasonal occupancy. To ensure that personal lines residential wind-only rates 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 rate filing made by the corporation with the office. If the office 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.

4. For the purposes of establishing a pilot program to evaluate issues relating to the availability and affordability of insurance in an area where historically there has been little market competition, the provisions of subparagraph 2. do not apply to coverage provided by the corporation in Monroe County if 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 Monroe County if 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 this county, the 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 shall adopt rules establishing the criteria for determining

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whether a reasonable degree of competition exists for personal lines residential policies in Monroe County. By March 1, 2006, the office shall submit a report to the Legislature providing an evaluation of the implementation of the pilot program affecting Monroe County.

- 5. 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.
- 6.a. Nothing in this paragraph shall require or allow the corporation to adopt a rate that is inadequate under s. 627.062 or under sub-subparagraph b. or sub-subparagraph c.
- b. With respect to rates for coverage in any homestead account, a rate is deemed inadequate if the rate is not sufficient to generate, by means of cash flow, procurement of coverage under the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund; procurement of reinsurance; and investment income, moneys sufficient to pay all claims and expenses reasonably expected to result from a 50-year probable maximum loss event without resort to any regular or emergency assessments, long-term debt, state revenues, or other funding sources that reflect any subsidy from persons or entities other than corporation homestead accounts policyholders.
- c. With respect to rates for coverage in the nonhomestead account, a rate is deemed inadequate if the rate is not sufficient to generate, by means of cash flow, procurement of coverage under the Florida Hurricane

 Catastrophe Fund; procurement of reinsurance; and investment income, moneys sufficient to pay all claims and expenses reasonably expected to result from a 250-year probable maximum loss event without resort to any assessments, debt, state

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revenues, or other funding sources that reflect any subsidy

from persons or entities other than corporation nonhomestead

account policyholders.

- 7. The corporation shall certify to the office at least twice annually that its personal lines rates comply with the requirements of subparagraphs 1., and 2., and 6. 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 subparagraphs 1. and 2., it shall notify the corporation and require the corporation to amend its rates or rating factors in conjunction with its next rate filing. The office must notify the corporation by electronic means of any rate filing it approves for any insurer among the insurers referred to in subparagraph 2. Any authorized insurer eliqible to write insurance policies for wind in the high-risk account areas of the corporation may require arbitration under s. 627.062(6) of any filing of the high-risk account.
- 8. 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.a. To assist the corporation in developing additional ratemaking methods to assure compliance with 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,

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one person recommended by the Florida Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors, one person recommended by the insurer with the highest voluntary market share of residential property insurance business in the state, one person recommended by the insurer with the second-highest voluntary market share of residential property insurance business in the state, one person recommended by an insurer writing commercial residential property insurance in this state, one person recommended by the Office of Insurance Regulation, and one board member designated by the board chairman, who shall serve as chairman of the panel.

- b. By January 1, 2004, the rate methodology panel shall provide a report to the corporation of its findings and recommendations for the use of additional ratemaking methods and procedures, including the use of a rate equalization surcharge in an amount sufficient to assure that the total cost of coverage for policyholders or applicants to the corporation is sufficient to comply with subparagraph 1.
- c. Within 30 days after such report, the corporation shall present to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority party leaders of each house of the Legislature, and the chairs of the standing committees of each house of the Legislature having 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

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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. By January 1, 2004, the corporation shall develop a notice to policyholders or applicants that the rates of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation are intended to be higher than the rates of any admitted carrier and providing other information the corporation deems necessary to assist consumers in finding other voluntary admitted insurers willing to insure their property.
- (e) If coverage in an account is deactivated pursuant to paragraph (f), coverage through the corporation shall be reactivated by order of the office only under one of the following circumstances:
- 1. If the market assistance plan receives a minimum of 100 applications for coverage within a 3-month period, or 200 applications for coverage within a 1-year period or less for residential coverage, unless the market assistance plan provides a quotation from admitted carriers at their filed rates for at least 90 percent of such applicants. Any market assistance plan application that is rejected because an individual risk is so hazardous as to be uninsurable using the criteria specified in subparagraph (c)8. shall not be included in the minimum percentage calculation provided herein. In the event that there is a legal or administrative challenge to a determination by the office that the conditions of this subparagraph have been met for eligibility for coverage in the corporation, any eligible risk may obtain coverage during the pendency of such challenge.
- 2. In response to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under s. 252.36, the office may activate coverage by

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order for the period of the emergency upon a finding by the office that the emergency significantly affects the availability of residential property insurance.

- (f)1. The corporation shall file with the office quarterly statements of financial condition, an annual statement of financial condition, and audited financial statements in the manner prescribed by law. In addition, the corporation shall report to the office monthly on the types, premium, exposure, and distribution by county of its policies in force, and shall submit other reports as the office requires to carry out its oversight of the corporation.
- 2. The activities of the corporation shall be reviewed at least annually by the office to determine whether coverage shall be deactivated in an account on the basis that the conditions giving rise to its activation no longer exist.
- (q)1. The corporation shall certify to the office its needs for annual assessments as to a particular calendar year, and for any interim assessments that it deems to be necessary to sustain operations as to a particular year pending the receipt of annual assessments. Upon verification, the office shall approve such certification, and the corporation shall levy such annual or interim assessments. Such assessments shall be prorated as provided in paragraph (b). The corporation shall take all reasonable and prudent steps necessary to collect the amount of assessment due from each assessable insurer, including, if prudent, filing suit to collect such assessment. If the corporation is unable to collect an assessment from any assessable insurer, the uncollected assessments shall be levied as an additional assessment against the assessable insurers and any assessable insurer required to pay an additional assessment as a result

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of such failure to pay shall have a cause of action against such nonpaying assessable insurer. Assessments shall be included as an appropriate factor in the making of rates. The failure of a surplus lines agent to collect and remit any regular or emergency assessment levied by the corporation is considered to be a violation of s. 626.936 and subjects the surplus lines agent to the penalties provided in that section.

2. The governing body of any unit of local government, any residents of which are insured by the corporation, may issue bonds as defined in s. 125.013 or s. 166.101 from time to time to fund an assistance program, in conjunction with the corporation, for the purpose of defraying deficits of the corporation. In order to avoid needless and indiscriminate proliferation, duplication, and fragmentation of such assistance programs, any unit of local government, any residents of which are insured by the corporation, may provide for the payment of losses, regardless of whether or not the losses occurred within or outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the local government. Revenue bonds under this subparagraph may not be issued until validated pursuant to chapter 75, unless a state of emergency is declared by executive order or proclamation of the Governor pursuant to s. 252.36 making such findings as are necessary to determine that it is in the best interests of, and necessary for, the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare of residents of this state and declaring it an essential public purpose to permit certain municipalities or counties to issue such bonds as will permit relief to claimants and policyholders of the corporation. Any such unit of local government may enter into such contracts with the corporation and with any other entity created pursuant to this subsection

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

3.a. The corporation shall adopt one or more programs subject to approval by the office for the reduction of both new and renewal writings in the corporation. The corporation may consider any prudent and not unfairly discriminatory approach to reducing corporation writings, and may adopt a credit against assessment liability or other liability that provides an incentive for insurers to take risks out of the corporation and to keep risks out of the corporation by maintaining or increasing voluntary writings in counties or areas in which corporation risks are highly concentrated and a program to provide a formula under which an insurer voluntarily taking risks out of the corporation by maintaining or increasing voluntary writings will be relieved wholly or partially from assessments under sub-subparagraphs (b)3.a. and

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- b. When the corporation enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned commission on such policy, and the insurer shall either:
- (I) Pay to the producing agent of record of the policy, for the first year, an amount which is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a policy fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or
- (II) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written. If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment by the new insurer, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-subparagraph (I).
- b. Any credit or exemption from regular assessments adopted under this subparagraph shall last no longer than the 3 years following the cancellation or expiration of the policy by the corporation. With the approval of the office, the board may extend such credits for an additional year if the insurer guarantees an additional year of renewability for all policies removed from the corporation, or for 2 additional years if the insurer guarantees 2 additional years of renewability for all policies so removed.
- c. There shall be no credit, limitation, exemption, or deferment from emergency assessments to be collected from policyholders pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b)3.d.
- 4. The plan shall provide for the deferment, in whole or in part, of the assessment of an assessable insurer, other than an emergency assessment collected from policyholders

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pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b)3.d., if the office finds that
payment of the assessment would endanger or impair the
solvency of the insurer. In the event an assessment against an
assessable insurer is deferred in whole or in part, the amount
by which such assessment is deferred may be assessed against
the other assessable insurers in a manner consistent with the
basis for assessments set forth in paragraph (b).

- (h) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to preclude the issuance of residential property insurance coverage pursuant to part VIII of chapter 626.
- (i) There shall be no liability on the part of, and no cause of action of any nature shall arise against, any assessable insurer or its agents or employees, the corporation or its agents or employees, members of the board of governors or their respective designees at a board meeting, corporation committee members, or the office 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:
- Any of the foregoing persons or entities for any willful tort;
 - The corporation or its producing agents for breach of any contract or agreement pertaining to insurance coverage;
- 3. The corporation with respect to issuance or payment of debt; or
- 4. Any assessable insurer with respect to any action to enforce an assessable insurer's obligations to the corporation under this subsection.
- (j) For the purposes of s. 199.183(1), the corporation shall be considered a political subdivision of the state and shall be exempt from the corporate income tax. The premiums,

assessments, investment income, and other revenue of the 2 corporation are funds received for providing property insurance coverage as required by this subsection, paying 3 claims for Florida citizens insured by the corporation, 4 securing and repaying debt obligations issued by the 5 6 corporation, and conducting all other activities of the 7 corporation, and shall not be considered taxes, fees, 8 licenses, or charges for services imposed by the Legislature 9 on individuals, businesses, or agencies outside state government. Bonds and other debt obligations issued by or on 10 behalf of the corporation are not to be considered "state 11 12 bonds" within the meaning of s. 215.58(8). The corporation is 13 not subject to the procurement provisions of chapter 287, and policies and decisions of the corporation relating to 14 incurring debt, levying of assessments and the sale, issuance, 15 continuation, terms and claims under corporation policies, and 16 17 all services relating thereto, are not subject to the 18 provisions of chapter 120. The corporation is not required to obtain or to hold a certificate of authority issued by the 19 office, nor is it required to participate as a member insurer 20 21 of the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association. However, the 22 corporation is required to pay, in the same manner as an 23 authorized insurer, assessments pledged by the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association to secure bonds issued or other 2.4 25 indebtedness incurred to pay covered claims arising from insurer insolvencies caused by, or proximately related to, 26 27 hurricane losses. It is the intent of the Legislature that the 2.8 tax exemptions provided in this paragraph will augment the 29 financial resources of the corporation to better enable the corporation to fulfill its public purposes. Any bonds issued 30 by the corporation, their transfer, and the income therefrom,

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including any profit made on the sale thereof, shall at all times be free from taxation of every kind by the state and any political subdivision or local unit or other instrumentality thereof; however, this exemption does not apply to any tax imposed by chapter 220 on interest, income, or profits on debt obligations owned by corporations other than the corporation.

- (k) Upon a determination by the office that the conditions giving rise to the establishment and activation of the corporation no longer exist, the corporation is dissolved. Upon dissolution, the assets of the corporation shall be applied first to pay all debts, liabilities, and obligations of the corporation, including the establishment of reasonable reserves for any contingent liabilities or obligations, and all remaining assets of the corporation shall become property of the state and shall be deposited in the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. However, no dissolution shall take effect as long as the corporation has bonds or other financial obligations outstanding unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of the bonds or other financial obligations pursuant to the documents authorizing the issuance of the bonds or other financial obligations.
- (1)1. Effective July 1, 2002, policies of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association shall become policies of the corporation. All obligations, rights, assets and liabilities of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, including bonds, note and debt obligations, and the financing documents pertaining to them become those of the corporation as of July 1, 2002. The corporation is not required to issue endorsements or certificates of assumption to insureds during the remaining term of in-force transferred policies.

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- 2. Effective July 1, 2002, policies of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association are transferred to the corporation and shall become policies of the corporation. All obligations, rights, assets, and liabilities of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association, including bonds, note and debt obligations, and the financing documents pertaining to them are transferred to and assumed by the corporation on July 1, 2002. The corporation is not required to issue endorsement or certificates of assumption to insureds during the remaining term of in-force transferred policies.
- 3. The Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and 11 12 the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting 13 Association shall take all actions as may be proper to further evidence the transfers and shall provide the documents and 14 instruments of further assurance as may reasonably be 15 16 requested by the corporation for that purpose. The corporation shall execute assumptions and instruments as the trustees or 18 other parties to the financing documents of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association or the Residential Property 19 and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association may reasonably 20 21 request to further evidence the transfers and assumptions, 22 which transfers and assumptions, however, are effective on the 23 date provided under this paragraph whether or not, and regardless of the date on which, the assumptions or 2.4 instruments are executed by the corporation. Subject to the 25 26 relevant financing documents pertaining to their outstanding 27 bonds, notes, indebtedness, or other financing obligations, 2.8 the moneys, investments, receivables, choses in action, and 29 other intangibles of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association shall be credited to the high-risk account of the 30 corporation, and those of the personal lines residential

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coverage account and the commercial lines residential coverage
account of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint
Underwriting Association shall be credited to the personal
lines account and the commercial lines account, respectively,
of the corporation.

- 4. Effective July 1, 2002, a new applicant for property insurance coverage who would otherwise have been eligible for coverage in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association is eligible for coverage from the corporation as provided in this subsection.
- 5. The transfer of all policies, obligations, rights, assets, and liabilities from the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association to the corporation and the renaming of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association as the corporation shall in no way affect the coverage with respect to covered policies as defined in s. 215.555(2)(c) provided to these entities by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. The coverage provided by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund to the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association based on its exposures as of June 30, 2002, and each June 30 thereafter shall be redesignated as coverage for the high-risk account of the corporation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the coverage provided by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund to the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association based on its exposures as of June 30, 2002, and each June 30 thereafter shall be transferred to the personal lines account and the commercial lines account of the corporation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the high-risk account shall be treated, for all Florida Hurricane

Catastrophe Fund purposes, as if it were a separate

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participating insurer with its own exposures, reimbursement premium, and loss reimbursement. Likewise, the personal lines and commercial lines accounts shall be viewed together, for all Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund purposes, as if the two accounts were one and represent a single, separate participating insurer with its own exposures, reimbursement premium, and loss reimbursement. The coverage provided by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund to the corporation shall constitute and operate as a full transfer of coverage from the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting to the corporation.

- (m) Notwithstanding any other provision of law:
- 1. The pledge or sale of, the lien upon, and the security interest in any rights, revenues, or other assets of the corporation created or purported to be created pursuant to any financing documents to secure any bonds or other indebtedness of the corporation 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 corporation under the laws of this state.
- 2. No such proceeding shall relieve the corporation 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 under subparagraph (c)10., or any other rights, revenues, or other assets of the corporation pledged pursuant to any financing documents.
- 3. Each such pledge or sale of, lien upon, and security interest in, including the priority of such pledge,

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lien, or security interest, any such assessments, market equalization or other surcharges, 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. As used in this subsection, the term "financing documents" means any agreement or agreements, instrument or instruments, or other document or documents now existing or hereafter created evidencing any bonds or other indebtedness of the corporation 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 corporation 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 or financial product, as defined in the plan of operation of the corporation related to such bonds or indebtedness.

4. Any such pledge or sale of assessments, revenues, contract rights, or other rights or assets of the corporation shall constitute a lien and security interest, or sale, as the case may be, that is immediately effective and attaches to such assessments, revenues, or contract rights 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 corporation 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, or contract rights or other rights or assets to the

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extent set forth in and in accordance with the terms of the 2 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 4 delivery, recordation, filing, or other action. 5

- (n)1. The following records of the corporation are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution:
- a. Underwriting files, except that a policyholder or an applicant shall have access to his or her own underwriting files.
- b. Claims files, until termination of all litigation and settlement of all claims arising out of the same incident, although portions of the claims files may remain exempt, as otherwise provided by law. Confidential and exempt claims file records may be released to other governmental agencies upon written request and demonstration of need; such records held by the receiving agency remain confidential and exempt as provided for herein.
- c. Records obtained or generated by an internal auditor pursuant to a routine audit, until the audit is completed, or if the audit is conducted as part of an investigation, until the investigation is closed or ceases to be active. An investigation is considered "active" while the investigation is being conducted with a reasonable, good faith belief that it could lead to the filing of administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings.
- d. Matters reasonably encompassed in privileged attorney-client communications.

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- e. Proprietary information licensed to the corporation under contract and the contract provides for the confidentiality of such proprietary information.
- f. All information relating to the medical condition or medical status of a corporation employee which is not relevant to the employee's capacity to perform his or her duties, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. Information which is exempt shall include, but is not limited to, information relating to workers' compensation, insurance benefits, and retirement or disability benefits.
- g. Upon an employee's entrance into the employee assistance program, a program to assist any employee who has a behavioral or medical disorder, substance abuse problem, or emotional difficulty which affects the employee's job performance, all records relative to that participation shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except as otherwise provided in s. 112.0455(11).
- h. Information relating to negotiations for financing, reinsurance, depopulation, or contractual services, until the conclusion of the negotiations.
- i. Minutes of closed meetings regarding underwriting files, and minutes of closed meetings regarding an open claims file until termination of all litigation and settlement of all claims with regard to that claim, except that information otherwise confidential or exempt by law will be redacted.

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When an authorized insurer is considering underwriting a risk insured by the corporation, relevant underwriting files and confidential claims files may be released to the insurer provided the insurer agrees in writing, notarized and under

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oath, to maintain the confidentiality of such files. When a 2 file is transferred to an insurer that file is no longer a public record because it is not held by an agency subject to 3 the provisions of the public records law. Underwriting files 4 5 and confidential claims files may also be released to staff of 6 and the board of governors of the market assistance plan 7 established pursuant to s. 627.3515, who must retain the 8 confidentiality of such files, except such files may be released to authorized insurers that are considering assuming 9 the risks to which the files apply, provided the insurer 10 agrees in writing, notarized and under oath, to maintain the 11 12 confidentiality of such files. Finally, the corporation or the 13 board or staff of the market assistance plan may make the following information obtained from underwriting files and 14 confidential claims files available to licensed general lines 15 insurance agents: name, address, and telephone number of the 16 17 residential property owner or insured; location of the risk; 18 rating information; loss history; and policy type. The receiving licensed general lines insurance agent must retain 19 the confidentiality of the information received. 20

2. Portions of meetings of the corporation are exempt from the provisions of s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution wherein confidential underwriting files or confidential open claims files are discussed. All portions of corporation meetings which are closed to the public shall be recorded by a court reporter. The court reporter shall record the times of commencement and termination of the meeting, all discussion and proceedings, the names of all persons present at any time, and the names of all persons speaking. No portion of any closed meeting shall be off the record. Subject to the provisions hereof and s. 119.07(1)(b)-(d), the court

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reporter's notes of any closed meeting shall be retained by the corporation for a minimum of 5 years. A copy of the transcript, less any exempt matters, of any closed meeting wherein claims are discussed shall become public as to individual claims after settlement of the claim.

- (o) It is the intent of the Legislature that the amendments to this subsection enacted in 2002 should, over time, reduce the probable maximum windstorm losses in the residual markets and should reduce the potential assessments to be levied on property insurers and policyholders statewide. In furtherance of this intent:
- 1. The board shall, on or before February 1 of each year, provide a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives showing the reduction or increase in the 100-year probable maximum loss attributable to wind-only coverages and the quota share program under this subsection combined, as compared to the benchmark 100-year probable maximum loss of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association. For purposes of this paragraph, the benchmark 100-year probable maximum loss of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association shall be the calculation dated February 2001 and based on November 30, 2000, exposures. In order to ensure comparability of data, the board shall use the same methods for calculating its probable maximum loss as were used to calculate the benchmark probable maximum loss. The reduction or increase in probable maximum loss shall be calculated without taking into account the probable maximum loss attributable to the nonhomestead account.
- 2. Beginning February 1, $\underline{2010}$ $\underline{2007}$, if the report under subparagraph 1. for any year indicates that the 100-year probable maximum loss attributable to wind-only coverages and

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the quota share program combined does not reflect a reduction of at least 25 percent from the benchmark, the board shall reduce the boundaries of the high-risk area eligible for wind-only coverages under this subsection in a manner calculated to reduce such probable maximum loss to an amount at least 25 percent below the benchmark.

- 3. Beginning February 1, 2015 2012, if the report under subparagraph 1. for any year indicates that the 100-year probable maximum loss attributable to wind-only coverages and the quota share program combined does not reflect a reduction of at least 50 percent from the benchmark, the boundaries of the high-risk area eligible for wind-only coverages under this subsection shall be reduced by the elimination of any area that is not seaward of a line 1,000 feet inland from the Intracoastal Waterway.
- (p) In enacting the provisions of this section, the Legislature recognizes that both the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association have entered into financing arrangements that obligate each entity to service its debts and maintain the capacity to repay funds secured under these financing arrangements. It is the intent of the Legislature that nothing in this section be construed to compromise, diminish, or interfere with the rights of creditors under such financing arrangements. It is further the intent of the Legislature to preserve the obligations of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association with regard to outstanding financing arrangements, with such obligations passing entirely and unchanged to the corporation and, specifically, to the applicable account of the

corporation. So long as any bonds, notes, indebtedness, or 2 other financing obligations of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association or the Residential Property and 3 Casualty Joint Underwriting Association are outstanding, under 4 the terms of the financing documents pertaining to them, the 5 6 governing board of the corporation shall have and shall 7 exercise the authority to levy, charge, collect, and receive 8 all premiums, assessments, surcharges, charges, revenues, and 9 receipts that the associations had authority to levy, charge, collect, or receive under the provisions of subsection (2) and 10 this subsection, respectively, as they existed on January 1, 11 12 2002, to provide moneys, without exercise of the authority 13 provided by this subsection, in at least the amounts, and by the times, as would be provided under those former provisions 14 of subsection (2) or this subsection, respectively, so that 15 the value, amount, and collectability of any assets, revenues, 16 17 or revenue source pledged or committed to, or any lien thereon 18 securing such outstanding bonds, notes, indebtedness, or other financing obligations will not be diminished, impaired, or 19 adversely affected by the amendments made by this act and to 20 21 permit compliance with all provisions of financing documents 22 pertaining to such bonds, notes, indebtedness, or other 23 financing obligations, or the security or credit enhancement for them, and any reference in this subsection to bonds, 2.4 25 notes, indebtedness, financing obligations, or similar 26 obligations, of the corporation shall include like instruments 27 or contracts of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association 2.8 and the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting 29 Association to the extent not inconsistent with the provisions 30 of the financing documents pertaining to them.

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- (q) The corporation shall not require the securing of flood insurance as a condition of coverage if the insured or applicant executes a form approved by the office affirming that flood insurance is not provided by the corporation and that if flood insurance is not secured by the applicant or insured in addition to coverage by the corporation, the risk will not be covered for flood damage. A corporation policyholder electing not to secure flood insurance and executing a form as provided herein making a claim for water damage against the corporation shall have the burden of proving the damage was not caused by flooding. Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection, the corporation may deny coverage to an applicant or insured who refuses to execute the form described herein.
- (r) A salaried employee of the corporation who performs policy administration services subsequent to the effectuation of a corporation policy is not required to be licensed as an agent under the provisions of s. 626.112.
- (s) The transition to homestead and nonhomestead accounts shall begin on October 1, 2006. A policy issued on or after that date shall be issued in the applicable homestead account or the nonhomestead account, based upon whether the property constitutes homestead property as provided in subparagraph (b)2. A policy in effect on October 1, 2006, shall be placed in the applicable homestead account or the nonhomestead account, based upon whether the property constitutes homestead property as provided in subparagraph (b)2., upon the first renewal of such policy after October 1, 2006.
- Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 627.4035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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627.4035 Cash payment of premiums; claims.--

- (3) All payments of claims made in this state under any contract of insurance shall be paid:
- (b) If authorized in writing by the recipient or the recipient's representative, by debit card or any other form of electronic transfer. Any fees or costs to be charged against the recipient must be disclosed in writing to the recipient or the recipient's representative at the time of written authorization. However, the written authorization requirement may be waived by the recipient or the recipient's representative if the insurer verifies the identity of the insured or the insured's recipient and does not charge a fee for the transaction. If the funds are misdirected, the insurer would remain liable for the payment of the claim.

Section 6. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 627.7011, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(2) Unless the insurer obtains the policyholder's written refusal of the policies or endorsements specified in subsection (1), any policy covering the dwelling is deemed to include the <u>law and ordinance</u> coverage specified in paragraph (1)(b), <u>limited to 25 percent of the dwelling limit</u>. The rejection or selection of alternative coverage shall be made on a form approved by the office. The form shall fully advise the applicant of the nature of the coverage being rejected. If this form is signed by a named insured, it will be conclusively presumed that there was an informed, knowing rejection of the coverage or election of the alternative coverage on behalf of all insureds. Unless the policyholder requests in writing the coverage specified in this section, it

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need not be provided in or supplemental to any other policy 2 that renews, insures, extends, changes, supersedes, or replaces an existing policy when the policyholder has rejected 3 the coverage specified in this section or has selected 4 alternative coverage. The insurer must provide such 5 policyholder with notice of the availability of such coverage in a form approved by the office at least once every 3 years. 8 The failure to provide such notice constitutes a violation of 9 this code, but does not affect the coverage provided under the 10 policy.

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

Section 7. Section 627.7019, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

627.7019 Standardization of requirements applicable to insurers after natural disasters.--

- (1) The commission shall adopt by rule, pursuant to s.

 120.54(1)-(3), standardized requirements that may be applied
 to insurers as a consequence of a hurricane or other natural
 disaster. The rules shall address the following areas:
 - (a) Claims reporting requirements.
- (b) Grace periods for payment of premiums and performance of other duties by insureds.
- 28 (c) Temporary postponement of cancellations and 29 nonrenewals.
- 30 (2) The rules adopted pursuant to this section shall
 31 require the office to issue an order within 72 hours after the

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occurrence of a hurricane or other natural disaster

specifying, by line of insurance, which of the standardized

requirements apply, the geographic areas in which they apply,

the time at which applicability commences, and the time at

which applicability terminates.

- (3) The commission and the office may not adopt an emergency rule under s. 120.54(4) in conflict with any provision of the rules adopted under this section.
- (4) The commission shall initiate rulemaking under this section no later than June 1, 2006.
- Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 817.234, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 817.234 False and fraudulent insurance claims.--
 - (1)(a) A person commits insurance fraud punishable as provided in subsection (11) if that person, with the intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any insurer:
- 1. Presents or causes to be presented any written or oral statement as part of, or in support of, a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to an insurance policy or a health maintenance organization subscriber or provider contract, knowing that such statement contains any false, incomplete, or misleading information concerning any fact or thing material to such claim;
- 2. Prepares or makes any written or oral statement that is intended to be presented to any insurer in connection with, or in support of, any claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to an insurance policy or a health maintenance organization subscriber or provider contract, knowing that such statement contains any false, incomplete, or misleading information concerning any fact or thing material to such claim; or

3.a. Knowingly presents, causes to be presented, or 2 prepares or makes with knowledge or belief that it will be presented to any insurer, purported insurer, servicing 3 corporation, insurance broker, or insurance agent, or any 4 employee or agent thereof, any false, incomplete, or 5 misleading information or written or oral statement as part of, or in support of, an application for the issuance of, or 8 the rating of, any insurance policy, or a health maintenance organization subscriber or provider contract, including any 9 10 false declaration of homestead status for the purpose of obtaining coverage in a homestead account under s. 627.351(6); 11 12 13 b. Who knowingly conceals information concerning any 14 fact material to such application. Section 9. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (2) of 15 section 631.181, Florida Statutes, to read: 16 631.181 Filing and proof of claim. --18 (2) (f) The signed statement required by this section 19 shall not be required on claims for which adequate claims file 20 21 documentation exists within the records of the insolvent 22 insurer. Claims for payment of unearned premium shall not be 23 required to use the signed statement required by this section if the receiver certifies to the quaranty fund that the 2.4 records of the insolvent insurer are sufficient to determine 2.5 the amount of unearned premium owed to each policyholder of 26 27 the insurer and such information is remitted to the quaranty 2.8 fund by the receiver in electronic or other mutually 29 agreed-upon format. 30 Section 10. Subsection (3) of section 631.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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631.54 Definitions.--As used in this part:

- (3) "Covered claim" means an unpaid claim, including one of unearned premiums, which arises out of, and is within the coverage, and not in excess of, the applicable limits of an insurance policy to which this part applies, issued by an insurer, if such insurer becomes an insolvent insurer and the claimant or insured is a resident of this state at the time of the insured event or the property from which the claim arises is permanently located in this state. For entities other than individuals, the residence of a claimant, insured, or policyholder is the state in which the entity's principal place of business is located at the time of the insured event. "Covered claim" shall not include:
- (a) Any amount due any reinsurer, insurer, insurance pool, or underwriting association, sought directly or indirectly through a third party, as subrogation, contribution, indemnification, or otherwise; or
- (b) Any claim that would otherwise be a covered claim under this part that has been rejected by any other state guaranty fund on the grounds that an insured's net worth is greater than that allowed under that state's guaranty law. Member insurers shall have no right of subrogation, contribution, indemnification, or otherwise, sought directly or indirectly through a third party, against the insured of any insolvent member.

Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1), paragraph (d) of subsection (2), and paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 631.57, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (e) is added to subsection (3) of that section, to read:

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30 631.57 Powers and duties of the association.--

(1) The association shall:

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- (a)1. Be obligated to the extent of the covered claims existing:
- a. Prior to adjudication of insolvency and arising within 30 days after the determination of insolvency;
- b. Before the policy expiration date if less than 30 days after the determination; or
- c. Before the insured replaces the policy or causes its cancellation, if she or he does so within 30 days of the determination.
- 2.a. The obligation under subparagraph 1. shall include only that amount of each covered claim which is in excess of \$100 and is less than \$300,000, except with respect to policies covering condominium associations or homeowners' associations, which associations have a responsibility to provide insurance coverage on residential units within the association, the obligation shall include that amount of each covered property insurance claim which is less than \$100,000 multiplied by the number of condominium units or other residential units; however, as to homeowners' associations, this <u>sub-subparagraph</u> subparagraph applies only to claims for damage or loss to residential units and structures attached to residential units.
- b. Notwithstanding sub-subparagraph a., the
 association has no obligation to pay covered claims that are
 to be paid from the proceeds of bonds issued under s. 631.695.
 However, the association shall assign and pledge the first
 available moneys from all or part of the assessments to be
 made under paragraph (3)(a) to or on behalf of the issuer of
 such bonds for the benefit of the holders of such bonds. The
 association shall administer any such covered claims and
 present valid covered claims for payment in accordance with

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the provisions of the assistance program in connection with which such bonds have been issued.

- 3. In no event shall the association be obligated to a policyholder or claimant in an amount in excess of the obligation of the insolvent insurer under the policy from which the claim arises.
 - (2) The association may:

association deems necessary and proper.

(d) Negotiate and become a party to such contracts as are necessary to carry out the purpose of this part.

Additionally, the association may enter into such contracts with a municipality, a county, or a legal entity created pursuant to s. 163.01(7)(q) as are necessary in order for the municipality, county, or legal entity to issue bonds under s. 631.695. In connection with the issuance of any such bonds and the entering into of any such necessary contracts, the

association may agree to such terms and conditions as the

(3)(a) To the extent necessary to secure the funds for the respective accounts for the payment of covered claims, and also to pay the reasonable costs to administer the same, and to secure the funds for the account specified in s.

631.55(2)(c) or to retire indebtedness, including, without limitation, the principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest on, and related costs of issuance of, bonds issued under s. 631.695 and the funding of any reserves and other payments required under the bond resolution or trust indenture pursuant to which such bonds have been issued, the office, upon certification of the board of directors, shall levy assessments in the proportion that each insurer's net direct written premiums in this state in the classes protected by the

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received in this state by all such insurers for the preceding calendar year for the kinds of insurance included within such account. Assessments shall be remitted to and administered by the board of directors in the manner specified by the approved plan. Each insurer so assessed shall have at least 30 days' written notice as to the date the assessment is due and payable. Every assessment shall be made as a uniform percentage applicable to the net direct written premiums of each insurer in the kinds of insurance included within the account in which the assessment is made. The assessments levied against any insurer shall not exceed in any one year more than 2 percent of that insurer's net direct written premiums in this state for the kinds of insurance included within such account during the calendar year next preceding the date of such assessments.

(e)1.a. In addition to assessments otherwise authorized in paragraph (a) and to the extent necessary to secure the funds for the account specified in s. 631.55(2)(c) or to retire indebtedness, including, without limitation, the principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest on, and related costs of issuance of, bonds issued under s. 631.695 and the funding of any reserves and other payments required under the bond resolution or trust indenture pursuant to which such bonds have been issued, the department, upon certification of the board of directors, shall levy emergency assessments as provided in this paragraph upon insurers holding a certificate of authority. The emergency assessments payable under this paragraph by any insurer shall not exceed in any single year more than 2 percent of that insurer's direct written premiums, net of refunds, in this state during

the preceding calendar year for the kinds of insurance within 2 the account specified in s. 631.55(2)(c). 3 b. Any emergency assessments authorized under this 4 paragraph shall be levied by the department upon insurers 5 holding a certificate of authority, upon certification as to 6 the need for such assessments by the board of directors, in 7 each year that bonds issued under s. 631.695 and secured by 8 such emergency assessments are outstanding, in such amounts up to such 2-percent limit as required in order to provide for 9 10 the full and timely payment of the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on, and related costs of 11 issuance of, such bonds. The emergency assessments provided 12 13 for in this paragraph are assigned and pledged to the municipality, county, or legal entity issuing bonds under s. 14 631.695 for the benefit of the holders of such bonds, in order 15 to enable such municipality, county, or legal entity to 16 17 provide for the payment of the principal of, redemption 18 premium, if any, and interest on such bonds, the cost of issuance of such bonds, and the funding of any reserves and 19 other payments required under the bond resolution or trust 2.0 21 indenture pursuant to which such bonds have been issued, 2.2 without the necessity of any further action by the 23 association, the department, or any other party. To the extent that bonds are issued under s. 631.695 and the association 2.4 determines to secure such bonds by a pledge of revenues 2.5 received from the emergency assessments, such bonds, upon such 26 2.7 pledge of revenues, shall be secured by and payable from the 2.8 proceeds of such emergency assessments, and the proceeds of emergency assessments levied under this paragraph shall be 29 remitted directly to and administered by the trustee or 30 custodian appointed for such bonds. 31

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Emergency assessments under this paragraph may be payable in a single payment or, at the option of the association, may be payable in 12 monthly installments with the first installment being due and payable at the end of the month after an emergency assessment is levied and subsequent installments being due not later than the end of each succeeding month. d. If emergency assessments are imposed, the report required by s. 631.695(7) shall include an analysis of the revenues generated from the emergency assessments imposed under this paragraph. In order to ensure that insurers paying emergency assessments levied under this paragraph continue to charge rates that are neither inadequate nor excessive, within 90 days after being notified of such assessments, each insurer that is to be assessed pursuant to this paragraph shall submit a rate filing for coverage included within the account specified in s. 631.55(2)(c) and for which rates are required to be filed under s. 627.062. If the filing reflects a rate change that, as a percentage, is equal to the difference between the rate of such assessment and the rate of the previous year's assessment under this paragraph, the filing shall consist of a certification so stating and shall be deemed approved when made. Any rate change of a different percentage shall be subject to the standards and procedures of <u>s. 627.</u>062. 3. An annual assessment under this paragraph shall continue while the bonds issued with respect to which the assessment was imposed are outstanding, including any bonds the proceeds of which were used to refund bonds issued

pursuant to s. 631.695, unless adequate provision has been

2 the issuance of such bonds. 3 4. Emergency assessments under this paragraph are not 4 premium and are not subject to the premium tax, to any fees, 5 or to any commissions. An insurer is liable for all emergency 6 assessments that the insurer collects and shall treat the 7 failure of an insured to pay an emergency assessment as a 8 failure to pay the premium. An insurer is not liable for uncollectible emergency assessments. 9 10 Section 12. Section 631.695, Florida Statutes, is 11 created to read: 12 631.695 Revenue bond issuance through counties or 13 municipalities.--(1) The Legislature finds: 14 (a) The potential for widespread and massive damage to 15 persons and property caused by hurricanes making landfall in 16 17 this state can generate insurance claims of such a number as 18 to render numerous insurers operating within this state insolvent and therefore unable to satisfy covered claims. 19 (b) The inability of insureds within this state to 2.0 21 receive payment of covered claims or to timely receive such

made for the payment of the bonds in the documents authorizing

(c) In addition, the failure of insurers to pay covered claims or to timely pay such claims due to the insolvency of such insurers can undermine the public's confidence in insurers operating within this state, thereby adversely affecting the stability of the insurance industry in this state.

insureds and places undue burdens on the state, the affected

payment creates financial and other hardships for such

units of local government, and the community at large.

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(d) The state has previously taken action to address 2 these problems by adopting the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association Act, which, among other things, provides a 3 4 mechanism for the payment of covered claims under certain insurance policies to avoid excessive delay in payment and to 5 6 avoid financial loss to claimants or policyholders because of 7 the insolvency of an insurer. (e) In the wake of the unprecedented destruction 8 caused by various hurricanes that have made landfall in this 9 10 state, the resultant covered claims, and the number of insurers rendered insolvent thereby, make it evident that 11 12 alternative programs must be developed to allow the Florida 13 Insurance Guaranty Association to more expeditiously and effectively provide for the payment of covered claims. 14 (f) It is therefore determined to be in the best 15 interests of, and necessary for, the protection of the public 16 17 health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of this 18 state and for the protection and preservation of the economic stability of insurers operating in this state and it is 19 declared to be an essential public purpose to permit certain 2.0 21 municipalities and counties to take such actions as will 2.2 provide relief to claimants and policyholders having covered 23 claims against insolvent insurers operating in this state by expediting the handling and payment of covered claims. 2.4 (q) To achieve the foregoing purposes, it is proper to 2.5 authorize municipalities and counties of this state 26 2.7 substantially affected by the landfall of a category 1 or 2.8 greater hurricane to issue bonds to assist the Florida

Insurance Guaranty Association in expediting the handling and

payment of covered claims of insolvent insurers.

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(h) In order to avoid the needless and indiscriminate proliferation, duplication, and fragmentation of such assistance programs, it is in the best interests of the residents of this state to authorize municipalities and counties severely affected by a category 1 or greater hurricane to provide for the payment of covered claims beyond their territorial limits in the implementation of such programs. (i) It is a paramount public purpose for municipalities and counties substantially affected by the landfall of a category 1 or greater hurricane to be able to issue bonds for the purposes described in this section. Such issuance shall provide assistance to residents of those municipalities and counties as well as to other residents of this state. (2) The governing body of any municipality or county, the residents of which have been substantially affected by a category 1 or greater hurricane, may issue bonds to fund an assistance program in conjunction with, and with the consent of, the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association for the purpose of paying claimants' or policyholders' covered claims, as defined in s. 631.54, arising through the insolvency of an insurer, which insolvency is determined by the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association to have been a result of a category 1 or greater hurricane, regardless of whether the claimants or policyholders are residents of such municipality or county or the property to which the claim relates is

located within or outside the territorial jurisdiction of the municipality or county. The power of a municipality or county

to issue bonds, as described in this section, is in addition

to any powers granted by law and may not be abrogated or

restricted by any provisions in such municipality's or 2 county's charter. A municipality or county issuing bonds for this purpose shall enter into such contracts with the Florida 3 4 Insurance Guaranty Association or any entity acting on behalf of the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association as are necessary 5 6 to implement the assistance program. Any bonds issued by a 7 municipality or county or a combination thereof under this 8 subsection shall be payable from and secured by moneys received by or on behalf of the municipality or county from 9 10 assessments levied under s. 631.57(3)(a) and assigned and pledged to or on behalf of the municipality or county for the 11 12 benefit of the holders of the bonds in connection with the 13 assistance program. The funds, credit, property, and taxing power of the state or any municipality or county shall not be 14 pledged for the payment of such bonds. 15 (3) Bonds may be validated by the municipality or 16 17 county pursuant to chapter 75. The proceeds of the bonds may 18 be used to pay covered claims of insolvent insurers; to refinance or replace previously existing borrowings or 19 financial arrangements; to pay interest on bonds; to fund 2.0 21 reserves for the bonds; to pay expenses incident to the 2.2 issuance or sale of any bond issued under this section, 23 including costs of validating, printing, and delivering the bonds, costs of printing the official statement, costs of 2.4 publishing notices of sale of the bonds, costs of obtaining 2.5 credit enhancement or liquidity support, and related 26 2.7 administrative expenses; or for such other purposes related to 2.8 the financial obligations of the fund as the association may determine. The term of the bonds may not exceed 30 years. 29 30 (4) The state covenants with holders of bonds of the assistance program that the state will not take any action 31

that will have a material adverse effect on the holders and 2 will not repeal or abrogate the power of the board of directors of the association to direct the Office of Insurance 3 4 Regulation to levy the assessments and to collect the proceeds of the revenues pledged to the payment of the bonds as long as 5 6 any of the bonds remain outstanding, unless adequate provision 7 has been made for the payment of the bonds in the documents 8 authorizing the issuance of the bonds. 9 (5) The accomplishment of the authorized purposes of 10 such municipality or county under this section is in all respects for the benefit of the people of the state, for the 11 increase of their commerce and prosperity, and for the 12 13 improvement of their health and living conditions. The municipality or county, in performing essential governmental 14 functions in accomplishing its purposes, is not required to 15 pay any taxes or assessments of any kind whatsoever upon any 16 property acquired or used by the county or municipality for 18 such purposes or upon any revenues at any time received by the county or municipality. The bonds, notes, and other 19 obligations of the municipality or county and the transfer of 2.0 21 and income from such bonds, notes, and other obligations, 2.2 including any profits made on the sale of such bonds, notes, 23 and other obligations, are exempt from taxation of any kind by the state or by any political subdivision or other agency or 2.4 instrumentality of the state. The exemption granted in this 2.5 subsection is not applicable to any tax imposed by chapter 220 26 2.7 on interest, income, or profits on debt obligations owned by 2.8 corporations. 29 (6) Two or more municipalities or counties, the residents of which have been substantially affected by a 30

category 1 or greater hurricane, may create a legal entity

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pursuant to s. 163.01(7)(q) to exercise the powers described 2 in this section as well as those powers granted in s. 163.01(7)(q). References in this section to a municipality or 3 4 county includes such legal entity. 5 (7) The association shall issue an annual report on 6 the status of the use of bond proceeds as related to 7 insolvencies caused by hurricanes. The report must contain the number and amount of claims paid. The association shall also 8 include an analysis of the revenue generated from the 9 10 assessment levied under s. 631.57(3)(a) to pay such bonds. The association shall submit a copy of the report to the President 11 12 of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, 13 and the Chief Financial Officer within 90 days after the end of each calendar year in which bonds were outstanding. 14 Section 13. No provision of s. 631.57 or s. 631.695, 15 Florida Statutes, shall be repealed until such time as the 16 17 principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest on all bonds issued under s. 631.695, Florida Statutes, payable and 18 secured from assessments levied under s. 631.57(3)(a), Florida 19 Statutes, have been paid in full or adequate provision for 2.0 21 such payment has been made in accordance with the bond 2.2 resolution or trust indenture pursuant to which the bonds were 23 issued. Section 14. If any provision of this act or the 2.4 application thereof to any person or circumstance is held 2.5 invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or 26 2.7 applications of the act which can be given effect without the 2.8 invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared severable. 29 30 Section 15. The sum of \$100 million is appropriated

Prevention Endowment as a nonrecurring appropriation for the purposes specified in s. 215.558, Florida Statutes, as created by this act. Section 16. The provisions applying to issuance of policies for the peril of wind only in the high-risk account of the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation under s. 627.351(6)(b)2.q. and h., Florida Statutes, shall operate retroactively to January 1, 2006. Section 17. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.