1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to Citizens Property Insurance 3 Corporation; amending s. 627.351, F.S.; revising 4 legislative intent; providing that certain residential 5 structures are not eligible for coverage by the 6 corporation after a certain date; specifying the 7 percentage amount of emergency assessments; revising 8 provisions relating to policyholder surcharges; 9 prohibiting the corporation from levying certain 10 assessments with respect to a year's deficit until the 11 corporation has first levied a specified surcharge; deleting obsolete provisions relating to the corporation's 12 plan of operation; requiring the corporation to commission 13 14 a consultant to prepare a report on outsourcing various 15 functions and to submit such report to the Financial 16 Services Commission by a certain date; revising provisions relating to wind coverage; specifying that the 17 corporation's insurance policies must provide that a 18 19 surplus lines insurer's offer to cover risks at approved rates makes the policy ineligible for renewal through the 20 21 corporation under certain circumstances; requiring the 22 policyholders to sign a statement acknowledging that they 23 may be assessed surcharges to cover corporate deficits; 24 providing for termination of an agent for violation of 25 provisions relating to unlawful rebates; providing that 26 policies do not include coverage for screen enclosures and 27 limiting coverage for damage from sinkholes after a 28 certain date; requiring members of the board of governors Page 1 of 62

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29 to abstain from voting on issues on which they have a personal interest; requiring such members to disclose the 30 31 nature of their interest as a public record; providing 32 that the corporation operates as a residual market mechanism; revising provisions relating to corporation 33 34 rates; providing that surplus lines insurers may 35 participate in depopulation, take-out, or keep-out 36 programs relating to the corporation under certain 37 circumstances; providing requirements that a surplus lines 38 insurer must meet in order to participate in such 39 programs; clarifying that the corporation is immune from certain liabilities; authorizing the release of 40 confidential claims files to an insurer who removes a risk 41 42 from the corporation under certain circumstances; deleting 43 a requirement for an annual report to the Legislature on 44 losses attributable to wind-only coverages; requiring owners of properties in Special Flood Hazard Areas to 45 maintain a separate flood insurance policy after a certain 46 47 date; providing exceptions; deleting a provision relating to a pilot program for optional sinkhole coverage; 48 49 amending s. 627.712, F.S.; conforming cross-references; 50 providing an effective date. 51 52 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 53 54 Section 1. Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (n), (o), (q), 55 (s), (w), (x), (y), (aa), and (ee) of subsection (6) of section 56 627.351, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: Page 2 of 62

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57 627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.-(6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION.-58 (a) 1. It is The public purpose of this subsection is to 59 60 ensure that there is the existence of an orderly market for 61 property insurance for residents Floridians and Florida 62 businesses of this state. 63 The Legislature finds that actual and threatened 1. 64 catastrophic losses to property from hurricanes in this state 65 have caused insurers to be unwilling or unable to provide property insurance coverage to the extent sought and needed. The 66 67 Legislature declares that it is in the public interest and 68 serves a public purpose that property in this state be adequately insured in order to facilitate the remediation, 69 70 reconstruction, and replacement of damaged or destroyed 71 property. Such efforts are necessary in order to avoid or reduce 72 negative effects to the public health, safety, and welfare; the 73 economy of the state; and the revenues of state and local 74 governments. It is necessary, therefore, to provide property 75 insurance to applicants who are entitled to procure insurance 76 through the voluntary market but who, in good faith, are unable 77 to do so. The Legislature finds that private insurers are 78 unwilling or unable to provide affordable property insurance 79 coverage in this state to the extent sought and needed. The 80 absence of affordable property insurance threatens the public health, safety, and welfare and likewise threatens the economic 81 health of the state. The state therefore has a compelling public 82 83 interest and a public purpose to assist in assuring that 84 property in the state is insured and that it is insured at Page 3 of 62

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85 affordable rates so as to facilitate the remediation, 86 reconstruction, and replacement of damaged or destroyed property 87 in order to reduce or avoid the negative effects otherwise 88 resulting to the public health, safety, and welfare, to the 89 economy of the state, and to the revenues of the state and local 90 governments which are needed to provide for the public welfare. 91 It is necessary, therefore, to provide affordable property 92 insurance to applicants who are in good faith entitled to 93 procure insurance through the voluntary market but are unable to do so. The Legislature intends, therefore, by this subsection 94 that affordable property insurance be provided and that it 95 96 continue to be provided, as long as necessary, through Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, a government entity that is an 97 98 integral part of the state, and that is not a private insurance 99 company. To that end, Citizens Property Insurance Corporation 100 shall strive to increase the availability of affordable property 101 insurance in this state, while achieving efficiencies and 102 economies, and while providing service to policyholders, 103 applicants, and agents which is no less than the quality 104 generally provided in the voluntary market, for the achievement 105 of the foregoing public purposes. Because it is essential for 106 this government entity to have the maximum financial resources 107 to pay claims following a catastrophic hurricane, it is the intent of the Legislature that Citizens Property Insurance 108 Corporation continue to be an integral part of the state and 109 110 that the income of the corporation be exempt from federal income 111 taxation and that interest on the debt obligations issued by the 112 corporation be exempt from federal income taxation. Page 4 of 62

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113 a. It is also the intent of the Legislature that 114 policyholders, applicants, and agents of the corporation receive 115 service and treatment of the highest possible level and never 116 less than that generally provided in the voluntary market. The 117 corporation must be held to service standards no less than those 118 applied to insurers in the voluntary market by the office with 119 respect to responsiveness, timeliness, customer courtesy, and overall dealings with policyholders, applicants, or agents of 120 121 the corporation. It is also the intent of the Legislature that 122 the corporation operate efficiently and economically. 123 b. Because it is essential that the corporation have the 124 maximum financial resources necessary to pay claims following a 125 catastrophic hurricane, the Legislature also intends that the 126 income of the corporation and interest on the debt obligations

127 <u>issued by the corporation be exempt from federal income</u> 128 taxation.

129 The Residential Property and Casualty Joint 2. 130 Underwriting Association originally created by this statute 131 shall be known, as of July 1, 2002, as the Citizens Property 132 Insurance Corporation. The corporation shall provide insurance 133 for residential and commercial property, for applicants who are 134 in good faith entitled, but, in good faith, are unable, to 135 procure insurance through the voluntary market. The corporation 136 shall operate pursuant to a plan of operation approved by order of the Financial Services Commission. The plan is subject to 137 continuous review by the commission. The commission may, by 138 139 order, withdraw approval of all or part of a plan if the 140 commission determines that conditions have changed since

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141 approval was granted and that the purposes of the plan require 142 changes in the plan. The corporation shall continue to operate 143 pursuant to the plan of operation approved by the Office of 144 Insurance Regulation until October 1, 2006. For the purposes of 145 this subsection, residential coverage includes both personal 146 lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of 147 coverage provided by homeowner's, mobile home owner's, dwelling, tenant's, condominium unit owner's, and similar policies; $_{\tau}$ and 148 149 commercial lines residential coverage, which consists of the 150 type of coverage provided by condominium association, apartment 151 building, and similar policies.

3. <u>With respect to coverage for personal lines residential</u>
structures:

a. Effective January 1, 2009, a personal lines residential 154 155 structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$2 million or 156 more, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling 157 and contents content replacement cost of \$2 million or more is 158 not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings 159 insured by the corporation on December 31, 2008, may continue to 160 be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term. 161 However, such dwellings that are insured by the corporation and 162 become ineligible for coverage due to the provisions of this 163 subparagraph may reapply and obtain coverage if the property 164 owner provides the corporation with a sworn affidavit from one 165 or more insurance agents, on a form provided by the corporation, stating that the agents have made their best efforts to obtain 166 167 coverage and that the property has been rejected for coverage by at least one authorized insurer and at least three surplus lines 168

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169 insurers. If such conditions are met, the dwelling may be 170 insured by the corporation for up to 3 years, after which time 171 the dwelling is ineligible for coverage. The office shall 172 approve the method used by the corporation for valuing the 173 dwelling replacement cost for the purposes of this subparagraph. 174 If a policyholder is insured by the corporation prior to being 175 determined to be ineligible pursuant to this subparagraph and 176 such policyholder files a lawsuit challenging the determination, 177 the policyholder may remain insured by the corporation until the 178 conclusion of the litigation. b. Effective January 1, 2012, a structure that has a 179 180 dwelling replacement cost of \$1 million or more, or a single 181 condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents 182 replacement cost of \$1 million or more, is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the 183 184 corporation on December 31, 2011, may continue to be covered by 185 the corporation only until the end of the policy term. 186 Effective January 1, 2014, a structure that has a с. 187 dwelling replacement cost of \$750,000 or more, or a single 188 condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents 189 replacement cost of \$750,000 or more, is not eligible for 190 coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the 191 corporation on December 31, 2013, may continue to be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term. 192 d. 193 Effective January 1, 2016, a structure that has a 194 dwelling replacement cost of \$500,000 or more, or a single 195 condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents 196 replacement cost of \$500,000 or more, is not eligible for

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197 <u>coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the</u> 198 <u>corporation on December 31, 2015, may continue to be covered by</u> 199 the corporation until the end of the policy term.

200 4. It is the intent of the Legislature that policyholders, 201 applicants, and agents of the corporation receive service and 202 treatment of the highest possible level but never less than that 203 generally provided in the voluntary market. It also intended is 204 that the corporation be held to service standards no less than 205 those applied to insurers in the voluntary market by the office with respect to responsiveness, timeliness, customer courtesy, 206 and overall dealings with policyholders, applicants, or agents 207 208 of the corporation.

4.5. Effective January 1, 2009, a personal lines 209 210 residential structure that is located in the "wind-borne debris region," as defined in s. 1609.2, International Building Code 211 212 (2006), and that has an insured value on the structure of 213 \$750,000 or more is not eligible for coverage by the corporation 214 unless the structure has opening protections as required under 215 the Florida Building Code for a newly constructed residential structure in that area. A residential structure shall be deemed 216 217 to comply with the requirements of this subparagraph if it has 218 shutters or opening protections on all openings and if such 219 opening protections complied with the Florida Building Code at 220 the time they were installed.

(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 subsection, are referred to collectively as "assessable insurers." Insurers

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225 writing one or more subject lines of business in this state 226 pursuant to part VIII of chapter 626 are not assessable 227 insurers, but insureds who procure one or more subject lines of 228 business in this state pursuant to part VIII of chapter 626 are 229 subject to assessment by the corporation and are referred to 230 collectively as "assessable insureds." An authorized insurer's 231 assessment liability begins shall begin on the first day of the 232 calendar year following the year in which the insurer was issued 233 a certificate of authority to transact insurance for subject lines of business in this state and terminates shall terminate 1 234 235 year after the end of the first calendar year during which the 236 insurer no longer holds a certificate of authority to transact 237 insurance for subject lines of business in this state.

238 2.a. All revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and
239 expenses of the corporation shall be divided into three separate
240 accounts as follows:

241 A personal lines account for personal residential (I)242 policies issued by the corporation, or issued by the Residential 243 Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association and renewed 244 by the corporation, which provides that provide comprehensive, 245 multiperil coverage on risks that are not located in areas 246 eligible for coverage by in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting 247 Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002, and 248 for such policies that do not provide coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in such areas; 249

(II) A commercial lines account for commercial residential
 and commercial nonresidential policies issued by the
 corporation, or issued by the Residential Property and Casualty

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Joint Underwriting Association and renewed by the corporation, which provides that provide coverage for basic property perils on risks that are not located in areas eligible for coverage by 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

260 (III) A high-risk account for personal residential 261 policies and commercial residential and commercial 262 nonresidential property policies issued by the corporation, or transferred to the corporation, which provides that provide 263 264 coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in areas eligible for coverage by in the Florida Windstorm 265 266 Underwriting Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002. The corporation may offer policies that provide 267 268 multiperil coverage and the corporation shall continue to offer 269 policies that provide coverage only for the peril of wind for 270 risks located in areas eligible for coverage in the high-risk 271 account. In issuing multiperil coverage, the corporation may use 272 its approved policy forms and rates for the personal lines 273 account. An applicant or insured who is eligible to purchase a 274 multiperil policy from the corporation may purchase a multiperil 275 policy from an authorized insurer without prejudice to the 276 applicant's or insured's eligibility to prospectively purchase a policy that provides coverage only for the peril of wind from 277 the corporation. An applicant or insured who is eligible for a 278 corporation policy that provides coverage only for the peril of 279 280 wind may elect to purchase or retain such policy and also

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281 purchase or retain coverage excluding wind from an authorized 282 insurer without prejudice to the applicant's or insured's 283 eligibility to prospectively purchase a policy that provides 284 multiperil coverage from the corporation. It is the goal of the 285 Legislature that there would be an overall average savings of 10 286 percent or more for a policyholder who currently has a wind-only 287 policy with the corporation, and an ex-wind policy with a 288 voluntary insurer or the corporation, and who then obtains a 289 multiperil policy from the corporation. It is the intent of the Legislature that the offer of multiperil coverage in the high-290 291 risk account be made and implemented in a manner that does not 292 adversely affect the tax-exempt status of the corporation or 293 creditworthiness of or security for currently outstanding 294 financing obligations or credit facilities of the high-risk 295 account, the personal lines account, or the commercial lines 296 account. The high-risk account must also include quota share 297 primary insurance under subparagraph (c)2. The area eligible for 298 coverage under the high-risk account also includes the area 299 within Port Canaveral, which is bordered on the south by the 300 City of Cape Canaveral, bordered on the west by the Banana 301 River, and bordered on the north by Federal Government property.

b. The three separate accounts must be maintained as long
as financing obligations entered into by the Florida Windstorm
Underwriting Association or Residential Property and Casualty
Joint Underwriting Association are outstanding, in accordance
with the terms of the corresponding financing documents. <u>If When</u>
the financing obligations are no longer outstanding, in
accordance with the terms of the corresponding financing

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309 $\frac{1}{1}$ documents, the corporation may use a single account for all 310 revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses of the 311 corporation. Consistent with the requirement of this subparagraph and prudent investment policies that minimize the 312 313 cost of carrying debt, the board shall exercise its best efforts 314 to retire existing debt or to obtain the approval of necessary 315 parties to amend the terms of existing debt, so as to structure the most efficient plan to consolidate the three separate 316 317 accounts into a single account.

Creditors of the Residential Property and Casualty 318 с. 319 Joint Underwriting Association and of the accounts specified in 320 sub-sub-subparagraphs a.(I) and (II) may have a claim against, 321 and recourse to, those the accounts referred to in sub-subsubparagraphs a.(I) and (II) and shall have no claim against, or 322 323 recourse to, the account referred to in sub-subparagraph 324 a.(III). Creditors of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting 325 Association shall have a claim against, and recourse to, the 326 account referred to in sub-sub-subparagraph a.(III) and shall 327 have no claim against, or recourse to, the accounts referred to 328 in sub-sub-subparagraphs a.(I) and (II).

329 d. Revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses not 330 attributable to particular accounts shall be prorated among the 331 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.

336 f. No part of the income of the corporation may inure to Page 12 of 62

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- 337 the benefit of any private person.
- 338

3. With respect to a deficit in an account:

339 After accounting for the Citizens policyholder a. 340 surcharge imposed under sub-subparagraph i., if when the 341 remaining projected deficit incurred in a particular calendar 342 year is not greater than 6 percent of the aggregate statewide 343 direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the 344 prior calendar year, the entire deficit shall be recovered 345 through regular assessments of assessable insurers under 346 paragraph (q) and assessable insureds.

347 b. After accounting for the Citizens policyholder surcharge imposed under sub-subparagraph i., when the remaining 348 projected deficit incurred in a particular calendar year exceeds 349 350 6 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for 351 the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year, the 352 corporation shall levy regular assessments on assessable 353 insurers under paragraph (q) and on assessable insureds in an 354 amount equal to the greater of 6 percent of the deficit or 6 355 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for 356 the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year. Any 357 remaining deficit shall be recovered through emergency 358 assessments under sub-subparagraph d.

359 c. Each assessable insurer's share of the amount being 360 assessed under sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. <u>must</u> 361 shall be in the proportion that the assessable insurer's direct 362 written premium for the subject lines of business for the year 363 preceding the assessment bears to the aggregate statewide direct 364 written premium for the subject lines of business for that year.

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365 The applicable assessment percentage applicable to each 366 assessable insured is the ratio of the amount being assessed 367 under sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. to the 368 aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines 369 of business for the prior year. Assessments levied by the 370 corporation on assessable insurers under sub-subparagraphs a. 371 and b. must shall be paid as required by the corporation's plan 372 of operation and paragraph (q). Assessments levied by the 373 corporation on assessable insureds under sub-subparagraphs a. and b. shall be collected by the surplus lines agent at the time 374 375 the surplus lines agent collects the surplus lines tax required 376 by s. 626.932 and shall be paid to the Florida Surplus Lines 377 Service Office at the time the surplus lines agent pays the 378 surplus lines tax to that the Florida Surplus Lines Service office. Upon receipt of regular assessments from surplus lines 379 380 agents, the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall transfer 381 the assessments directly to the corporation as determined by the 382 corporation.

383 d. Upon a determination by the board of governors that a 384 deficit in an account exceeds the amount that will be recovered 385 through regular assessments under sub-subparagraph a. or sub-386 subparagraph b., plus the amount that is expected to be 387 recovered through surcharges under sub-subparagraph i., as to 388 the remaining projected deficit the board shall levy, after verification by the office, shall levy emergency assessments \overline{r} 389 390 for as many years as necessary to cover the deficits, to be 391 collected by assessable insurers and the corporation and 392 collected from assessable insureds upon issuance or renewal of

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393 policies for subject lines of business, excluding National Flood 394 Insurance policies. The amount of the emergency assessment 395 collected in a particular year must shall be a uniform 396 percentage of that year's direct written premium for subject 397 lines of business and all accounts of the corporation, excluding 398 National Flood Insurance Program policy premiums, as annually 399 determined by the board and verified by the office. For all 400 accounts of the corporation, the amount of the emergency 401 assessment levied in a particular year must be a uniform 402 percentage equal to 1 1/2 times the uniform percentage emergency 403 assessment levied on subject lines of business. The office shall 404 verify the arithmetic calculations involved in the board's 405 determination within 30 days after receipt of the information on 406 which the determination was based. Notwithstanding any other 407 provision of law, the corporation and each assessable insurer 408 that writes subject lines of business shall collect emergency 409 assessments from its policyholders without such obligation being 410 affected by any credit, limitation, exemption, or deferment. 411 Emergency assessments levied by the corporation on assessable 412 insureds shall be collected by the surplus lines agent at the 413 time the surplus lines agent collects the surplus lines tax 414 required by s. 626.932 and shall be paid to the Florida Surplus 415 Lines Service Office at the time the surplus lines agent pays 416 the surplus lines tax to that the Florida Surplus Lines Service 417 office. The emergency assessments so collected shall be 418 transferred directly to the corporation on a periodic basis as 419 determined by the corporation and shall be held by the corporation solely in the applicable account. The aggregate 420 Page 15 of 62

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421 amount of emergency assessments levied for an account under this 422 sub-subparagraph in any calendar year may, at the discretion of 423 the board of governors, be less than but may not exceed the 424 greater of 10 percent of the amount needed to cover the deficit, 425 plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other 426 costs associated with financing of the original deficit, or 10 427 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for 428 subject lines of business and 15 percent for all accounts of the 429 corporation for the prior year, plus interest, fees, 430 commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing the deficit. 431

432 The corporation may pledge the proceeds of assessments, e. 433 projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe 434 Fund, other insurance and reinsurance recoverables, policyholder 435 surcharges and other surcharges, and other funds available to 436 the corporation as the source of revenue for and to secure bonds 437 issued under paragraph (q), bonds or other indebtedness issued 438 under subparagraph (c)2.3., or lines of credit or other 439 financing mechanisms issued or created under this subsection, or 440 to retire any other debt incurred as a result of deficits or 441 events giving rise to deficits, or in any other way that the 442 board determines will efficiently recover such deficits. The 443 purpose of the lines of credit or other financing mechanisms is 444 to provide additional resources to assist the corporation in 445 covering claims and expenses attributable to a catastrophe. As used in this subsection, the term "assessments" includes regular 446 assessments under sub-subparagraph a., sub-subparagraph b., or 447 subparagraph (q)1. and emergency assessments under sub-448

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449 subparagraph d. Emergency assessments collected under sub-450 subparagraph d. are not part of an insurer's rates, are not 451 premium, and are not subject to premium tax, fees, or 452 commissions; however, failure to pay the emergency assessment 453 shall be treated as failure to pay premium. The emergency 454 assessments under sub-subparagraph d. shall continue as long as 455 any bonds issued or other indebtedness incurred with respect to 456 a deficit for which the assessment was imposed remain 457 outstanding, unless adequate provision has been made for the 458 payment of such bonds or other indebtedness pursuant to the 459 documents governing such bonds or other indebtedness.

460 As used in this subsection for purposes of any deficit f. incurred on or after January 25, 2007, the term "subject lines 461 462 of business" means insurance written by assessable insurers or 463 procured by assessable insureds for all property and casualty 464 lines of business in this state, but not including workers' 465 compensation or medical malpractice. As used in this the sub-466 subparagraph, the term "property and casualty lines of business" 467 includes all lines of business identified on Form 2, Exhibit of 468 Premiums and Losses, in the annual statement required of 469 authorized insurers under by s. 624.424 and any rule adopted 470 under this section, except for those lines identified as 471 accident and health insurance and except for policies written 472 under the National Flood Insurance Program or the Federal Crop 473 Insurance Program. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, the term "workers' compensation" includes both workers' compensation 474 475 insurance and excess workers' compensation insurance. 476

The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall q.

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477 determine annually the aggregate statewide written premium in 478 subject lines of business procured by assessable insureds and 479 shall report that information to the corporation in a form and 480 at a time the corporation specifies to ensure that the 481 corporation can meet the requirements of this subsection and the 482 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.

i. If a deficit is incurred in any account in <u>2011</u> 2008 or
thereafter, the board of governors shall levy a Citizens
policyholder surcharge against all policyholders of the
corporation.

(I) The surcharge for a 12-month period, which shall be levied collected at the time of issuance or renewal of a policy, as a uniform percentage of the premium for the policy of up to 15 percent of such premium, which funds shall be used to offset the deficit.

(II) It is the intent of the Legislature that the policyholder's liability for the surcharge attach on the date of the order levying the surcharge. The surcharge is payable upon cancellation or termination of the policy, upon renewal of the policy, or upon issuance of a new policy by the corporation within the first 12 months after the date of the levy or the

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505 period of time necessary to fully collect the surcharge amount. 506 (III) The corporation may not levy any regular assessments 507 under paragraph (q) pursuant to sub-subparagraph a. or sub-508 subparagraph b. with respect to a particular year's deficit 509 until the corporation has first levied a surcharge under this 510 subparagraph in the full amount authorized by this sub-511 subparagraph.

512 <u>(IV) The</u> Citizens policyholder <u>surcharge is</u> surcharges 513 under this sub-subparagraph are not considered premium and <u>is</u> 514 are not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes. However, 515 failure to pay <u>the surcharge</u> such surcharges shall be treated as 516 failure to pay premium.

517 If the amount of any assessments or surcharges j. 518 collected from corporation policyholders, assessable insurers or 519 their policyholders, or assessable insureds exceeds the amount 520 of the deficits, such excess amounts shall be remitted to and 521 retained by the corporation in a reserve to be used by the 522 corporation, as determined by the board of governors and approved by the office, to pay claims or reduce any past, 523 524 present, or future plan-year deficits or to reduce outstanding 525 debt.

526

(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 <u>before</u> prior to use. The corporation shall adopt the following policy forms:

532

a. Standard personal lines policy forms that are

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533 comprehensive multiperil policies providing full coverage of a 534 residential property equivalent to the coverage provided in the 535 private insurance market under an HO-3, HO-4, or HO-6 policy.

536 b. Basic personal lines policy forms that are policies 537 similar to an HO-8 policy or a dwelling fire policy that provide 538 coverage meeting the requirements of the secondary mortgage 539 market, but which coverage is more limited than the coverage 540 under a standard policy.

541 c. Commercial lines residential and nonresidential policy 542 forms that are generally similar to the basic perils of full 543 coverage obtainable for commercial residential structures and 544 commercial nonresidential structures in the admitted voluntary 545 market.

d. Personal lines and commercial lines residential property insurance forms that cover the peril of wind only. The forms are applicable only to residential properties located in areas eligible for coverage under the high-risk account referred to in sub-subparagraph (b)2.a.

e. Commercial lines nonresidential property insurance
forms that cover the peril of wind only. The forms are
applicable only to nonresidential properties located in areas
eligible for coverage under the high-risk account referred to in
sub-subparagraph (b)2.a.

556 f. The corporation may adopt variations of the policy 557 forms listed in sub-subparagraphs a.-e. <u>which that</u> contain more 558 restrictive coverage.

559 2.a. Must provide that the corporation adopt a program in 560 which the corporation and authorized insurers enter into quota Page 20 of 62

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561 share primary insurance agreements for hurricane coverage, as defined in s. 627.4025(2)(a), for eligible risks, and adopt 562 563 property insurance forms for eligible risks which cover the 564 peril of wind only. As used in this subsection, the term: 565 (I) "Quota share primary insurance" means an arrangement 566 in which the primary hurricane coverage of an eligible risk is 567 provided in specified percentages by the corporation and an 568 authorized insurer. The corporation and authorized insurer are 569 each solely responsible for a specified percentage of hurricane 570 coverage of an eligible risk as set forth in a quota share primary insurance agreement between the corporation and an 571 572 authorized insurer and the insurance contract. The 573 responsibility of the corporation or authorized insurer to pay 574 its specified percentage of hurricane losses of an eligible 575 risk, as set forth in the quota share primary insurance 576 agreement, may not be altered by the inability of the other 577 party to the agreement to pay its specified percentage of 578 hurricane losses. Eligible risks that are provided hurricane 579 coverage through a quota share primary insurance arrangement 580 must be provided policy forms that set forth the obligations of the corporation and authorized insurer under the arrangement, 581 582 clearly specify the percentages of quota share primary insurance 583 provided by the corporation and authorized insurer, and conspicuously and clearly state that neither the authorized 584 585 insurer nor the corporation may be held responsible beyond its specified percentage of coverage of hurricane losses. 586 587 (II) "Eligible risks" means personal lines residential and 588 commercial lines residential risks that meet the underwriting Page 21 of 62

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589 criteria of the corporation and are located in areas that were 590 eligible for coverage by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting 591 Association on January 1, 2002. 592 b. The corporation may enter into quota share primary 593 insurance agreements with authorized insurers at corporation 594 coverage levels of 90 percent and 50 percent. 595 If the corporation determines that additional coverage с. 596 levels are necessary to maximize participation in quota share 597 primary insurance agreements by authorized insurers, the 598 corporation may establish additional coverage levels. However, the corporation's quota share primary insurance coverage level 599 600 may not exceed 90 percent. 601 d. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered 602 into between an authorized insurer and the corporation must

603 provide for a uniform specified percentage of coverage of 604 hurricane losses, by county or territory as set forth by the 605 corporation board, for all eligible risks of the authorized 606 insurer covered under the quota share primary insurance 607 agreement.

608 e. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered 609 into between an authorized insurer and the corporation is 610 subject to review and approval by the office. However, such 611 agreement shall be authorized only as to insurance contracts 612 entered into between an authorized insurer and an insured who is 613 already insured by the corporation for wind coverage. f. For all eligible risks covered under quota share 614 primary insurance agreements, the exposure and coverage levels 615 616 for both the corporation and authorized insurers shall be Page 22 of 62

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reported by the corporation to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe 617 Fund. For all policies of eligible risks covered under quota 618 619 share primary insurance agreements, the corporation and the 620 authorized insurer shall maintain complete and accurate records 621 for the purpose of exposure and loss reimbursement audits as 622 required by Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund rules. The 623 corporation and the authorized insurer shall each maintain duplicate copies of policy declaration pages and supporting 624 625 claims documents. 626 q. The corporation board shall establish in its plan of 627 operation standards for quota share agreements which ensure that 628 there is no discriminatory application among insurers as to the 629 terms of quota share agreements, pricing of quota share 630 agreements, incentive provisions if any, and consideration paid 631 for servicing policies or adjusting claims. 632 h. The quota share primary insurance agreement between the 633 corporation and an authorized insurer must set forth the 634 specific terms under which coverage is provided, including, but 635 not limited to, the sale and servicing of policies issued under 636 the agreement by the insurance agent of the authorized insurer 637 producing the business, the reporting of information concerning eligible risks, the payment of premium to the corporation, and 638 639 arrangements for the adjustment and payment of hurricane claims 640 incurred on eligible risks by the claims adjuster and personnel of the authorized insurer. Entering into a quota sharing 641 insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized 642 insurer shall be voluntary and at the discretion of the 643 644 authorized insurer.

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645 <u>2.3.</u> May provide that the corporation may employ or
646 otherwise contract with individuals or other entities to provide
647 administrative or professional services that may be appropriate
648 to effectuate the plan.

649 The corporation may shall have the power to borrow a. 650 funds, by issuing bonds or by incurring other indebtedness, and 651 shall have other powers reasonably necessary to effectuate the 652 requirements of this subsection, including, without limitation, 653 the power to issue bonds and incur other indebtedness in order 654 to refinance outstanding bonds or other indebtedness. The 655 corporation may, but is not required to, seek judicial 656 validation of its bonds or other indebtedness under chapter 75. 657 The corporation may issue bonds or incur other indebtedness, or 658 have bonds issued on its behalf by a unit of local government 659 pursuant to subparagraph (q)2., in the absence of a hurricane or 660 other weather-related event, upon a determination by the 661 corporation, subject to approval by the office, that such action 662 would enable it to efficiently meet the financial obligations of 663 the corporation and that such financings are reasonably 664 necessary to effectuate the requirements of this subsection. The 665 corporation may is authorized to take all actions needed to 666 facilitate tax-free status for any such bonds or indebtedness, 667 including formation of trusts or other affiliated entities. The 668 corporation may shall have the authority to pledge assessments, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe 669 Fund, other reinsurance recoverables, market equalization and 670 other surcharges, and other funds available to the corporation 671 as security for bonds or other indebtedness. In recognition of 672

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

678 b. To ensure that the corporation is operating in an 679 efficient and economic manner while providing quality service to 680 policyholders, applicants, and agents, the board shall 681 commission an independent third-party consultant having 682 expertise in insurance company management or insurance company 683 management consulting to prepare a report and make 684 recommendations on the relative costs and benefits of 685 outsourcing various policy issuance and service functions to 686 private servicing carriers or entities performing similar 687 functions in the private market for a fee, rather than 688 performing such functions in house. In making such 689 recommendations, the consultant shall consider how other 690 residual markets, both in this state and around the country, 691 outsource appropriate functions or use servicing carriers to 692 better match expenses with revenues that fluctuate based on a 693 widely varying policy count. The report must be completed by 694 July 1, 2012. Upon receiving the report, the board shall develop 695 a plan to implement the report and submit the plan for review, 696 modification, and approval to the Financial Services Commission. 697 Upon the commission's approval of the plan, the board shall 698 begin implementing the plan by January 1, 2013. 699 3.4.a. Must require that the corporation operate subject 700 to the supervision and approval of a board of governors

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701 consisting of eight individuals who are residents of this state,702 from different geographical areas of this state.

703 a. The Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, the 704 President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of 705 Representatives shall each appoint two members of the board. At 706 least one of the two members appointed by each appointing 707 officer must have demonstrated expertise in insurance and be 708 within the scope of the exemption provided in s. 112.313(7)(b). 709 The Chief Financial Officer shall designate one of the 710 appointees as chair. All board members serve at the pleasure of 711 the appointing officer. All members of the board of governors 712 are subject to removal at will by the officers who appointed them. All board members, including the chair, must be appointed 713 714 to serve for 3-year terms beginning annually on a date designated by the plan. However, for the first term beginning on 715 716 or after July 1, 2009, each appointing officer shall appoint one 717 member of the board for a 2-year term and one member for a 3-718 year term. A Any board vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired 719 term by the appointing officer. The Chief Financial Officer 720 shall appoint a technical advisory group to provide information 721 and advice to the board of governors in connection with the 722 board's duties under this subsection. The executive director and 723 senior managers of the corporation shall be engaged by the board 724 and serve at the pleasure of the board. Any executive director appointed on or after July 1, 2006, is subject to confirmation 725 by the Senate. The executive director is responsible for 726 727 employing other staff as the corporation may require, subject to 728 review and concurrence by the board.

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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 and to provide advice on issues regarding agent
appointments and compensation.

735 (I) The members of the advisory committee shall consist of 736 the following 11 persons, one of whom must be elected chair by 737 the members of the committee: four representatives, one appointed by the Florida Association of Insurance Agents, one by 738 the National Florida Association of Insurance and Financial 739 740 Advisors-Florida Advisors, one by the Professional Insurance 741 Agents of Florida, and one by the Latin American Association of 742 Insurance Agencies; three representatives appointed by the 743 insurers with the three highest voluntary market share of 744 residential property insurance business in the state; one 745 representative from the Office of Insurance Regulation; one 746 consumer appointed by the board who is insured by the 747 corporation at the time of appointment to the committee; one 748 representative appointed by the Florida Association of Realtors; 749 and one representative appointed by the Florida Bankers 750 Association. All members shall be appointed to must serve for 3-751 year terms and may serve for consecutive terms.

(II) The committee shall report to the corporation at each board meeting on insurance market issues which may include rates and rate competition with the voluntary market; service, including policy issuance, claims processing, and general responsiveness to policyholders, applicants, and agents; and

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757 matters relating to depopulation, producer compensation, or 758 agency agreements.

759 <u>4.5.</u> Must provide a procedure for determining the
760 eligibility of a risk for coverage, as follows:

761 Subject to the provisions of s. 627.3517, with respect a. 762 to personal lines residential risks, if the risk is offered 763 coverage from an authorized insurer at the insurer's approved 764 rate under either a standard policy including wind coverage or, 765 if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the office, a basic policy including wind coverage, for a 766 767 new application to the corporation for coverage, the risk is not 768 eligible for any policy issued by the corporation unless the 769 premium for coverage from the authorized insurer is more than 15 770 percent greater than the premium for comparable coverage from 771 the corporation. If the risk is not able to obtain any such 772 offer, the risk is eligible for either a standard policy 773 including wind coverage or a basic policy including wind 774 coverage issued by the corporation; however, if the risk could 775 not be insured under a standard policy including wind coverage 776 regardless of market conditions, the risk is shall be eligible 777 for a basic policy including wind coverage unless rejected under 778 subparagraph 7. 8. Notwithstanding these limitations, an 779 application for coverage having an effective date before January 780 1, 2015, is eligible for coverage by the corporation if the premium for coverage from an authorized insurer exceeds the 781 782 premium for comparable coverage from the corporation by more than 25 percent. However, with regard to a policyholder of the 783 784 corporation or a policyholder removed from the corporation Page 28 of 62

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through an assumption agreement until the end of the assumption period, the policyholder remains eligible for coverage from the corporation regardless of any offer of coverage from an authorized insurer or surplus lines insurer. 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 <u>at least</u> 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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810 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 811 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 812 with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

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813 (II) <u>If</u> When the corporation enters into a contractual 814 agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of 815 the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned 816 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 <u>at least</u>
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.

828 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 829 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 830 with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

831 b. Subject to s. 627.3517, with respect to commercial 832 lines residential risks, for a new application to the 833 corporation for coverage, if the risk is offered coverage under 834 a policy including wind coverage from an authorized insurer at 835 its approved rate, the risk is not eligible for a any policy 836 issued by the corporation unless the premium for coverage from 837 the authorized insurer is more than 15 percent greater than the 838 premium for comparable coverage from the corporation. If the risk is not able to obtain any such offer, the risk is eligible 839 840 for a policy including wind coverage issued by the corporation. Page 30 of 62

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841 Notwithstanding these limitations, an application for coverage 842 having an effective date before January 1, 2015, is eligible for 843 coverage by the corporation if the premium for coverage from an 844 authorized insurer exceeds the premium for comparable coverage 845 from the corporation by more than 25 percent. However, with 846 regard to a policyholder of the corporation or a policyholder 847 removed from the corporation through an assumption agreement 848 until the end of the assumption period, the policyholder remains 849 eligible for coverage from the corporation regardless of any offer of coverage from an authorized insurer or surplus lines 850 851 insurer.

(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 <u>at least</u> 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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869 870 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 871 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 872 with sub-sub-subparagraph (A). 873 If When the corporation enters into a contractual (II)874 agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of 875 the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned 876 commission on the policy, and the insurer shall: 877 (A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the 878 corporation policy, for the first year, an amount that is the 879 greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the 880 type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary 881 commission of the corporation; or 882 (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the 883 corporation policy to continue servicing the policy for at least 884 a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the 885 greater of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and 886 customary commission for the type of policy written. 887 888 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 889 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 890 with sub-sub-subparagraph (A). 891 For purposes of determining comparable coverage under с. sub-subparagraphs a. and b., the comparison shall be based on 892 893 those forms and coverages that are reasonably comparable. The corporation may rely on a determination of comparable coverage 894

896 application to the corporation, made in the agent's capacity as

and premium made by the producing agent who submits the

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897 the corporation's agent. A comparison may be made solely of the 898 premium with respect to the main building or structure only on 899 the following basis: the same coverage A or other building 900 limits; the same percentage hurricane deductible that applies on 901 an annual basis or that applies to each hurricane for commercial 902 residential property; the same percentage of ordinance and law 903 coverage, if the same limit is offered by both the corporation 904 and the authorized insurer; the same mitigation credits, to the 905 extent the same types of credits are offered both by the 906 corporation and the authorized insurer; the same method for loss 907 payment, such as replacement cost or actual cash value, if the 908 same method is offered both by the corporation and the 909 authorized insurer in accordance with underwriting rules; and 910 any other form or coverage that is reasonably comparable as 911 determined by the board. If an application is submitted to the 912 corporation for wind-only coverage in the high-risk account, the 913 premium for the corporation's wind-only policy plus the premium 914 for the ex-wind policy that is offered by an authorized insurer 915 to the applicant shall be compared to the premium for multiperil 916 coverage offered by an authorized insurer, subject to the 917 standards for comparison specified in this subparagraph. If the 918 corporation or the applicant requests from the authorized 919 insurer a breakdown of the premium of the offer by types of coverage so that a comparison may be made by the corporation or 920 its agent and the authorized insurer refuses or is unable to 921 provide such information, the corporation may treat the offer as 922 923 not being an offer of coverage from an authorized insurer at the 924 insurer's approved rate.

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925 <u>5.6.</u> Must include rules for classifications of risks and 926 rates therefor.

927 6.7. Must provide that if premium and investment income 928 for an account attributable to a particular calendar year are in 929 excess of projected losses and expenses for the account 930 attributable to that year, such excess shall be held in surplus in the account. Such surplus must shall be available to defray 931 932 deficits in that account as to future years and shall be used 933 for that purpose before prior to assessing assessable insurers 934 and assessable insureds as to any calendar year.

935 <u>7.8.</u> Must provide objective criteria and procedures to be 936 uniformly applied <u>to</u> for all applicants in determining whether 937 an individual risk is so hazardous as to be uninsurable. In 938 making this determination and in establishing the criteria and 939 procedures, the following must shall be considered:

940 a. Whether the likelihood of a loss for the individual
941 risk is substantially higher than for other risks of the same
942 class; and

b. Whether the uncertainty associated with the individual
risk is such that an appropriate premium cannot be determined.
945

946 The acceptance or rejection of a risk by the corporation shall 947 be construed as the private placement of insurance, and the 948 provisions of chapter 120 do shall not apply.

949 <u>8.9.</u> Must provide that the corporation Shall make its best 950 efforts to procure catastrophe reinsurance at reasonable rates, 951 to cover its projected 100-year probable maximum loss as 952 determined by the board of governors.

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953 <u>9.10.</u> <u>Must issue</u> The policies <u>that</u> issued by the 954 corporation must provide that, if the corporation or the market 955 assistance plan obtains an offer from an authorized insurer to 956 cover the risk at its approved rates <u>or from a surplus lines</u> 957 <u>insurer</u>, the risk is no longer eligible for renewal through the 958 corporation, except as otherwise provided in this subsection.

959 10.11. Must Corporation Policies and applications must 960 include a notice in the corporation policies and applications 961 that the corporation policy could, under this section, be replaced with a policy issued by an authorized insurer which 962 that does not provide coverage identical to the coverage 963 964 provided by the corporation. The notice must shall also specify 965 that acceptance of corporation coverage creates a conclusive 966 presumption that the applicant or policyholder is aware of this 967 potential.

968 11.12. May establish, subject to approval by the office, 969 different eligibility requirements and operational procedures 970 for any line or type of coverage for any specified county or 971 area if the board determines that such changes to the 972 eligibility requirements and operational procedures are 973 justified due to the voluntary market being sufficiently stable 974 and competitive in such area or for such line or type of 975 coverage and that consumers who, in good faith, are unable to 976 obtain insurance through the voluntary market through ordinary 977 methods would continue to have access to coverage from the 978 corporation. If When coverage is sought in connection with a real property transfer, the such requirements and procedures may 979 980 shall not provide for an effective date of coverage later than

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981 the date of the closing of the transfer as established by the 982 transferor, the transferee, and, if applicable, the lender.

983 12.13. Must provide that, with respect to the high-risk 984 account, any assessable insurer with a surplus as to 985 policyholders of \$25 million or less writing 25 percent or more 986 of its total countrywide property insurance premiums in this 987 state may petition the office, within the first 90 days of each 988 calendar year, to qualify as a limited apportionment company. A 989 regular assessment levied by the corporation on a limited 990 apportionment company for a deficit incurred by the corporation 991 for the high-risk account in 2006 or thereafter may be paid to 992 the corporation on a monthly basis as the assessments are 993 collected by the limited apportionment company from its insureds 994 pursuant to s. 627.3512, but the regular assessment must be paid 995 in full within 12 months after being levied by the corporation. 996 A limited apportionment company shall collect from its 997 policyholders any emergency assessment imposed under sub-998 subparagraph (b)3.d. The plan shall provide that, If the office determines that any regular assessment will result in an 999 1000 impairment of the surplus of a limited apportionment company, 1001 the office may direct that all or part of such assessment be 1002 deferred as provided in subparagraph (q)4. However, there shall 1003 be no limitation or deferment of an emergency assessment to be 1004 collected from policyholders under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d. may 1005 not be limited or deferred.

100613.14. Effective January 1, 2012, must provide that the1007corporation appoint as its licensed agents only those agents who1008also hold an appointment as defined in s. 626.015(3) with an

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1009 insurer who at the time of the agent's initial appointment by 1010 the corporation is authorized to write and is actually writing 1011 personal lines residential property coverage, commercial 1012 residential property coverage, or commercial nonresidential 1013 property coverage within the state.

1014 <u>14.15.</u> Must provide, by July 1, 2007, a premium payment 1015 plan option to its policyholders which, allows at a minimum, 1016 <u>allows</u> for quarterly and semiannual payment of premiums. A 1017 monthly payment plan may, but is not required to, be offered.

1018 <u>15.16.</u> Must limit coverage on mobile homes or manufactured 1019 homes built <u>before</u> prior to 1994 to actual cash value of the 1020 dwelling rather than replacement costs of the dwelling.

102116.17.May provide such limits of coverage as the board1022determines, consistent with the requirements of this subsection.

1023 <u>17.18.</u> May require commercial property to meet specified 1024 hurricane mitigation construction features as a condition of 1025 eligibility for coverage.

1026 <u>18. As of January 1, 2012, must require that the agent</u> 1027 <u>obtain from an applicant for coverage from the corporation an</u> 1028 <u>acknowledgement signed by the applicant, which includes, at a</u> 1029 <u>minimum, the following statement:</u>

1031ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF POTENTIAL SURCHARGE AND ASSESSMENT LIABILITY:103210331. AS A POLICYHOLDER OF CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE1034CORPORATION, I UNDERSTAND THAT IF THE CORPORATION SUSTAINS A1035DEFICIT AS A RESULT OF HURRICANE LOSSES OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON,

1036 <u>MY POLICY COULD BE SUBJECT TO SURCHARGES, WHICH WILL BE DUE AND</u>

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1037	PAYABLE UPON RENEWAL, CANCELLATION, OR TERMINATION OF THE
1038	POLICY, AND THAT THE SURCHARGES COULD BE AS HIGH AS 45 PERCENT
1039	OF MY PREMIUM, OR A DIFFERENT AMOUNT AS IMPOSED BY THE FLORIDA
1040	LEGISLATURE.
1041	2. I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT I MAY BE SUBJECT TO EMERGENCY
1042	ASSESSMENTS TO THE SAME EXTENT AS POLICYHOLDERS OF OTHER
1043	INSURANCE COMPANIES, OR A DIFFERENT AMOUNT AS IMPOSED BY THE
1044	FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.
1045	3. I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE
1046	CORPORATION IS NOT SUPPORTED BY THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE
1047	STATE OF FLORIDA.
1048	
1049	a. The corporation shall maintain, in electronic format or
1050	otherwise, a copy of the applicant's signed acknowledgement and
1051	provide a copy of the statement to the policyholder as part of
1052	the first renewal after the effective date of this subparagraph.
1053	b. The signed acknowledgement form creates a conclusive
1054	presumption that the policyholder understood and accepted his or
1055	her potential surcharge and assessment liability as a
1056	policyholder of the corporation.
1057	19. Upon notice and determination by the department that
1058	an agent appointed by the corporation has violated s.
1059	626.9541(1)(h), must immediately terminate the agent's
1060	appointment to represent the corporation.
1061	20. Must provide that new or renewal policies issued by
1062	the corporation on or after January 1, 2012, do not include
1063	coverage for attached or detached screen enclosures. The
1064	corporation is not required to issue a notice of nonrenewal to
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1065 exclude this coverage upon the renewal of current policies, but 1066 shall exclude such coverage using a notice of coverage change. 1067 21. Must provide that new or renewal policies issued by 1068 the corporation on or after January 1, 2012, which cover 1069 sinkhole loss do not include coverage for any loss to 1070 appurtenant structures, driveways, sidewalks, decks, or patios 1071 which is caused directly or indirectly by sinkhole activity. The 1072 corporation is not required to issue a notice of nonrenewal to 1073 exclude this coverage upon the renewal of current policies, but shall exclude such coverage using a notice of coverage change 1074 1075 which may be included with the policy renewal.

(d)1. All prospective employees for senior management positions, as defined by the plan of operation, are subject to background checks as a prerequisite for employment. The office shall conduct <u>the</u> background checks on such prospective employees pursuant to ss. 624.34, 624.404(3), and 628.261.

2. On or before July 1 of each year, employees of the corporation <u>must</u> are required to sign and submit a statement attesting that they do not have a conflict of interest, as defined in part III of chapter 112. As a condition of employment, all prospective employees <u>must</u> are required to sign and submit to the corporation a conflict-of-interest statement.

3. Senior managers and members of the board of governors are subject to the provisions of part III of chapter 112, including, but not limited to, the code of ethics and public disclosure and reporting of financial interests, pursuant to s. 1091 112.3145.

1092

a. Senior managers and board members are also required to Page 39 of 62

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1093 file such disclosures with the Commission on Ethics and the 1094 Office of Insurance Regulation. The executive director of the 1095 corporation or his or her designee shall notify each existing 1096 and newly appointed and existing appointed member of the board 1097 of governors and senior managers of their duty to comply with 1098 the reporting requirements of part III of chapter 112. At least 1099 quarterly, the executive director or his or her designee shall 1100 submit to the Commission on Ethics a list of names of the senior 1101 managers and members of the board of governors who are subject 1102 to the public disclosure requirements under s. 112.3145.

1103 b. Notwithstanding s. 112.3143(2), a board member may not 1104 vote on any measure that would inure to his or her special 1105 private gain or loss; that he or she knows would inure to the 1106 special private gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she 1107 is retained or to the parent organization or subsidiary of a 1108 corporate principal by which he or she is retained, other than 1109 an agency as defined in s. 112.312; or that he or she knows 1110 would inure to the special private gain or loss of a relative or 1111 business associate of the public officer. Before the vote is 1112 taken, such member must publicly state to the assembly the 1113 nature of his or her interest in the matter from which he or she 1114 is abstaining and, within 15 days after the vote occurs, 1115 disclose the nature of his or her interest as a public record in 1116 a memorandum filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who shall incorporate the memorandum in 1117 1118 the minutes. Notwithstanding s. 112.3148 or s. 112.3149, or any 1119 4. 1120 other provision of law, an employee or board member may not

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1121 knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, any gift or 1122 expenditure from a person or entity, or an employee or 1123 representative of such person or entity, <u>which that</u> has a 1124 contractual relationship with the corporation or who is under 1125 consideration for a contract. An employee or board member who 1126 fails to comply with subparagraph 3. or this subparagraph is 1127 subject to penalties provided under ss. 112.317 and 112.3173.

5. Any senior manager of the corporation who is employed on or after January 1, 2007, regardless of the date of hire, who subsequently retires or terminates employment is prohibited from representing another person or entity before the corporation for 2 years after retirement or termination of employment from the corporation.

6. Any senior manager of the corporation who is employed on or after January 1, 2007, regardless of the date of hire, who subsequently retires or terminates employment is prohibited from having any employment or contractual relationship for 2 years with an insurer that has entered into a take-out bonus agreement with the corporation.

1140 (n) 1. It is the intent of the Legislature that the rates 1141 for coverage provided by the corporation be actuarially 1142 determined and not be competitive with rates charged in the admitted voluntary market such that the corporation functions as 1143 1144 a residual market mechanism that provides insurance only if such 1145 insurance cannot be procured in the voluntary market. To achieve 1146 this goal, for any rate filing made by the corporation on or after July 1, 2011: 1147 1. Rates for coverage provided by the corporation shall be 1148

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1149 actuarially sound and subject to the requirements of s. 627.062, 1150 except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. The corporation shall file its recommended rates with the office at least 1151 1152 annually. The office shall consider the recommended rates and 1153 issue a final order establishing the rates within 45 days after 1154 the recommended rates are filed. The corporation shall provide 1155 any additional information regarding the rates which the office 1156 requires. The office shall consider the recommendations of the 1157 board and issue a final order establishing the rates for the 1158 corporation within 45 days after the recommended rates are 1159 filed. The corporation may not pursue an administrative 1160 challenge or judicial review of the final order of the office. 1161 2. In developing its rates, the corporation shall use an 1162 appropriate industry expense equalization factor to ensure that 1163 its rates include standard industry ratemaking expense 1164 provisions. The industry expense equalization factor must 1165 include a catastrophe risk load, a provision for taxes, a market 1166 provision for reinsurance costs, and an industry expense 1167 provision for general expenses, acquisition expenses, and 1168 commissions. 1169 The corporation shall implement a rate increase each 3. 1170 year, which may not exceed 15 percent for any single policy, 1171 excluding coverage changes and surcharges. This subparagraph 1172 expires January 1, 2015, and does not apply to rates for sinkhole coverage or costs for the purchase of private 1173 reinsurance, if any. 1174 1175 4.2. In addition to the rates otherwise determined 1176 pursuant to this paragraph, the corporation shall impose and

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1177 collect an amount equal to the premium tax provided for in s. 1178 624.509 to augment the financial resources of the corporation. 1179 3. After the public hurricane loss-projection model under 1180 s. 627.06281 has been found to be accurate and reliable by the 1181 Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology, 1182 that model shall serve as the minimum benchmark for determining 1183 the windstorm portion of the corporation's rates. This 1184 subparagraph does not require or allow the corporation to adopt 1185 rates lower than the rates otherwise required or allowed by this 1186 paragraph. 4. The rate filings for the corporation which were 1187 1188 approved by the office and which took effect January 1, 2007, 1189 are rescinded, except for those rates that were lowered. As soon 1190 as possible, the corporation shall begin using the lower rates 1191 that were in effect on December 31, 2006, and shall provide 1192 refunds to policyholders who have paid higher rates as a result 1193 of that rate filing. The rates in effect on December 31, 2006, 1194 shall remain in effect for the 2007 and 2008 calendar years 1195 except for any rate change that results in a lower rate. The 1196 next rate change that may increase rates shall take effect 1197 pursuant to a new rate filing recommended by the corporation and 1198 established by the office, subject to the requirements of this 1199 paragraph. 1200 5. Beginning on July 15, 2009, and each year thereafter, the corporation must make a recommended actuarially sound rate 1201 filing for each personal and commercial line of business it 1202 writes, to be effective no earlier than January 1, 2010. 1203

1204 6. Beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and Page 43 of 62

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1205 notwithstanding the board's recommended rates and the office's 1206 final order regarding the corporation's filed rates under 1207 subparagraph 1., the corporation shall implement a rate increase 1208 each year which does not exceed 10 percent for any single policy 1209 issued by the corporation, excluding coverage changes and 1210 surcharges.

1211 5.7. The corporation may also implement an increase to 1212 reflect the effect on the corporation of the cash buildup factor 1213 pursuant to s. 215.555(5)(b).

1214 8. The corporation's implementation of rates as prescribed 1215 in subparagraph 6. shall cease for any line of business written 1216 by the corporation upon the corporation's implementation of 1217 actuarially sound rates. Thereafter, the corporation shall 1218 annually make a recommended actuarially sound rate filing for 1219 each commercial and personal line of business the corporation 1220 writes.

(o) If coverage in an account is deactivated pursuant to paragraph (p), coverage through the corporation shall be reactivated by order of the office only under one of the following circumstances:

1225 If the market assistance plan receives a minimum of 100 1. 1226 applications for coverage within a 3-month period, or 200 1227 applications for coverage within a 1-year period or less for 1228 residential coverage, unless the market assistance plan provides 1229 a quotation from admitted carriers at their filed rates for at 1230 least 90 percent of such applicants. A Any market assistance 1231 plan application that is rejected because an individual risk is 1232 so hazardous as to be uninsurable using the criteria specified

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1233 in subparagraph (c)7. may (c)8. shall not be included in the 1234 minimum percentage calculation provided herein. If In the event 1235 that there is a legal or administrative challenge to a 1236 determination by the office that the conditions of this 1237 subparagraph have been met for eligibility for coverage by in 1238 the corporation, an any eligible risk may obtain coverage during 1239 the pendency of such challenge.

1240 2. In response to a state of emergency declared by the 1241 Governor under s. 252.36, the office may activate coverage by 1242 order <u>during</u> for the period of the emergency upon a finding by 1243 the office that the emergency significantly affects the 1244 availability of residential property insurance.

1245 The corporation shall certify to the office its (q)1. 1246 needs for annual assessments as to a particular calendar year, 1247 and for any interim assessments that it deems to be necessary to 1248 sustain operations as to a particular year pending the receipt of annual assessments. Upon verification, the office shall 1249 1250 approve such certification, and the corporation shall levy such 1251 annual or interim assessments. Such assessments shall be 1252 prorated as provided in paragraph (b). The corporation shall 1253 take all reasonable and prudent steps necessary to collect the 1254 amount of assessment due from each assessable insurer, 1255 including, if prudent, filing suit to collect such assessment. 1256 If the corporation is unable to collect an assessment from any 1257 assessable insurer, the uncollected assessments shall be levied 1258 as an additional assessment against the assessable insurers and 1259 any assessable insurer required to pay an additional assessment as a result of such failure to pay shall have a cause of action 1260

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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.

1267 2. The governing body of any unit of local government, any 1268 residents of which are insured by the corporation, may issue 1269 bonds as defined in s. 125.013 or s. 166.101 from time to time 1270 to fund an assistance program, in conjunction with the 1271 corporation, for the purpose of defraying deficits of the 1272 corporation. In order to avoid needless and indiscriminate 1273 proliferation, duplication, and fragmentation of such assistance 1274 programs, any unit of local government, any residents of which 1275 are insured by the corporation, may provide for the payment of 1276 losses, regardless of whether or not the losses occurred within 1277 or outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the local 1278 government. Revenue bonds under this subparagraph may not be 1279 issued until validated pursuant to chapter 75, unless a state of 1280 emergency is declared by executive order or proclamation of the 1281 Governor pursuant to s. 252.36 making such findings as are 1282 necessary to determine that it is in the best interests of, and 1283 necessary for, the protection of the public health, safety, and 1284 general welfare of residents of this state and declaring it an 1285 essential public purpose to permit certain municipalities or counties to issue such bonds as will permit relief to claimants 1286 1287 and policyholders of the corporation. Any such unit of local 1288 government may enter into such contracts with the corporation

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1289 and with any other entity created pursuant to this subsection as 1290 are necessary to carry out this paragraph. Any bonds issued 1291 under this subparagraph shall be payable from and secured by 1292 moneys received by the corporation from emergency assessments 1293 under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d., and assigned and pledged to or 1294 on behalf of the unit of local government for the benefit of the 1295 holders of such bonds. The funds, credit, property, and taxing 1296 power of the state or of the unit of local government shall not be pledged for the payment of such bonds. 1297

1298 The corporation shall adopt one or more programs 3.a. 1299 subject to approval by the office for the reduction of both new 1300 and renewal writings in the corporation. Beginning January 1, 1301 2008, any program the corporation adopts for the payment of 1302 bonuses to an insurer for each risk the insurer removes from the 1303 corporation shall comply with s. 627.3511(2) and may not exceed 1304 the amount referenced in s. 627.3511(2) for each risk removed. 1305 The corporation may consider any prudent and not unfairly 1306 discriminatory approach to reducing corporation writings, and 1307 may adopt a credit against assessment liability or other liability that provides an incentive for insurers to take risks 1308 1309 out of the corporation and to keep risks out of the corporation 1310 by maintaining or increasing voluntary writings in counties or 1311 areas in which corporation risks are highly concentrated and a 1312 program to provide a formula under which an insurer voluntarily 1313 taking risks out of the corporation by maintaining or increasing 1314 voluntary writings will be relieved wholly or partially from 1315 assessments under sub-subparagraphs (b)3.a. and b. However, any "take-out bonus" or payment to an insurer must be conditioned on 1316

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1317 the property being insured for at least 5 years by the insurer, 1318 unless canceled or nonrenewed by the policyholder. If the policy 1319 is canceled or nonrenewed by the policyholder before the end of 1320 the 5-year period, the amount of the take-out bonus must be 1321 prorated for the time period the policy was insured. When the 1322 corporation enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out 1323 plan, the producing agent of record of the corporation policy is 1324 entitled to retain any unearned commission on such policy, and the insurer shall either: 1325

(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

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1345 insurer guarantees 2 additional years of renewability for all 1346 policies so removed.

1347 c. There shall be no credit, limitation, exemption, or 1348 deferment from emergency assessments to be collected from 1349 policyholders pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b)3.d.

1350 d. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for 1351 purposes of a depopulation, take-out, or keep-out program adopted by the corporation, including an initial or renewal 1352 1353 offer of coverage made to a policyholder removed from the corporation pursuant to a depopulation, take-out, or keep-out 1354 1355 program, an eligible surplus lines insurer may participate in a 1356 depopulation, take-out, or keep-out program in the same manner 1357 and on the same terms as an authorized insurer, except as 1358 provided under this sub-subparagraph. To qualify to participate in a depopulation, take-out, or keep-out program, an eligible 1359 1360 surplus lines insurer must first obtain approval from the office 1361 for a depopulation, take-out, or keep-out plan and must then 1362 comply with all of the corporation's requirements for the 1363 depopulation, take-out, or keep-out plan applicable to admitted 1364 insurers and with all statutory provisions applicable to the 1365 removal of policies from the corporation. With regard to a 1366 policyholder removed from the corporation through an assumption 1367 agreement, until the end of the assumption period, the 1368 policyholder remains eligible for coverage from the corporation 1369 regardless of any offer of coverage from a surplus lines 1370 insurer. In considering a surplus lines insurer's request for approval for a depopulation, take-out, or keep-out plan, the 1371 1372 office must determine that the surplus lines insurer meets the

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1393

1373 following requirements:

1374 (I) The surplus lines insurer maintains a surplus to 1375 policyholders of at least \$50 million on a company or pooled 1376 basis; 1377 The surplus lines insurer maintains an A.M. Best (II) 1378 Financial Strength Rating of A minus or better; 1379 (III) The surplus lines insurer maintains reserves, surplus, reinsurance, and reinsurance equivalents sufficient to 1380 1381 cover the insurer's 100-year probable maximum hurricane loss at 1382 least twice in a single hurricane season. In addition, the 1383 surplus lines insurer must submit such reinsurance to the office 1384 to review for purposes of the takeout; 1385 The surplus lines insurer provides prominent notice (IV) 1386 to the policyholder before the assumption of the policy that

1387 <u>surplus lines policies are not provided coverage by the Florida</u> 1388 <u>Insurance Guaranty Association and an outline of any substantial</u> 1389 <u>differences in coverage between the existing policy and the</u> 1390 <u>policy being offered to the insured; and</u>

1391(V) The surplus lines insurer provides similar policy1392coverage.

1394This sub-subparagraph does not subject any surplus lines insurer1395to requirements in addition to the requirements contained in1396part VIII of chapter 626. A surplus lines broker who makes an1397offer of coverage under this sub-subparagraph is not required to1398comply with s. 626.916(1)(a), (b), (c), and (e).13994. The plan shall provide for the deferment, in whole or1400in part, of the assessment of an assessable insurer, other than

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1401 an emergency assessment collected from policyholders pursuant to 1402 sub-subparagraph (b)3.d., if the office finds that payment of 1403 the assessment would endanger or impair the solvency of the 1404 insurer. In the event an assessment against an assessable 1405 insurer is deferred in whole or in part, the amount by which 1406 such assessment is deferred may be assessed against the other 1407 assessable insurers in a manner consistent with the basis for assessments set forth in paragraph (b). 1408

5. Effective July 1, 2007, in order to evaluate the costs and benefits of approved take-out plans, if the corporation pays below a bonus or other payment to an insurer for an approved take-out plan, it shall maintain a record of the address or such other identifying information on the property or risk removed in order to track if and when the property or risk is later insured by the corporation.

1416 6. Any policy taken out, assumed, or removed from the 1417 corporation is, as of the effective date of the take-out, 1418 assumption, or removal, direct insurance issued by the insurer 1419 and not by the corporation, even if the corporation continues to 1420 service the policies. This subparagraph applies to policies of 1421 the corporation and not policies taken out, assumed, or removed 1422 from any other entity.

(s)1. There <u>is shall be</u> 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

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1429	action taken by them in the performance of their duties or
1430	responsibilities under this subsection.
1431	a. As part of the immunity, the corporation, as a
1432	governmental entity serving a public purpose, is not liable for
1433	any claim for bad faith whether or not brought pursuant to s.
1434	624.155, and this subsection or any other provision of law does
1435	not create liability or a cause of action for bad faith or a
1436	claim for extracontractual damages.
1437	b. Such immunity does not apply to:
1438	(I)a. Any of the foregoing persons or entities for any
1439	willful tort;
1440	(II) b. The corporation or its producing agents for breach
1441	of any contract or agreement pertaining to insurance coverage;
1442	(III) c. The corporation with respect to issuance or
1443	payment of debt;
1444	<u>(IV)</u> d. An Any assessable insurer with respect to any
1445	action to enforce an assessable insurer's obligations to the
1446	corporation under this subsection; or
1447	(V)e. The corporation in any pending or future action for
1448	breach of contract or for benefits under a policy issued by the
1449	corporation. \cdot In any such action, the corporation is shall be
1450	liable to the policyholders and beneficiaries for attorney's
1451	fees under s. 627.428.
1452	2. The corporation shall manage its claim employees,
1453	independent adjusters, and others who handle claims to ensure
1454	they carry out the corporation's duty to its policyholders to
1455	handle claims carefully, timely, diligently, and in good faith,
1456	balanced against the corporation's duty to the state to manage
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1457 its assets responsibly <u>in order</u> to minimize its assessment 1458 potential.

1459

(w) Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

1460 The pledge or sale of, the lien upon, and the security 1. 1461 interest in any rights, revenues, or other assets of the 1462 corporation created or purported to be created pursuant to any 1463 financing documents to secure any bonds or other indebtedness of 1464 the corporation shall be and remain valid and enforceable, 1465 notwithstanding the commencement of and during the continuation 1466 of, and after, any rehabilitation, insolvency, liquidation, 1467 bankruptcy, receivership, conservatorship, reorganization, or 1468 similar proceeding against the corporation under the laws of this state. 1469

1470 2. No Such proceeding <u>does not</u> shall relieve the 1471 corporation of its obligation, or otherwise affect its ability 1472 to perform its obligation, to continue to collect, or levy and 1473 collect, assessments, market equalization or other surcharges 1474 under subparagraph (c)10., or any other rights, revenues, or 1475 other assets of the corporation pledged pursuant to any 1476 financing documents.

1477 Each such pledge or sale of, lien upon, and security 3. 1478 interest in, including the priority of such pledge, lien, or 1479 security interest, any such assessments, market equalization or other surcharges, or other rights, revenues, or other assets 1480 which are collected, or levied and collected, after the 1481 1482 commencement of and during the pendency of, or after, any such 1483 proceeding continues shall continue unaffected by such 1484 proceeding. As used in this subsection, the term "financing

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1485 documents" means any agreement or agreements, instrument or 1486 instruments, or other document or documents now existing or 1487 hereafter created evidencing any bonds or other indebtedness of 1488 the corporation or pursuant to which any such bonds or other 1489 indebtedness has been or may be issued and pursuant to which any 1490 rights, revenues, or other assets of the corporation are pledged 1491 or sold to secure the repayment of such bonds or indebtedness, 1492 together with the payment of interest on such bonds or such 1493 indebtedness, or the payment of any other obligation or 1494 financial product, as defined in the plan of operation of the 1495 corporation related to such bonds or indebtedness.

1496 Any such pledge or sale of assessments, revenues, 4. 1497 contract rights, or other rights or assets of the corporation 1498 constitutes shall constitute a lien and security interest, or 1499 sale, as the case may be, that is immediately effective and 1500 attaches to such assessments, revenues, or contract rights or 1501 other rights or assets, whether or not imposed or collected at 1502 the time the pledge or sale is made. Any Such pledge or sale is 1503 effective, valid, binding, and enforceable against the 1504 corporation or other entity making such pledge or sale, and 1505 valid and binding against and superior to any competing claims 1506 or obligations owed to any other person or entity, including 1507 policyholders in this state, asserting rights in any such 1508 assessments, revenues, or contract rights or other rights or 1509 assets to the extent set forth in and in accordance with the 1510 terms of the pledge or sale contained in the applicable 1511 financing documents, whether or not any such person or entity 1512 has notice of such pledge or sale and without the need for any

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1513 physical delivery, recordation, filing, or other action.

1514 5. If As long as the corporation has any bonds 1515 outstanding, the corporation may not file a voluntary petition 1516 under chapter 9 of the federal Bankruptcy Code or such 1517 corresponding chapter or sections as may be in effect, from time 1518 to time, and a public officer or any organization, entity, or 1519 other person may not authorize the corporation to be or become a 1520 debtor under chapter 9 of the federal Bankruptcy Code or such 1521 corresponding chapter or sections as may be in effect, from time 1522 to time, during any such period.

1523 6. If ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, the 1524 corporation may assume policies or otherwise provide coverage 1525 for policyholders of an insurer placed in liquidation under 1526 chapter 631, under such forms, rates, terms, and conditions as 1527 the corporation deems appropriate, subject to approval by the 1528 office.

1529 (x)1. The following records of the corporation are 1530 confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and 1531 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. Confidential and exempt underwriting file records may also 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 herein.

b. Claims files, until termination of all litigation andsettlement of all claims arising out of the same incident,

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1541 although portions of the claims files may remain exempt, as 1542 otherwise provided by law. Confidential and exempt claims file 1543 records may be released to other governmental agencies upon 1544 written request and demonstration of need; such records held by 1545 the receiving agency remain confidential and exempt as provided 1546 herein.

1547 Records obtained or generated by an internal auditor с. 1548 pursuant to a routine audit, until the audit is completed, or if the audit is conducted as part of an investigation, until the 1549 1550 investigation is closed or ceases to be active. An investigation 1551 is considered "active" while the investigation is being 1552 conducted with a reasonable, good faith belief that it could 1553 lead to the filing of administrative, civil, or criminal 1554 proceedings.

1555 d. Matters reasonably encompassed in privileged attorney-1556 client communications.

e. Proprietary information licensed to the corporation
under contract and the contract provides for the confidentiality
of such proprietary information.

1560 f. All information relating to the medical condition or 1561 medical status of a corporation employee which is not relevant 1562 to the employee's capacity to perform his or her duties, except 1563 as otherwise provided in this paragraph. Information that is 1564 exempt shall include, but is not limited to, information 1565 relating to workers' compensation, insurance benefits, and 1566 retirement or disability benefits.

1567g. Upon an employee's entrance into the employee1568assistance program, a program to assist any employee who has a

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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.

1578 i. Minutes of closed meetings regarding underwriting
1579 files, and minutes of closed meetings regarding an open claims
1580 file until termination of all litigation and settlement of all
1581 claims with regard to that claim, except that information
1582 otherwise confidential or exempt by law shall be redacted.

1583 2. If an authorized insurer is considering underwriting a 1584 risk insured by the corporation or has removed a risk from the 1585 corporation, relevant underwriting files and confidential claims 1586 files may be released to the insurer provided the insurer agrees 1587 in writing, notarized and under oath, to maintain the confidentiality of such files. If a file is transferred to an 1588 1589 insurer, that file is no longer a public record because it is 1590 not held by an agency subject to the provisions of the public 1591 records law. Underwriting files and confidential claims files 1592 may also be released to staff and the board of governors of the 1593 market assistance plan established pursuant to s. 627.3515, who 1594 must retain the confidentiality of such files, except such files 1595 may be released to authorized insurers that are considering 1596 assuming the risks to which the files apply, provided the

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1597 insurer agrees in writing, notarized and under oath, to maintain 1598 the confidentiality of such files. Finally, the corporation or 1599 the board or staff of the market assistance plan may make the 1600 following information obtained from underwriting files and 1601 confidential claims files available to licensed general lines 1602 insurance agents: name, address, and telephone number of the 1603 residential property owner or insured; location of the risk; 1604 rating information; loss history; and policy type. The receiving 1605 licensed general lines insurance agent must retain the confidentiality of the information received. 1606

1607 A policyholder who has filed suit against the 3. corporation has the right to discover the contents of his or her 1608 1609 own claims file to the same extent that discovery of such 1610 contents would be available from a private insurer in litigation 1611 as provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Florida 1612 Evidence Code, and other applicable law. Pursuant to subpoena, a third party has the right to discover the contents of an 1613 insured's or applicant's underwriting or claims file to the same 1614 1615 extent that discovery of such contents would be available from a private insurer by subpoena as provided by the Florida Rules of 1616 1617 Civil Procedure, the Florida Evidence Code, and other applicable 1618 law, and subject to any confidentiality protections requested by 1619 the corporation and agreed to by the seeking party or ordered by 1620 the court. The corporation may release confidential underwriting 1621 and claims file contents and information as it deems necessary 1622 and appropriate to underwrite or service insurance policies and 1623 claims, subject to any confidentiality protections deemed 1624 necessary and appropriate by the corporation.

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1625 Portions of meetings of the corporation are exempt from 4. 1626 the provisions of s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution wherein confidential underwriting files or 1627 1628 confidential open claims files are discussed. All portions of 1629 corporation meetings which are closed to the public shall be 1630 recorded by a court reporter. The court reporter shall record 1631 the times of commencement and termination of the meeting, all 1632 discussion and proceedings, the names of all persons present at 1633 any time, and the names of all persons speaking. No portion of 1634 any closed meeting shall be off the record. Subject to the 1635 provisions hereof and s. 119.07(1)(d) - (f), the court reporter's 1636 notes of any closed meeting shall be retained by the corporation for a minimum of 5 years. A copy of the transcript, less any 1637 1638 exempt matters, of any closed meeting wherein claims are 1639 discussed shall become public as to individual claims after settlement of the claim. 1640

1641 (y) It is the intent of the Legislature that the 1642 amendments to this subsection enacted in 2002 should, over time, 1643 reduce the probable maximum windstorm losses in the residual 1644 markets and should reduce the potential assessments to be levied 1645 on property insurers and policyholders statewide. In furtherance 1646 of this intent:

1647 1. The board shall, on or before February 1 of each year, 1648 provide a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker 1649 of the House of Representatives showing the reduction or 1650 increase in the 100-year probable maximum loss attributable to 1651 wind-only coverages and the quota share program under this 1652 subsection combined, as compared to the benchmark 100-year 1659 Page 59 of 62

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1653 probable maximum loss of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting 1654 Association. For purposes of this paragraph, the benchmark 100-1655 year probable maximum loss of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting 1656 Association shall be the calculation dated February 2001 and 1657 based on November 30, 2000, exposures. In order to ensure 1658 comparability of data, the board shall use the same methods for 1659 calculating its probable maximum loss as were used to calculate 1660 the benchmark probable maximum loss. 2. Beginning December 1, 2010, if the report under 1661 1662 subparagraph 1. for any year indicates that the 100-year 1663 probable maximum loss attributable to wind-only coverages and 1664 the quota share program combined does not reflect a reduction of 1665 at least 25 percent from the benchmark, the board shall reduce the boundaries of the high-risk area eligible for wind-only 1666 1667 coverages under this subsection in a manner calculated to reduce 1668 such probable maximum loss to an amount at least 25 percent 1669 below the benchmark. 1670 3. Beginning February 1, 2015, if the report under 1671 subparagraph 1. for any year indicates that the 100-year 1672 probable maximum loss attributable to wind-only coverages and 1673 the quota share program combined does not reflect a reduction of 1674 at least 50 percent from the benchmark, the boundaries of the 1675 high-risk area eligible for wind-only coverages under this 1676 subsection shall be reduced by the elimination of any area that 1677 is not seaward of a line 1,000 feet inland from the Intracoastal Waterway. 1678 1679 (aa) As a condition of eligibility for coverage by the 1680 corporation, an applicant or insured of a property located in a Page 60 of 62

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1681 Special Flood Hazard Area, as defined by the National Flood 1682 Insurance Program, must maintain in effect a separate flood 1683 insurance policy having coverage limits for building and 1684 contents at least equal to those provided under the 1685 corporation's policy, subject to the maximum limits available 1686 under the National Flood Insurance Program policy. This 1687 requirement does not apply to an insured who is a tenant or a 1688 condominium unit owner above the ground floor; a policy issued 1689 by the corporation which excludes wind and hail coverage; a risk 1690 that is not eligible for flood coverage under the National Flood 1691 Insurance Program; or a mobile home that is located more than 2 1692 miles from open water, including the ocean, the gulf, a bay, a 1693 river, or the intracoastal waterway. This paragraph applies to 1694 new policies issued by the corporation on or after January 1, 1695 2012, and to policies renewed by the corporation on or after 1696 January 1, 2013. The corporation shall not require the securing 1697 of flood insurance as a condition of coverage if the insured or 1698 applicant executes a form approved by the office affirming that 1699 flood insurance is not provided by the corporation and that if 1700 flood insurance is not secured by the applicant or insured in 1701 addition to coverage by the corporation, the risk will not be 1702 covered for flood damage. A corporation policyholder electing 1703 not to secure flood insurance and executing a form as provided 1704 herein making a claim for water damage against the corporation 1705 shall have the burden of proving the damage was not caused by flooding. Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection, 1706 1707 the corporation may deny coverage to an applicant or insured who 1708 to execute the form described herein.

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1709	(ee) The office may establish a pilot program to offer
1710	optional sinkhole coverage in one or more counties or other
1711	territories of the corporation for the purpose of implementing
1712	s. 627.706, as amended by s. 30, chapter 2007-1, Laws of
1713	Florida. Under the pilot program, the corporation is not
1714	required to issue a notice of nonrenewal to exclude sinkhole
1715	coverage upon the renewal of existing policies, but may exclude
1716	such coverage using a notice of coverage change.
1717	Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 627.712, Florida
1718	Statutes, is amended to read:
1719	627.712 Residential windstorm coverage required;
1720	availability of exclusions for windstorm or contents
1721	(1) An insurer issuing a residential property insurance
1722	policy must provide windstorm coverage. Except as provided in
1723	paragraph (2)(c), this section does not apply with respect to
1724	risks that are eligible for wind-only coverage from Citizens
1725	Property Insurance Corporation under s. 627.351(6), and with
1726	respect to risks that are not eligible for coverage from
1727	Citizens Property Insurance Corporation under s. 627.351(6)(a)3.
1728	or <u>4.</u> 5. A risk ineligible for Citizens coverage under s.
1729	627.351(6)(a)3. or 4.5 is exempt from the requirements of this
1730	section only if the risk is located within the boundaries of the
1731	high-risk account of the corporation.
1732	Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words <u>underlined</u> are additions.