Bill No. CS/CS/CS/SB 408 (2011)

I	Amendment No. CHAMBER ACTION
	Senate House
	·
1	Representative Wood offered the following:
2	
3	Amendment (with title amendment)
4	Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:
5	Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 95.11, Florida
6	Statutes, is amended to read:
7	95.11 Limitations other than for the recovery of real
8	propertyActions other than for recovery of real property shall
9	be commenced as follows:
10	(2) WITHIN FIVE YEARS
11	(a) An action on a judgment or decree of any court, not of
12	record, of this state or any court of the United States, any
13	other state or territory in the United States, or a foreign
14	country.
15	(b) A legal or equitable action on a contract, obligation,
16	or liability founded on a written instrument, except for an
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17	action to enforce a claim against a payment bond, which shall be
18	governed by the applicable provisions of ss. 255.05(10) and
19	713.23(1)(e).
20	(c) An action to foreclose a mortgage.
21	(d) An action alleging a willful violation of s. 448.110.
22	(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), an action for breach of
23	a property insurance contract, with the period running from the
24	date of loss.
25	Section 2. Effective June 1, 2011, paragraph (d) of
26	subsection (2) of section 215.555, Florida Statutes, is amended
27	to read:
28	215.555 Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.—
29	(2) DEFINITIONSAs used in this section:
30	(d) "Losses" means direct incurred losses under covered
31	policies, <u>including</u> which shall include losses for additional
32	living expenses not to exceed 40 percent of the insured value of
33	a residential structure or its contents and shall exclude loss
34	adjustment expenses . <u>The term</u> "Losses" does not include <u>:</u>
35	<u>1.</u> Losses for fair rental value, loss of rent or rental
36	income, or business interruption losses <u>;</u>
37	2. Losses under liability coverages;
38	3. Property losses that are proximately caused by any
39	peril other than a covered event, including, but not limited to,
40	fire, theft, flood or rising water, or windstorm that does not
41	constitute a covered event;
42	4. Amounts paid as the result of a voluntary expansion of
43	coverage by the insurer, including, but not limited to, a waiver
44	of an applicable deductible;
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45	5. Amounts paid to reimburse a policyholder for
46	condominium association or homeowners' association loss
47	assessments or under similar coverages for contractual
48	liabilities;
49	6. Amounts paid as bad faith awards, punitive damage
50	awards, or other court-imposed fines, sanctions, or penalties;
51	7. Amounts in excess of the coverage limits under the
52	covered policy; or
53	8. Allocated or unallocated loss adjustment expenses.
54	Section 3. The amendment to s. 215.555, Florida Statutes,
55	made by this act applies first to the Florida Hurricane
56	Catastrophe Fund reimbursement contract that takes effect June
57	1, 2011.
58	Section 4. Subsection (12) is added to section 215.5595,
59	Florida Statutes, to read:
60	215.5595 Insurance Capital Build-Up Incentive Program
61	(12) The insurer may request that the board renegotiate
62	the terms of any surplus note issued under this section before
63	January 1, 2011. The request must be submitted to the board by
64	January 1, 2012. If the insurer agrees to accelerate the payment
65	period of the note by at least 5 years, the board must agree to
66	exempt the insurer from the premium-to-surplus ratios required
67	under paragraph (2)(d). If the insurer agrees to an acceleration
68	of the payment period for less than 5 years, the board may,
69	after consultation with the Office of Insurance Regulation,
70	agree to an appropriate revision of the premium-to-surplus
71	ratios required under paragraph (2)(d) for the remaining term of
72	the note if the revised ratios are not lower than a minimum
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73 writing ratio of net premium to surplus of at least 1 to 1 and, 74 alternatively, a minimum writing ratio of gross premium to 75 surplus of at least 3 to 1. 76 Section 5. Section 624.407, Florida Statutes, is amended 77 to read: 78 624.407 Surplus Capital funds required; new insurers.-79 To receive authority to transact any one kind or (1)80 combinations of kinds of insurance, as defined in part V of this chapter, an insurer applying for its original certificate of 81 82 authority in this state after the effective date of this section 83 shall possess surplus as to policyholders at least not less than 84 the greater of: 85 (a) Five million dollars For a property and casualty insurer, \$5 million, or \$2.5 million for any other insurer; 86 (b) For life insurers, 4 percent of the insurer's total 87 liabilities; 88 (c) For life and health insurers, 4 percent of the 89 insurer's total liabilities, plus 6 percent of the insurer's 90 liabilities relative to health insurance; or 91 92 (d) For all insurers other than life insurers and life and health insurers, 10 percent of the insurer's total liabilities; 93 94 or 95 (e) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) or paragraph (d), for a 96 domestic insurer that transacts residential property insurance 97 and is: 1. Not a wholly owned subsidiary of an insurer domiciled 98 99 in any other state, \$15 million. 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Amendment No. 2. however, a domestic insurer that transacts residential property insurance and is A wholly owned subsidiary of an insurer domiciled in any other state, shall possess surplus as to policyholders of at least \$50 million.

104 <u>(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a new insurer may not</u> 105 <u>be required</u>, but no insurer shall be required under this 106 subsection to have surplus as to policyholders greater than \$100 107 million.

108 (3)(2) The requirements of this section shall be based 109 upon all the kinds of insurance actually transacted or to be 110 transacted by the insurer in any and all areas in which it 111 operates, whether or not only a portion of such kinds <u>of</u> 112 insurance are to be transacted in this state.

113 <u>(4)(3)</u> As to surplus as to policyholders required for 114 qualification to transact one or more kinds of insurance, 115 domestic mutual insurers are governed by chapter 628, and 116 domestic reciprocal insurers are governed by chapter 629.

117 <u>(5)(4)</u> For the purposes of this section, liabilities <u>do</u> 118 shall not include liabilities required under s. 625.041(4). For 119 purposes of computing minimum surplus as to policyholders 120 pursuant to s. 625.305(1), liabilities <u>shall</u> include liabilities 121 required under s. 625.041(4).

122 (5) The provisions of this section, as amended by this
123 act, shall apply only to insurers applying for a certificate of
124 authority on or after the effective date of this act.

125 Section 6. Section 624.408, Florida Statutes, is amended 126 to read:

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Amendment No. 127 624.408 Surplus as to policyholders required; current new 128 and existing insurers.-(1) (a) To maintain a certificate of authority to transact 129 any one kind or combinations of kinds of insurance, as defined 130 131 in part V of this chapter, an insurer in this state must shall 132 at all times maintain surplus as to policyholders at least not less than the greater of: 133 134 (a) 1. Except as provided in paragraphs (e), (f), and (g) 135 subparagraph 5. and paragraph (b), \$1.5 million.; 136 (b) 2. For life insurers, 4 percent of the insurer's total 137 liabilities.+ 138 (c) $\frac{3}{3}$. For life and health insurers, 4 percent of the 139 insurer's total liabilities plus 6 percent of the insurer's 140 liabilities relative to health insurance.; or (d) 4. For all insurers other than mortgage guaranty 141 insurers, life insurers, and life and health insurers, 10 142 percent of the insurer's total liabilities. 143 (e) 5. For property and casualty insurers, \$4 million, 144 145 except for property and casualty insurers authorized to 146 underwrite any line of residential property insurance. 147 (f) (b) For residential any property insurers not and casualty insurer holding a certificate of authority before July 148 149 1, 2011 on December 1, 1993, \$15 million. the 150 (g) For residential property insurers holding a certificate of authority before July 1, 2011, and until June 30, 151 152 2016, \$5 million; on or after July 1, 2016, and until June 30, 153 2021, \$10 million; on or after July 1, 2021, \$15 million. 154 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 6 of 136

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155	Amendment No. The office may reduce the surplus requirement in paragraphs (f)
156	and (g) if the insurer is not writing new business, has premiums
157	in force of less than \$1 million per year in residential
158	property insurance, or is a mutual insurance company. following
159	amounts apply instead of the \$4 million required by subparagraph
160	(a) 5.:
161	1. On December 31, 2001, and until December 30, 2002, \$3
162	million.
163	2. On December 31, 2002, and until December 30, 2003,
164	\$3.25 million.
165	3. On December 31, 2003, and until December 30, 2004, \$3.6
166	million.
167	4. On December 31, 2004, and thereafter, \$4 million.
168	(2) For purposes of this section, liabilities <u>do</u> shall not
169	include liabilities required under s. 625.041(4). For purposes
170	of computing minimum surplus as to policyholders pursuant to s.
171	625.305(1), liabilities shall include liabilities required under
172	s. 625.041(4).
173	(3) This section does not require an No insurer shall be
174	required under this section to have surplus as to policyholders
175	greater than \$100 million.
176	(4) A mortgage guaranty insurer shall maintain a minimum
177	surplus as required by s. 635.042.
178	Section 7. Subsection (7) is added to section 626.852,
179	Florida Statutes, to read:
180	626.852 Scope of this part
181	(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person
182	who provides claims adjusting services solely to institutions
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Amendment No. 183 that service or guarantee mortgages with regard to policies 184 covering the mortgaged properties is exempt from licensure as an 185 adjuster. This exemption does not apply to any person who 186 provides insurance or to any affiliate of such person. 187 Section 8. Effective June 1, 2011, section 626.854, 188 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 626.854 "Public adjuster" defined; prohibitions.-The 189 190 Legislature finds that it is necessary for the protection of the 191 public to regulate public insurance adjusters and to prevent the 192 unauthorized practice of law. A "public adjuster" is any person, except a duly 193 (1)194 licensed attorney at law as hereinafter in s. 626.860 provided, 195 who, for money, commission, or any other thing of value, prepares, completes, or files an insurance claim form for an 196 insured or third-party claimant or who, for money, commission, 197 or any other thing of value, acts or aids in any manner on 198 199 behalf of an insured or third-party claimant in negotiating for 200 or effecting the settlement of a claim or claims for loss or 201 damage covered by an insurance contract or who advertises for 202 employment as an adjuster of such claims, and also includes any 203 person who, for money, commission, or any other thing of value, 204 solicits, investigates, or adjusts such claims on behalf of any 205 such public adjuster.

206

(2) This definition does not apply to:

(a) A licensed health care provider or employee thereof
who prepares or files a health insurance claim form on behalf of
a patient.

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(b) A person who files a health claim on behalf of anotherand does so without compensation.

(3) A public adjuster may not give legal advice. A public
adjuster may not act on behalf of or aid any person in
negotiating or settling a claim relating to bodily injury,
death, or noneconomic damages.

(4) For purposes of this section, the term "insured"
includes only the policyholder and any beneficiaries named or
similarly identified in the policy.

(5) A public adjuster may not directly or indirectly through any other person or entity solicit an insured or claimant by any means except on Monday through Saturday of each week and only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on those days.

(6) A public adjuster may not directly or indirectly through any other person or entity initiate contact or engage in face-to-face or telephonic solicitation or enter into a contract with any insured or claimant under an insurance policy until at least 48 hours after the occurrence of an event that may be the subject of a claim under the insurance policy unless contact is initiated by the insured or claimant.

231 An insured or claimant may cancel a public adjuster's (7) 232 contract to adjust a claim without penalty or obligation within 233 3 business days after the date on which the contract is executed 234 or within 3 business days after the date on which the insured or 235 claimant has notified the insurer of the claim, by phone or in writing, whichever is later. The public adjuster's contract 236 237 shall disclose to the insured or claimant his or her right to 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Amendment No. 238 cancel the contract and advise the insured or claimant that 239 notice of cancellation must be submitted in writing and sent by 240 certified mail, return receipt requested, or other form of 241 mailing which provides proof thereof, to the public adjuster at the address specified in the contract; provided, during any 242 243 state of emergency as declared by the Governor and for a period 244 of 1 year after the date of loss, the insured or claimant shall 245 have 5 business days after the date on which the contract is 246 executed to cancel a public adjuster's contract.

(8) It is an unfair and deceptive insurance trade practice
pursuant to s. 626.9541 for a public adjuster or any other
person to circulate or disseminate any advertisement,
announcement, or statement containing any assertion,
representation, or statement with respect to the business of
insurance which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading.

(9) A public adjuster, a public adjuster apprentice, or
any person or entity acting on behalf of a public adjuster or
public adjuster apprentice may not give or offer to give a
monetary loan or advance to a client or prospective client.

(10) A public adjuster, public adjuster apprentice, or any
individual or entity acting on behalf of a public adjuster or
public adjuster apprentice may not give or offer to give,
directly or indirectly, any article of merchandise having a
value in excess of \$25 to any individual for the purpose of
advertising or as an inducement to entering into a contract with
a public adjuster.

(11) (a) If a public adjuster enters into a contract with an insured or claimant to reopen a claim or to file a 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 10 of 136

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Amendment No. 266 supplemental claim that seeks additional payments for a claim 267 that has been previously paid in part or in full or settled by 268 the insurer, the public adjuster may not charge, agree to, or 269 accept any compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other 270 thing of value based on a previous settlement or previous claim 271 payments by the insurer for the same cause of loss. The charge, 272 compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other thing of value 273 may be based only on the claim payments or settlement obtained 274 through the work of the public adjuster after entering into the 275 contract with the insured or claimant. Compensation for the 276 reopened or supplemental claim may not exceed 20 percent of the 277 reopened or supplemental claim payment. The contracts described 278 in this paragraph are not subject to the limitations in paragraph (b). 279

(b) A public adjuster may not charge, agree to, or accept
any compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other thing of
value in excess of:

1. Ten percent of the amount of insurance claim payments <u>made</u> by the insurer for claims based on events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor. This provision applies to claims made during the period of 1 year after the declaration of emergency. <u>After that</u> <u>1-year period, 20 percent of the amount of insurance claim</u> payments made by the insurer.

290 2. Twenty percent of the amount of all other insurance
291 claim payments made by the insurer for claims that are not based
292 on events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of

293 <u>emergency by the Governor</u>. 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 11 of 136

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(12) Each public adjuster shall provide to the claimant or insured a written estimate of the loss to assist in the submission of a proof of loss or any other claim for payment of insurance proceeds. The public adjuster shall retain such written estimate for at least 5 years and shall make such estimate available to the claimant or insured and the department upon request.

301 A public adjuster, public adjuster apprentice, or any (13)302 person acting on behalf of a public adjuster or apprentice may 303 not accept referrals of business from any person with whom the 304 public adjuster conducts business if there is any form or manner 305 of agreement to compensate the person, whether directly or 306 indirectly, for referring business to the public adjuster. A public adjuster may not compensate any person, except for 307 another public adjuster, whether directly or indirectly, for the 308 principal purpose of referring business to the public adjuster. 309 310

311 The provisions of subsections (5)-(13) apply only to residential 312 property insurance policies and condominium <u>unit owner</u> 313 association policies as defined in s. 718.111(11).

314 Section 9. Effective January 1, 2012, section 626.854,
315 Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

316 626.854 "Public adjuster" defined; prohibitions.—The 317 Legislature finds that it is necessary for the protection of the 318 public to regulate public insurance adjusters and to prevent the 319 unauthorized practice of law.

(1) A "public adjuster" is any person, except a duly licensed attorney at law as <u>exempted under hereinafter in</u> s. 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 12 of 136

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626.860 provided, who, for money, commission, or any other thing 322 323 of value, prepares, completes, or files an insurance claim form 324 for an insured or third-party claimant or who, for money, 325 commission, or any other thing of value, acts or aids in any 326 manner on behalf of, or aids an insured or third-party claimant 327 in negotiating for or effecting the settlement of a claim or 328 claims for loss or damage covered by an insurance contract or 329 who advertises for employment as an adjuster of such claims. The 330 term, and also includes any person who, for money, commission, 331 or any other thing of value, solicits, investigates, or adjusts 332 such claims on behalf of a any such public adjuster.

333

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(2) This definition does not apply to:

(a) A licensed health care provider or employee thereof
who prepares or files a health insurance claim form on behalf of
a patient.

337 (b) A person who files a health claim on behalf of another338 and does so without compensation.

(3) A public adjuster may not give legal advice <u>or</u>. A
public adjuster may not act on behalf of or aid any person in
negotiating or settling a claim relating to bodily injury,
death, or noneconomic damages.

343 (4) For purposes of this section, the term "insured"
344 includes only the policyholder and any beneficiaries named or
345 similarly identified in the policy.

(5) A public adjuster may not directly or indirectly
through any other person or entity solicit an insured or
claimant by any means except on Monday through Saturday of each

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349 week and only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on those 350 days.

(6) A public adjuster may not directly or indirectly through any other person or entity initiate contact or engage in face-to-face or telephonic solicitation or enter into a contract with any insured or claimant under an insurance policy until at least 48 hours after the occurrence of an event that may be the subject of a claim under the insurance policy unless contact is initiated by the insured or claimant.

358 An insured or claimant may cancel a public adjuster's (7) 359 contract to adjust a claim without penalty or obligation within 360 3 business days after the date on which the contract is executed 361 or within 3 business days after the date on which the insured or 362 claimant has notified the insurer of the claim, by phone or in writing, whichever is later. The public adjuster's contract must 363 364 shall disclose to the insured or claimant his or her right to cancel the contract and advise the insured or claimant that 365 366 notice of cancellation must be submitted in writing and sent by 367 certified mail, return receipt requested, or other form of 368 mailing that which provides proof thereof, to the public 369 adjuster at the address specified in the contract; provided, 370 during any state of emergency as declared by the Governor and 371 for a period of 1 year after the date of loss, the insured or 372 claimant has shall have 5 business days after the date on which 373 the contract is executed to cancel a public adjuster's contract.

(8) It is an unfair and deceptive insurance trade practice pursuant to s. 626.9541 for a public adjuster or any other person to circulate or disseminate any advertisement, 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 14 of 136

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377	announcement, or statement containing any assertion,
378	representation, or statement with respect to the business of
379	insurance which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading.
380	(a) The following statements, made in any public
381	adjuster's advertisement or solicitation, are considered
382	deceptive or misleading:
383	1. A statement or representation that invites an insured
384	policyholder to submit a claim when the policyholder does not
385	have covered damage to insured property.
386	2. A statement or representation that invites an insured
387	policyholder to submit a claim by offering monetary or other
388	valuable inducement.
389	3. A statement or representation that invites an insured
390	policyholder to submit a claim by stating that there is "no
391	risk" to the policyholder by submitting such claim.
392	4. A statement or representation, or use of a logo or
393	shield, that implies or could mistakenly be construed to imply
394	that the solicitation was issued or distributed by a
395	governmental agency or is sanctioned or endorsed by a
396	governmental agency.
397	(b) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "written
398	advertisement" includes only newspapers, magazines, flyers, and
399	bulk mailers. The following disclaimer, which is not required to
400	be printed on standard size business cards, must be added in
401	bold print and capital letters in typeface no smaller than the
402	typeface of the body of the text to all written advertisements
403	by a public adjuster:

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404	Amendment No. "THIS IS A SOLICITATION FOR BUSINESS. IF YOU HAVE HAD
405	A CLAIM FOR AN INSURED PROPERTY LOSS OR DAMAGE AND YOU
406	ARE SATISFIED WITH THE PAYMENT BY YOUR INSURER, YOU
407	MAY DISREGARD THIS ADVERTISEMENT."
408	
409	(9) A public adjuster, a public adjuster apprentice, or
410	any person or entity acting on behalf of a public adjuster or
411	public adjuster apprentice may not give or offer to give a
412	monetary loan or advance to a client or prospective client.
413	(10) A public adjuster, public adjuster apprentice, or any
414	individual or entity acting on behalf of a public adjuster or
415	public adjuster apprentice may not give or offer to give,
416	directly or indirectly, any article of merchandise having a
417	value in excess of \$25 to any individual for the purpose of
418	advertising or as an inducement to entering into a contract with
419	a public adjuster.
420	(11)(a) If a public adjuster enters into a contract with
421	an insured or claimant to reopen a claim or file a supplemental
422	claim that seeks additional payments for a claim that has been
423	previously paid in part or in full or settled by the insurer,
424	the public adjuster may not charge, agree to, or accept any
425	compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other thing of value
426	based on a previous settlement or previous claim payments by the
427	insurer for the same cause of loss. The charge, compensation,
428	payment, commission, fee, or other thing of value must be based
429	only on the claim payments or settlement obtained through the
430	work of the public adjuster after entering into the contract
431	with the insured or claimant. Compensation for the reopened or
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432 supplemental claim may not exceed 20 percent of the reopened or 433 supplemental claim payment. The contracts described in this 434 paragraph are not subject to the limitations in paragraph (b).

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(b) A public adjuster may not charge, agree to, or accept
any compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other thing of
value in excess of:

1. Ten percent of the amount of insurance claim payments made by the insurer for claims based on events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor. This provision applies to claims made during the year after the declaration of emergency. After that year, the limitations in subparagraph 2. apply.

444 2. Twenty percent of the amount of insurance claim 445 payments made by the insurer for claims that are not based on 446 events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of 447 emergency by the Governor.

(12) Each public adjuster <u>must</u> shall provide to the claimant or insured a written estimate of the loss to assist in the submission of a proof of loss or any other claim for payment of insurance proceeds. The public adjuster shall retain such written estimate for at least 5 years and shall make <u>the such</u> estimate available to the claimant or insured, the insurer, and the department upon request.

(13) A public adjuster, public adjuster apprentice, or any person acting on behalf of a public adjuster or apprentice may not accept referrals of business from any person with whom the public adjuster conducts business if there is any form or manner of agreement to compensate the person, whether directly or 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 17 of 136

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460 indirectly, for referring business to the public adjuster. A 461 public adjuster may not compensate any person, except for 462 another public adjuster, whether directly or indirectly, for the principal purpose of referring business to the public adjuster. 463 464 (14) A company employee adjuster, independent adjuster, 465 attorney, investigator, or other persons acting on behalf of an 466 insurer that needs access to an insured or claimant or to the 467 insured property that is the subject of a claim must provide at 468 least 48 hours' notice to the insured or claimant, public 469 adjuster, or legal representative before scheduling a meeting 470 with the claimant or an onsite inspection of the insured 471 property. The insured or claimant may deny access to the 472 property if the notice has not been provided. The insured or 473 claimant may waive the 48-hour notice. 474 (15) A public adjuster must ensure prompt notice of 475 property loss claims submitted to an insurer by or through a 476 public adjuster or on which a public adjuster represents the 477 insured at the time the claim or notice of loss is submitted to 478 the insurer. The public adjuster must ensure that notice is 479 given to the insurer, the public adjuster's contract is provided

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480 to the insurer, the property is available for inspection of the

481 loss or damage by the insurer, and the insurer is given an

482 <u>opportunity to interview the insured directly about the loss and</u>

483 <u>claim. The insurer must be allowed to obtain necessary</u>

484 information to investigate and respond to the claim.

485 (a) The insurer may not exclude the public adjuster from 486 its in-person meetings with the insured. The insurer shall meet 487 or communicate with the public adjuster in an effort to reach 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 18 of 136

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488	agreement as to the scope of the covered loss under the
489	insurance policy. This section does not impair the terms and
490	conditions of the insurance policy in effect at the time the
491	claim is filed.
492	(b) A public adjuster may not restrict or prevent an
493	insurer, company employee adjuster, independent adjuster,
494	attorney, investigator, or other person acting on behalf of the
495	insurer from having reasonable access at reasonable times to an
496	insured or claimant or to the insured property that is the
497	subject of a claim.
498	(c) A public adjuster may not act or fail to reasonably
499	act in any manner that obstructs or prevents an insurer or
500	insurer's adjuster from timely conducting an inspection of any
501	part of the insured property for which there is a claim for loss
502	or damage. The public adjuster representing the insured may be
503	present for the insurer's inspection, but if the unavailability
504	of the public adjuster otherwise delays the insurer's timely
505	inspection of the property, the public adjuster or the insured
506	must allow the insurer to have access to the property without
507	the participation or presence of the public adjuster or insured
508	in order to facilitate the insurer's prompt inspection of the
509	loss or damage.
510	(16) A licensed contractor under part I of chapter 489, or
511	a subcontractor, may not adjust a claim on behalf of an insured
512	unless licensed and compliant as a public adjuster under this
513	chapter. However, the contractor may discuss or explain a bid
514	for construction or repair of covered property with the
515	residential property owner who has suffered loss or damage
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Amendment No. 516 covered by a property insurance policy, or the insurer of such 517 property, if the contractor is doing so for the usual and 518 customary fees applicable to the work to be performed as stated 519 in the contract between the contractor and the insured. 520 The provisions of subsections (5) - (16) + (13) + (13) apply (17)521 only to residential property insurance policies and condominium unit owner policies as defined in s. 718.111(11). 522 523 Section 10. Effective January 1, 2012, section 626.8796, 524 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 525 626.8796 Public adjuster contracts; fraud statement.-526 All contracts for public adjuster services must be in (1) 527 writing and must prominently display the following statement on the contract: "Pursuant to s. 817.234, Florida Statutes, any 528 529 person who, with the intent to injure, defraud, or deceive an any insurer or insured, prepares, presents, or causes to be 530 531 presented a proof of loss or estimate of cost or repair of 532 damaged property in support of a claim under an insurance policy 533 knowing that the proof of loss or estimate of claim or repairs 534 contains any false, incomplete, or misleading information 535 concerning any fact or thing material to the claim commits a 536 felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 537 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, Florida Statutes." (2) A public adjuster contract relating to a property and 538 casualty claim must contain the full name, permanent business 539 540 address, and license number of the public adjuster; the full 541 name of the public adjusting firm; and the insured's full name and street address, together with a brief description of the 542 543 loss. The contract must state the percentage of compensation for 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 20 of 136

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544	the public adjuster's services; the type of claim, including an
545	emergency claim, nonemergency claim, or supplemental claim; the
546	signatures of the public adjuster and all named insureds; and
547	the signature date. If all of the named insureds signatures are
548	not available, the public adjuster must submit an affidavit
549	signed by the available named insureds attesting that they have
550	authority to enter into the contract and settle all claim issues
551	on behalf of the named insureds. An unaltered copy of the
552	executed contract must be remitted to the insurer within 30 days
553	after execution.
554	Section 11. Effective June 1, 2011, section 626.70132,
555	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
556	626.70132 Notice of windstorm or hurricane claimA claim,
557	supplemental claim, or reopened claim under an insurance policy
558	that provides property insurance, as defined in s. 624.604, for
559	loss or damage caused by the peril of windstorm or hurricane is
560	barred unless notice of the claim, supplemental claim, or
561	reopened claim was given to the insurer in accordance with the
562	terms of the policy within 3 years after the hurricane first
563	made landfall or the windstorm caused the covered damage. For
564	purposes of this section, the term "supplemental claim" or
565	"reopened claim" means any additional claim for recovery from
566	the insurer for losses from the same hurricane or windstorm
567	which the insurer has previously adjusted pursuant to the
568	initial claim. This section does not affect any applicable
569	limitation on civil actions provided in s. 95.11 for claims,
570	supplemental claims, or reopened claims timely filed under this
571	<u>section.</u> 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 21 of 136

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Amendment No. 572 Section 12. Subsection (4) of section 627.0613, Florida 573 Statutes, is repealed. 574 Section 13. Section 627.062, Florida Statutes, is amended 575 to read: 576 627.062 Rate standards.-577 (1)The rates for all classes of insurance to which the 578 provisions of this part are applicable may shall not be 579 excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. 580 As to all such classes of insurance: (2) 581 Insurers or rating organizations shall establish and (a) 582 use rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals that to allow the 583 insurer a reasonable rate of return on the such classes of 584 insurance written in this state. A copy of rates, rating 585 schedules, rating manuals, premium credits or discount schedules, and surcharge schedules, and changes thereto, must 586 587 shall be filed with the office under one of the following 588 procedures except as provided in subparagraph 3.: 589 1. If the filing is made at least 90 days before the 590 proposed effective date and the filing is not implemented during 591 the office's review of the filing and any proceeding and 592 judicial review, then such filing is shall be considered a "file 593 and use" filing. In such case, the office shall finalize its 594 review by issuance of a notice of intent to approve or a notice 595 of intent to disapprove within 90 days after receipt of the 596 filing. The notice of intent to approve and the notice of intent 597 to disapprove constitute agency action for purposes of the 598 Administrative Procedure Act. Requests for supporting 599 information, requests for mathematical or mechanical 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 22 of 136

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Amendment No. 600 corrections, or notification to the insurer by the office of its 601 preliminary findings <u>does</u> shall not toll the 90-day period 602 during any such proceedings and subsequent judicial review. The 603 rate shall be deemed approved if the office does not issue a 604 notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove 605 within 90 days after receipt of the filing.

If the filing is not made in accordance with the 606 2. 607 provisions of subparagraph 1., such filing must shall be made as 608 soon as practicable, but within no later than 30 days after the 609 effective date, and is shall be considered a "use and file" 610 filing. An insurer making a "use and file" filing is potentially 611 subject to an order by the office to return to policyholders 612 those portions of rates found to be excessive, as provided in 613 paragraph (h).

614 3. For all property insurance filings made or submitted 615 after January 25, 2007, but before <u>May 1, 2012</u> December 31, 616 2010, an insurer seeking a rate that is greater than the rate 617 most recently approved by the office shall make a "file and use" 618 filing. For purposes of this subparagraph, motor vehicle 619 collision and comprehensive coverages are not considered to be 620 property coverages.

(b) Upon receiving a rate filing, the office shall review the rate filing to determine if a rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. In making that determination, the office shall, in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, consider the following factors:

626 1. Past and prospective loss experience within and without 627 this state. 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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628

2. Past and prospective expenses.

629 3. The degree of competition among insurers for the risk630 insured.

631 4. Investment income reasonably expected by the insurer, 632 consistent with the insurer's investment practices, from 633 investable premiums anticipated in the filing, plus any other 634 expected income from currently invested assets representing the 635 amount expected on unearned premium reserves and loss reserves. 636 The commission may adopt rules using reasonable techniques of actuarial science and economics to specify the manner in which 637 638 insurers shall calculate investment income attributable to such classes of insurance written in this state and the manner in 639 640 which such investment income is shall be used to calculate insurance rates. Such manner must shall contemplate allowances 641 for an underwriting profit factor and full consideration of 642 investment income which produce a reasonable rate of return; 643 644 however, investment income from invested surplus may not be 645 considered.

5. The reasonableness of the judgment reflected in thefiling.

648 6. Dividends, savings, or unabsorbed premium deposits
649 allowed or returned to Florida policyholders, members, or
650 subscribers.

651

7. The adequacy of loss reserves.

8. The cost of reinsurance. The office <u>may shall</u> not
disapprove a rate as excessive solely due to the insurer having
obtained catastrophic reinsurance to cover the insurer's

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655 estimated 250-year probable maximum loss or any lower level of 656 loss.

657 9. Trend factors, including trends in actual losses per 658 insured unit for the insurer making the filing.

659

Conflagration and catastrophe hazards, if applicable. 10. 660 11. Projected hurricane losses, if applicable, which must be estimated using a model or method found to be acceptable or 661 662 reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection 663 Methodology, and as further provided in s. 627.0628.

664 A reasonable margin for underwriting profit and 12. 665 contingencies.

666

The cost of medical services, if applicable. 13.

667 14. Other relevant factors that affect which impact upon 668 the frequency or severity of claims or upon expenses.

669 In the case of fire insurance rates, consideration (C) 670 must shall be given to the availability of water supplies and the experience of the fire insurance business during a period of 671 672 not less than the most recent 5-year period for which such experience is available. 673

674 (d) If conflagration or catastrophe hazards are considered 675 given consideration by an insurer in its rates or rating plan, 676 including surcharges and discounts, the insurer shall establish 677 a reserve for that portion of the premium allocated to such hazard and shall maintain the premium in a catastrophe reserve. 678 679 Any Removal of such premiums from the reserve for purposes other 680 than paying claims associated with a catastrophe or purchasing 681 reinsurance for catastrophes must be approved by shall be subject to approval of the office. Any ceding commission 682 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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received by an insurer purchasing reinsurance for catastrophes
<u>must shall</u> be placed in the catastrophe reserve.

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(e) After consideration of the rate factors provided in
paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), <u>the office may find</u> a rate may be
found by the office to be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly
discriminatory based upon the following standards:

1. Rates shall be deemed excessive if they are likely to produce a profit from Florida business which that is unreasonably high in relation to the risk involved in the class of business or if expenses are unreasonably high in relation to services rendered.

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

698 3. Rates shall be deemed inadequate if they are clearly 699 insufficient, together with the investment income attributable 700 to them, to sustain projected losses and expenses in the class 701 of business to which they apply.

4. A rating plan, including discounts, credits, or
surcharges, shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory if it fails
to clearly and equitably reflect consideration of the
policyholder's participation in a risk management program
adopted pursuant to s. 627.0625.

707 5. A rate shall be deemed inadequate as to the premium
708 charged to a risk or group of risks if discounts or credits are
709 allowed which exceed a reasonable reflection of expense savings

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710 and reasonably expected loss experience from the risk or group 711 of risks.

6. A rate shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory as to a
risk or group of risks if the application of premium discounts,
credits, or surcharges among such risks does not bear a
reasonable relationship to the expected loss and expense
experience among the various risks.

(f) In reviewing a rate filing, the office may require the insurer to provide, at the insurer's expense, all information necessary to evaluate the condition of the company and the reasonableness of the filing according to the criteria enumerated in this section.

722 (q) The office may at any time review a rate, rating 723 schedule, rating manual, or rate change; the pertinent records 724 of the insurer; and market conditions. If the office finds on a 725 preliminary basis that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or 726 unfairly discriminatory, the office shall initiate proceedings 727 to disapprove the rate and shall so notify the insurer. However, 728 the office may not disapprove as excessive any rate for which it 729 has given final approval or which has been deemed approved for a 730 period of 1 year after the effective date of the filing unless 731 the office finds that a material misrepresentation or material 732 error was made by the insurer or was contained in the filing. 733 Upon being so notified, the insurer or rating organization 734 shall, within 60 days, file with the office all information that 735 which, in the belief of the insurer or organization, proves the reasonableness, adequacy, and fairness of the rate or rate 736 737 change. The office shall issue a notice of intent to approve or 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Amendment No. 738 a notice of intent to disapprove pursuant to the procedures of 739 paragraph (a) within 90 days after receipt of the insurer's 740 initial response. In such instances and in any administrative 741 proceeding relating to the legality of the rate, the insurer or 742 rating organization shall carry the burden of proof by a 743 preponderance of the evidence to show that the rate is not 744 excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. After the 745 office notifies an insurer that a rate may be excessive, 746 inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, unless the office withdraws the notification, the insurer may shall not alter the 747 748 rate except to conform to with the office's notice until the 749 earlier of 120 days after the date the notification was provided 750 or 180 days after the date of implementing the implementation of 751 the rate. The office may, subject to chapter 120, may disapprove without the 60-day notification any rate increase filed by an 752 753 insurer within the prohibited time period or during the time 754 that the legality of the increased rate is being contested.

755 If In the event the office finds that a rate or rate (h) 756 change is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the 757 office shall issue an order of disapproval specifying that a new 758 rate or rate schedule, which responds to the findings of the 759 office, be filed by the insurer. The office shall further order, 760 for any "use and file" filing made in accordance with 761 subparagraph (a)2., that premiums charged each policyholder 762 constituting the portion of the rate above that which was 763 actuarially justified be returned to the such policyholder in the form of a credit or refund. If the office finds that an 764 765 insurer's rate or rate change is inadequate, the new rate or 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 28 of 136

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766 rate schedule filed with the office in response to such a 767 finding <u>is shall be</u> applicable only to new or renewal business 768 of the insurer written on or after the effective date of the 769 responsive filing.

(i) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, <u>for property and casualty insurance</u> the office <u>may</u> shall not directly or indirectly:

773 <u>1.</u> Prohibit any insurer, including any residual market 774 plan or joint underwriting association, from paying acquisition 775 costs based on the full amount of premium, as defined in s. 776 627.403, applicable to any policy, or prohibit any such insurer 777 from including the full amount of acquisition costs in a rate 778 filing; or.

779 <u>2. Impede, abridge, or otherwise compromise an insurer's</u> 780 <u>right to acquire policyholders, advertise, or appoint agents,</u> 781 <u>including the calculation, manner, or amount of such agent</u> 782 commissions, if any.

(j) With respect to residential property insurance rate
filings, the rate filing must account for mitigation measures
undertaken by policyholders to reduce hurricane losses.

786 (k)1. A residential property An insurer may make a 787 separate filing limited solely to an adjustment of its rates for 788 reinsurance, the cost of financing products used as a 789 replacement for reinsurance, or financing costs incurred in the 790 purchase of reinsurance, or financing products to replace or finance the payment of the amount covered by the Temporary 791 792 Increase in Coverage Limits (TICL) portion of the Florida 793 Hurricane Catastrophe Fund including replacement reinsurance for 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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794 the TICL reductions made pursuant to s. 215.555(17)(e); the 795 actual cost paid due to the application of the TICL premium 796 factor pursuant to s. 215.555(17)(f); and the actual cost paid 797 due to the application of the cash build-up factor pursuant to 798 s. 215.555(5)(b) if the insurer:

a. Elects to purchase financing products such as a
liquidity instrument or line of credit, in which case the cost
included in the filing for the liquidity instrument or line of
credit may not result in a premium increase exceeding 3 percent
for any individual policyholder. All costs contained in the
filing may not result in an overall premium increase of more
than 15 10 percent for any individual policyholder.

b. Includes in the filing a copy of all of its
reinsurance, liquidity instrument, or line of credit contracts;
proof of the billing or payment for the contracts; and the
calculation upon which the proposed rate change is based
<u>demonstrating demonstrates</u> that the costs meet the criteria of
this section and are not loaded for expenses or profit for the
<u>insurer making the filing</u>.

813

c. Includes no other changes to its rates in the filing.

814 d. Has not implemented a rate increase within the 6 months
815 immediately preceding the filing.

816 e. Does not file for a rate increase under any other 817 paragraph within 6 months after making a filing under this 818 paragraph.

819 <u>2.f.</u> <u>An insurer</u> that purchases reinsurance or financing 820 products from an affiliated company <u>may make a separate filing</u> 821 <u>in compliance with this paragraph does so</u> only if the costs for 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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822 such reinsurance or financing products are charged at or below 823 charges made for comparable coverage by nonaffiliated reinsurers 824 or financial entities making such coverage or financing products 825 available in this state.

826 <u>3.2.</u> An insurer may only make only one filing per in any
827 12-month period under this paragraph.

<u>4.3.</u> An insurer that elects to implement a rate change under this paragraph must file its rate filing with the office at least 45 days before the effective date of the rate change. After an insurer submits a complete filing that meets all of the requirements of this paragraph, the office has 45 days after the date of the filing to review the rate filing and determine if the rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory.

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

839 (3) (a) For individual risks that are not rated in 840 accordance with the insurer's rates, rating schedules, rating 841 manuals, and underwriting rules filed with the office and that 842 which have been submitted to the insurer for individual rating, 843 the insurer must maintain documentation on each risk subject to 844 individual risk rating. The documentation must identify the 845 named insured and specify the characteristics and classification of the risk supporting the reason for the risk being 846 individually risk rated, including any modifications to existing 847 848 approved forms to be used on the risk. The insurer must maintain

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Amendment No. 849 these records for a period of at least 5 years after the 850 effective date of the policy. 851 Individual risk rates and modifications to existing (b) 852 approved forms are not subject to this part or part II, except for paragraph (a) and ss. 627.402, 627.403, 627.4035, 627.404, 853 854 627.405, 627.406, 627.407, 627.4085, 627.409, 627.4132, 855 627.4133, 627.415, 627.416, 627.417, 627.419, 627.425, 627.426, 856 627.4265, 627.427, and 627.428, but are subject to all other 857 applicable provisions of this code and rules adopted thereunder. 858 This subsection does not apply to private passenger (C) 859 motor vehicle insurance. 860 (d)1. The following categories or kinds of insurance and 861 types of commercial lines risks are not subject to paragraph 862 (2) (a) or paragraph (2) (f): Excess or umbrella. 863 a. 864 Surety and fidelity. b. 865 с. Boiler and machinery and leakage and fire extinguishing 866 equipment. Errors and omissions. 867 d. 868 e. Directors and officers, employment practices, and 869 management liability. 870 f. Intellectual property and patent infringement 871 liability. 872 q. Advertising injury and Internet liability insurance. 873 Property risks rated under a highly protected risks h. 874 rating plan. 875 i. Any other commercial lines categories or kinds of 876 insurance or types of commercial lines risks that the office 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 32 of 136

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877 determines should not be subject to paragraph (2)(a) or 878 paragraph (2)(f) because of the existence of a competitive 879 market for such insurance, similarity of such insurance to other 880 categories or kinds of insurance not subject to paragraph (2)(a) 881 or paragraph (2)(f), or to improve the general operational 882 efficiency of the office.

Amendment No.

2. Insurers or rating organizations shall establish and use rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals to allow the insurer a reasonable rate of return on insurance and risks described in subparagraph 1. which are written in this state.

887 An insurer must notify the office of any changes to 3. 888 rates for insurance and risks described in subparagraph 1. 889 within no later than 30 days after the effective date of the 890 change. The notice must include the name of the insurer, the type or kind of insurance subject to rate change, total premium 891 892 written during the immediately preceding year by the insurer for 893 the type or kind of insurance subject to the rate change, and 894 the average statewide percentage change in rates. Underwriting 895 files, premiums, losses, and expense statistics with regard to 896 such insurance and risks described in subparagraph 1. written by 897 an insurer must shall be maintained by the insurer and subject 898 to examination by the office. Upon examination, the office 899 shall, in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, shall consider the rate factors in 900 901 paragraphs (2) (b), (c), and (d) and the standards in paragraph 902 (2) (e) to determine if the rate is excessive, inadequate, or 903 unfairly discriminatory.

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Amendment No. 904 4. A rating organization must notify the office of any 905 changes to loss cost for insurance and risks described in 906 subparagraph 1. within no later than 30 days after the effective 907 date of the change. The notice must include the name of the 908 rating organization, the type or kind of insurance subject to a 909 loss cost change, loss costs during the immediately preceding year for the type or kind of insurance subject to the loss cost 910 911 change, and the average statewide percentage change in loss 912 cost. Loss and exposure statistics with regard to risks 913 applicable to loss costs for a rating organization not subject 914 to paragraph (2)(a) or paragraph (2)(f) must shall be maintained 915 by the rating organization and are subject to examination by the 916 office. Upon examination, the office shall, in accordance with 917 generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, shall consider the rate factors in paragraphs (2)(b)-(d) and the 918 standards in paragraph (2)(e) to determine if the rate is 919 excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. 920

5. In reviewing a rate, the office may require the insurer to provide, at the insurer's expense, all information necessary to evaluate the condition of the company and the reasonableness of the rate according to the applicable criteria described in this section.

926 (4) The establishment of any rate, rating classification,
927 rating plan or schedule, or variation thereof in violation of
928 part IX of chapter 626 is also in violation of this section. In
929 order to enhance the ability of consumers to compare premiums
930 and to increase the accuracy and usefulness of rate-comparison
931 information provided by the office to the public, the office
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932 shall develop a proposed standard rating territory plan to be 933 used by all authorized property and casualty insurers for 934 residential property insurance. In adopting the proposed plan, 935 the office may consider geographical characteristics relevant to 936 risk, county lines, major roadways, existing rating territories 937 used by a significant segment of the market, and other relevant factors. Such plan shall be submitted to the President of the 938 939 Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by 940 January 15, 2006. The plan may not be implemented unless 941 authorized by further act of the Legislature.

Amendment No.

942 (5) With respect to a rate filing involving coverage of 943 the type for which the insurer is required to pay a 944 reimbursement premium to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, 945 the insurer may fully recoup in its property insurance premiums 946 any reimbursement premiums paid to the Florida Hurricane 947 Catastrophe fund, together with reasonable costs of other reinsurance; however, but except as otherwise provided in this 948 section, the insurer may not recoup reinsurance costs that 949 950 duplicate coverage provided by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe 951 fund. An insurer may not recoup more than 1 year of 952 reimbursement premium at a time. Any under-recoupment from the 953 prior year may be added to the following year's reimbursement 954 premium, and any over-recoupment must shall be subtracted from 955 the following year's reimbursement premium.

956 (6) (a) If an insurer requests an administrative hearing 957 pursuant to s. 120.57 related to a rate filing under this 958 section, the director of the Division of Administrative Hearings 959 shall expedite the hearing and assign an administrative law 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 35 of 136

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960 judge who shall commence the hearing within 30 days after the 961 receipt of the formal request and shall enter a recommended 962 order within 30 days after the hearing or within 30 days after 963 receipt of the hearing transcript by the administrative law 964 judge, whichever is later. Each party shall have be allowed 10 965 days in which to submit written exceptions to the recommended 966 order. The office shall enter a final order within 30 days after 967 the entry of the recommended order. The provisions of this 968 paragraph may be waived upon stipulation of all parties.

Amendment No.

969 (b) Upon entry of a final order, the insurer may request a 970 expedited appellate review pursuant to the Florida Rules of 971 Appellate Procedure. It is the intent of the Legislature that 972 the First District Court of Appeal grant an insurer's request 973 for an expedited appellate review.

974 (7) (a) The provisions of this subsection apply only with 975 respect to rates for medical malpractice insurance and shall 976 control to the extent of any conflict with other provisions of 977 this section.

978 (a) (b) Any portion of a judgment entered or settlement 979 paid as a result of a statutory or common-law bad faith action 980 and any portion of a judgment entered which awards punitive 981 damages against an insurer may not be included in the insurer's 982 rate base, and shall not be used to justify a rate or rate 983 change. Any common-law bad faith action identified as such, any 984 portion of a settlement entered as a result of a statutory or 985 common-law action, or any portion of a settlement wherein an 986 insurer agrees to pay specific punitive damages may not be used 987 to justify a rate or rate change. The portion of the taxable 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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988 costs and attorney's fees which is identified as being related 989 to the bad faith and punitive damages in these judgments and 990 settlements may not be included in the insurer's rate base and 991 used may not be utilized to justify a rate or rate change.

Amendment No.

992 (b) (c) Upon reviewing a rate filing and determining 993 whether the rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly 994 discriminatory, the office shall consider, in accordance with 995 generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, past and 996 present prospective loss experience, either using loss 997 experience solely for this state or giving greater credibility 998 to this state's loss data after applying actuarially sound 999 methods of assigning credibility to such data.

1000 <u>(c)</u> (d) Rates shall be deemed excessive if, among other 1001 standards established by this section, the rate structure 1002 provides for replenishment of reserves or surpluses from 1003 premiums when the replenishment is attributable to investment 1004 losses.

1005 (d) (e) The insurer must apply a discount or surcharge 1006 based on the health care provider's loss experience or shall 1007 establish an alternative method giving due consideration to the provider's loss experience. The insurer must include in the 1008 1009 filing a copy of the surcharge or discount schedule or a 1010 description of the alternative method used, and must provide a 1011 copy of such schedule or description, as approved by the office, 1012 to policyholders at the time of renewal and to prospective 1013 policyholders at the time of application for coverage.

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Amendment No. 1014 (e) (f) Each medical malpractice insurer must make a rate 1015 filing under this section, sworn to by at least two executive 1016 officers of the insurer, at least once each calendar year. 1017 (8) (a) 1. No later than 60 days after the effective date of 1018 medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 Special 1019 Session D of the Florida Legislature, the office shall calculate a presumed factor that reflects the impact that the changes 1020 1021 contained in such legislation will have on rates for medical 1022 malpractice insurance and shall issue a notice informing all insurers writing medical malpractice coverage of such presumed 1023 1024 factor. In determining the presumed factor, the office shall use 1025 generally accepted actuarial techniques and standards provided 1026 in this section in determining the expected impact on losses, expenses, and investment income of the insurer. To the extent 1027 that the operation of a provision of medical malpractice 1028 1029 legislation enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the 1030 Florida Legislature is stayed pending a constitutional 1031 challenge, the impact of that provision shall not be included in 1032 the calculation of a presumed factor under this subparagraph. 1033 2. No later than 60 days after the office issues its 1034 notice of the presumed rate change factor under subparagraph 1., 1035 each insurer writing medical malpractice coverage in this state 1036 shall submit to the office a rate filing for medical malpractice insurance, which will take effect no later than January 1, 2004, 1037 1038 and apply retroactively to policies issued or renewed on or 1039 after the effective date of medical malpractice legislation

1040 enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida

1041 Legislature. Except as authorized under paragraph (b), the 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Amendment No. 1042 filing shall reflect an overall rate reduction at least as great 1043 as the presumed factor determined under subparagraph 1. With 1044 respect to policies issued on or after the effective date of 1045 such legislation and prior to the effective date of the rate 1046 filing required by this subsection, the office shall order the 1047 insurer to make a refund of the amount that was charged in 1048 excess of the rate that is approved.

1049 (b) Any insurer or rating organization that contends that 1050 the rate provided for in paragraph (a) is excessive, inadequate, 1051 or unfairly discriminatory shall separately state in its filing 1052 the rate it contends is appropriate and shall state with specificity the factors or data that it contends should be 1053 considered in order to produce such appropriate rate. The 1054 1055 insurer or rating organization shall be permitted to use all of 1056 the generally accepted actuarial techniques provided in this 1057 section in making any filing pursuant to this subsection. The 1058 office shall review each such exception and approve or 1059 disapprove it prior to use. It shall be the insurer's burden to 1060 actuarially justify any deviations from the rates required to be 1061 filed under paragraph (a). The insurer making a filing under this paragraph shall include in the filing the expected impact 1062 1063 of medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 1064 Special Session D of the Florida Legislature losses, 1065 expenses, and rates. 1066 (c) If any provision of medical malpractice legislation 1067 enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida

1068 Legislature is held invalid by a court of competent

1069 jurisdiction, the office shall permit an adjustment of all 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Amendment No. 1070 medical malpractice rates filed under this section to reflect 1071 the impact of such holding on such rates so as to ensure that 1072 the rates are not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly 1073 discriminatory.

1074 (d) Rates approved on or before July 1, 2003, for medical 1075 malpractice insurance shall remain in effect until the effective 1076 date of a new rate filing approved under this subsection.

1077 (c) The calculation and notice by the office of the 1078 presumed factor pursuant to paragraph (a) is not an order or 1079 rule that is subject to chapter 120. If the office enters into a 1080 contract with an independent consultant to assist the office in 1081 calculating the presumed factor, such contract shall not be 1082 subject to the competitive solicitation requirements of s. 1083 287.057.

1084 <u>(8) (9) (a)</u> The chief executive officer or chief financial 1085 officer of a property insurer and the chief actuary of a 1086 property insurer must certify under oath and subject to the 1087 penalty of perjury, on a form approved by the commission, the 1088 following information, which must accompany a rate filing:

1089 1. The signing officer and actuary have reviewed the rate 1090 filing;

2. Based on the signing officer's and actuary's knowledge, the rate filing does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading;

3. Based on the signing officer's and actuary's knowledge, the information and other factors described in paragraph (2)(b), 399507

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1098 including, but not limited to, investment income, fairly present 1099 in all material respects the basis of the rate filing for the 1100 periods presented in the filing; and

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1101 4. Based on the signing officer's and actuary's knowledge, 1102 the rate filing reflects all premium savings that are reasonably 1103 expected to result from legislative enactments and are in 1104 accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial 1105 techniques.

(b) A signing officer or actuary <u>who</u> knowingly <u>makes</u> making a false certification under this subsection commits a violation of s. 626.9541(1)(e) and is subject to the penalties under s. 626.9521.

(c) Failure to provide such certification by the officer and actuary shall result in the rate filing being disapproved without prejudice to be refiled.

The certification made pursuant to paragraph (a) is 1113 (d) not rendered false if, after making the subject rate filing, the 1114 1115 insurer provides the office with additional or supplementary information pursuant to a formal or informal request from the 1116 1117 office. However, the actuary who is primarily responsible for 1118 preparing and submitting such information must certify the 1119 information in accordance with the certification required under paragraph (a) and the penalties in paragraph (b), except that 1120 the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, or chief 1121 actuary need not certify the additional or supplementary 1122 1123 information.

1124 <u>(e)</u> (d) The commission may adopt rules and forms pursuant 1125 to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this subsection. 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 41 of 136

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1100	Amendment No.
1126	<u>(9)</u> The burden is on the office to establish that
1127	rates are excessive for personal lines residential coverage with
1128	a dwelling replacement cost of \$1 million or more or for a
1129	single condominium unit with a combined dwelling and contents
1130	replacement cost of \$1 million or more. Upon request of the
1131	office, the insurer shall provide to the office such loss and
1132	expense information as the office reasonably needs to meet this
1133	burden.
1134	(10) (11) Any interest paid pursuant to s. 627.70131(5) may
1135	not be included in the insurer's rate base and may not be used
1136	to justify a rate or rate change.
1137	Section 14. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section
1138	627.06281, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1139	627.06281 Public hurricane loss projection model;
1140	reporting of data by insurers.—
1140	reporting of data by insurers.
1140	(3)
1141	(3)
1141 1142	(3)(b) <u>The fees charged for private sector access and use of</u>
1141 1142 1143	 (3) (b) <u>The fees charged for private sector access and use of</u> <u>the model shall be the reasonable costs associated with the</u>
1141 1142 1143 1144	 (3) (b) <u>The fees charged for private sector access and use of</u> <u>the model shall be the reasonable costs associated with the</u> <u>operation and maintenance of the model by the office. Such fees</u>
1141 1142 1143 1144 1145	 (3) (b) <u>The fees charged for private sector access and use of</u> <u>the model shall be the reasonable costs associated with the</u> <u>operation and maintenance of the model by the office. Such fees</u> <u>do not apply to access and use of the model by the office.</u> By
1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146	 (3) (b) <u>The fees charged for private sector access and use of</u> <u>the model shall be the reasonable costs associated with the</u> <u>operation and maintenance of the model by the office. Such fees</u> <u>do not apply to access and use of the model by the office.</u> By January 1, 2009, The office shall establish by rule a fee
1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147	 (3) (b) <u>The fees charged for private sector access and use of</u> <u>the model shall be the reasonable costs associated with the</u> <u>operation and maintenance of the model by the office. Such fees</u> <u>do not apply to access and use of the model by the office.</u> By January 1, 2009, The office shall establish by rule a fee <u>schedule for access to and the use of the model.</u> The fee
1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148	 (3) (b) <u>The fees charged for private sector access and use of the model shall be the reasonable costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the model by the office. Such fees do not apply to access and use of the model by the office. By January 1, 2009, The office shall establish by rule a fee schedule for access to and the use of the model. The fee schedule must be reasonably calculated to cover only the actual</u>
1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149	(3) (b) <u>The fees charged for private sector access and use of the model shall be the reasonable costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the model by the office. Such fees do not apply to access and use of the model by the office. By January 1, 2009, The office shall establish by rule a fee schedule for access to and the use of the model. The fee schedule must be reasonably calculated to cover only the actual costs of providing access to and the use of the model.</u>
1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150	 (3) (b) The fees charged for private sector access and use of the model shall be the reasonable costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the model by the office. Such fees do not apply to access and use of the model by the office. By January 1, 2009, The office shall establish by rule a fee schedule for access to and the use of the model. The fee schedule must be reasonably calculated to cover only the actual costs of providing access to and the use of the model. Section 15. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 627.0629,
1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151	 (3) (b) <u>The fees charged for private sector access and use of the model shall be the reasonable costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the model by the office. Such fees do not apply to access and use of the model by the office. By January 1, 2009, The office shall establish by rule a fee schedule for access to and the use of the model. The fee schedule must be reasonably calculated to cover only the actual costs of providing access to and the use of the model. Section 15. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 627.0629, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:</u>

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Amendment No. 1153 (1) (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that insurers 1154 must provide savings to consumers who install or implement 1155 windstorm damage mitigation techniques, alterations, or 1156 solutions to their properties to prevent windstorm losses. A 1157 rate filing for residential property insurance must include 1158 actuarially reasonable discounts, credits, or other rate 1159 differentials, or appropriate reductions in deductibles, for 1160 properties on which fixtures or construction techniques demonstrated to reduce the amount of loss in a windstorm have 1161 been installed or implemented. The fixtures or construction 1162 1163 techniques must shall include, but are not be limited to, 1164 fixtures or construction techniques that which enhance roof 1165 strength, roof covering performance, roof-to-wall strength, 1166 wall-to-floor-to-foundation strength, opening protection, and 1167 window, door, and skylight strength. Credits, discounts, or other rate differentials, or appropriate reductions in 1168 1169 deductibles, for fixtures and construction techniques that which 1170 meet the minimum requirements of the Florida Building Code must 1171 be included in the rate filing. All insurance companies must 1172 make a rate filing which includes the credits, discounts, or 1173 other rate differentials or reductions in deductibles by February 28, 2003. By July 1, 2007, the office shall reevaluate 1174 1175 the discounts, credits, other rate differentials, and 1176 appropriate reductions in deductibles for fixtures and 1177 construction techniques that meet the minimum requirements of the Florida Building Code, based upon actual experience or any 1178 other loss relativity studies available to the office. The 1179 1180 office shall determine the discounts, credits, other rate 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 43 of 136

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1181 differentials, and appropriate reductions in deductibles that 1182 reflect the full actuarial value of such revaluation, which may 1183 be used by insurers in rate filings.

1184 (b) By February 1, 2011, the Office of Insurance 1185 Regulation, in consultation with the Department of Financial 1186 Services and the Department of Community Affairs, shall develop and make publicly available a proposed method for insurers to 1187 1188 establish discounts, credits, or other rate differentials for 1189 hurricane mitigation measures which directly correlate to the numerical rating assigned to a structure pursuant to the uniform 1190 1191 home grading scale adopted by the Financial Services Commission 1192 pursuant to s. 215.55865, including any proposed changes to the 1193 uniform home grading scale. By October 1, 2011, the commission 1194 shall adopt rules requiring insurers to make rate filings for residential property insurance which revise insurers' discounts, 1195 1196 credits, or other rate differentials for hurricane mitigation 1197 measures so that such rate differentials correlate directly to the uniform home grading scale. The rules may include such 1198 1199 changes to the uniform home grading scale as the commission 1200 determines are necessary, and may specify the minimum required discounts, credits, or other rate differentials. Such rate 1201 1202 differentials must be consistent with generally accepted 1203 actuarial principles and wind-loss mitigation studies. The rules 1204 shall allow a period of at least 2 years after the effective 1205 date of the revised mitigation discounts, credits, or other rate 1206 differentials for a property owner to obtain an inspection or otherwise qualify for the revised credit, during which time the 1207 insurer shall continue to apply the mitigation credit that was 1208 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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1209	applied immediately prior to the effective date of the revised
1210	credit. Discounts, credits, and other rate differentials
1211	established for rate filings under this paragraph shall
1212	supersede, after adoption, the discounts, credits, and other
1213	rate differentials included in rate filings under paragraph (a).

1214 (5) In order to provide an appropriate transition period, 1215 an insurer may, in its sole discretion, implement an approved rate filing for residential property insurance over a period of 1216 1217 years. Such An insurer electing to phase in its rate filing must 1218 provide an informational notice to the office setting out its 1219 schedule for implementation of the phased-in rate filing. The An 1220 insurer may include in its rate the actual cost of private 1221 market reinsurance that corresponds to available coverage of the 1222 Temporary Increase in Coverage Limits, TICL, from the Florida 1223 Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. The insurer may also include the 1224 cost of reinsurance to replace the TICL reduction implemented 1225 pursuant to s. 215.555(17)(d)9. However, this cost for 1226 reinsurance may not include any expense or profit load or result 1227 in a total annual base rate increase in excess of 10 percent.

Section 16. Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (n), (v), and (y) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1231

627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.-

1232

(6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION.-

(a) 1. It is The public purpose of this subsection is to
ensure that there is the existence of an orderly market for
property insurance for residents Floridians and Florida

1236 businesses <u>of this state</u>.

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1237 1. The Legislature finds that private insurers are 1238 unwilling or unable to provide affordable property insurance coverage in this state to the extent sought and needed. The 1239 1240 absence of affordable property insurance threatens the public 1241 health, safety, and welfare and likewise threatens the economic 1242 health of the state. The state therefore has a compelling public 1243 interest and a public purpose to assist in assuring that 1244 property in the state is insured and that it is insured at 1245 affordable rates so as to facilitate the remediation, reconstruction, and replacement of damaged or destroyed property 1246 1247 in order to reduce or avoid the negative effects otherwise 1248 resulting to the public health, safety, and welfare, to the 1249 economy of the state, and to the revenues of the state and local 1250 governments which are needed to provide for the public welfare. 1251 It is necessary, therefore, to provide affordable property 1252 insurance to applicants who are in good faith entitled to 1253 procure insurance through the voluntary market but are unable to do so. The Legislature intends, therefore, by this subsection 1254 1255 that affordable property insurance be provided and that it 1256 continue to be provided, as long as necessary, through Citizens 1257 Property Insurance Corporation, a government entity that is an 1258 integral part of the state, and that is not a private insurance 1259 company. To that end, the Citizens Property Insurance 1260 corporation shall strive to increase the availability of 1261 affordable property insurance in this state, while achieving efficiencies and economies, and while providing service to 1262 1263 policyholders, applicants, and agents which is no less than the 1264 quality generally provided in the voluntary market, for the 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 46 of 136

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Amendment No. 1265 achievement of the foregoing public purposes. Because it is 1266 essential for this government entity to have the maximum 1267 financial resources to pay claims following a catastrophic 1268 hurricane, it is the intent of the Legislature that the Citizens 1269 Property Insurance corporation continue to be an integral part 1270 of the state and that the income of the corporation be exempt 1271 from federal income taxation and that interest on the debt 1272 obligations issued by the corporation be exempt from federal 1273 income taxation.

1274 The Residential Property and Casualty Joint 2. 1275 Underwriting Association originally created by this statute 1276 shall be known, as of July 1, 2002, as the Citizens Property 1277 Insurance Corporation. The corporation shall provide insurance 1278 for residential and commercial property, for applicants who are in good faith entitled, but, in good faith, are unable, to 1279 procure insurance through the voluntary market. The corporation 1280 1281 shall operate pursuant to a plan of operation approved by order 1282 of the Financial Services Commission. The plan is subject to 1283 continuous review by the commission. The commission may, by 1284 order, withdraw approval of all or part of a plan if the 1285 commission determines that conditions have changed since 1286 approval was granted and that the purposes of the plan require 1287 changes in the plan. The corporation shall continue to operate 1288 pursuant to the plan of operation approved by the Office of 1289 Insurance Regulation until October 1, 2006. For the purposes of 1290 this subsection, residential coverage includes both personal 1291 lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of 1292 coverage provided by homeowner's, mobile home owner's, dwelling, 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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1293 tenant's, condominium unit owner's, and similar policies; $_{\tau}$ and 1294 commercial lines residential coverage, which consists of the 1295 type of coverage provided by condominium association, apartment 1296 building, and similar policies.

3. Effective January 1, 2009, a personal lines residential 1297 1298 structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$2 million or 1299 more, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling 1300 and contents content replacement cost of \$2 million or more is 1301 not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2008, may continue to 1302 1303 be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term. 1304 However, such dwellings that are insured by the corporation and 1305 become ineligible for coverage due to the provisions of this subparagraph may reapply and obtain coverage if the property 1306 1307 owner provides the corporation with a sworn affidavit from one or more insurance agents, on a form provided by the corporation, 1308 1309 stating that the agents have made their best efforts to obtain 1310 coverage and that the property has been rejected for coverage by 1311 at least one authorized insurer and at least three surplus lines 1312 insurers. If such conditions are met, the dwelling may be insured by the corporation for up to 3 years, after which time 1313 1314 the dwelling is ineligible for coverage. The office shall 1315 approve the method used by the corporation for valuing the 1316 dwelling replacement cost for the purposes of this subparagraph. 1317 If a policyholder is insured by the corporation prior to being 1318 determined to be ineligible pursuant to this subparagraph and 1319 such policyholder files a lawsuit challenging the determination,

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1320 the policyholder may remain insured by the corporation until the 1321 conclusion of the litigation.

1322 4. It is the intent of the Legislature that policyholders, 1323 applicants, and agents of the corporation receive service and treatment of the highest possible level but never less than that 1324 1325 generally provided in the voluntary market. It is also is 1326 intended that the corporation be held to service standards no 1327 less than those applied to insurers in the voluntary market by 1328 the office with respect to responsiveness, timeliness, customer courtesy, and overall dealings with policyholders, applicants, 1329 1330 or agents of the corporation.

Effective January 1, 2009, a personal lines residential 1331 5. 1332 structure that is located in the "wind-borne debris region," as defined in s. 1609.2, International Building Code (2006), and 1333 that has an insured value on the structure of \$750,000 or more 1334 is not eligible for coverage by the corporation unless the 1335 1336 structure has opening protections as required under the Florida 1337 Building Code for a newly constructed residential structure in 1338 that area. A residential structure shall be deemed to comply 1339 with the requirements of this subparagraph if it has shutters or opening protections on all openings and if such opening 1340 1341 protections complied with the Florida Building Code at the time 1342 they were installed.

1343 <u>6. For any claim filed under any policy of the</u>
1344 <u>corporation, a public adjuster may not charge, agree to, or</u>
1345 <u>accept any compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other</u>
1346 thing of value greater than 10 percent of the additional amount

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1347 actually paid over the amount that was originally offered by the 1348 corporation for any one claim.

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1349 (b)1. All insurers authorized to write one or more subject 1350 lines of business in this state are subject to assessment by the 1351 corporation and, for the purposes of this subsection, are referred to collectively as "assessable insurers." Insurers 1352 writing one or more subject lines of business in this state 1353 1354 pursuant to part VIII of chapter 626 are not assessable 1355 insurers, but insureds who procure one or more subject lines of 1356 business in this state pursuant to part VIII of chapter 626 are 1357 subject to assessment by the corporation and are referred to collectively as "assessable insureds." An authorized insurer's 1358 1359 assessment liability begins shall begin on the first day of the 1360 calendar year following the year in which the insurer was issued a certificate of authority to transact insurance for subject 1361 lines of business in this state and terminates shall terminate 1 1362 1363 year after the end of the first calendar year during which the insurer no longer holds a certificate of authority to transact 1364 1365 insurance for subject lines of business in this state.

1366 2.a. All revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and 1367 expenses of the corporation shall be divided into three separate 1368 accounts as follows:

(I) A personal lines account for personal residential policies issued by the corporation, or issued by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association and renewed by the corporation, which provides that provide comprehensive, multiperil coverage on risks that are not located in areas eligible for coverage <u>by in</u> the Florida Windstorm Underwriting 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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1375 Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002, and 1376 for such policies that do not provide coverage for the peril of 1377 wind on risks that are located in such areas;

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1378 (II) A commercial lines account for commercial residential and commercial nonresidential policies issued by the 1379 1380 corporation, or issued by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association and renewed by the corporation, 1381 1382 which provides that provide coverage for basic property perils on risks that are not located in areas eligible for coverage by 1383 in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association as those areas 1384 1385 were defined on January 1, 2002, and for such policies that do 1386 not provide coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are 1387 located in such areas; and

A coastal high-risk account for personal residential 1388 (III)policies and commercial residential and commercial 1389 nonresidential property policies issued by the corporation, or 1390 transferred to the corporation, which provides that provide 1391 1392 coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in 1393 areas eligible for coverage by in the Florida Windstorm 1394 Underwriting Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002. The corporation may offer policies that provide 1395 1396 multiperil coverage and the corporation shall continue to offer 1397 policies that provide coverage only for the peril of wind for 1398 risks located in areas eligible for coverage in the coastal 1399 high-risk account. In issuing multiperil coverage, the 1400 corporation may use its approved policy forms and rates for the 1401 personal lines account. An applicant or insured who is eligible 1402 to purchase a multiperil policy from the corporation may 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 51 of 136

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1403 purchase a multiperil policy from an authorized insurer without 1404 prejudice to the applicant's or insured's eligibility to 1405 prospectively purchase a policy that provides coverage only for 1406 the peril of wind from the corporation. An applicant or insured who is eligible for a corporation policy that provides coverage 1407 1408 only for the peril of wind may elect to purchase or retain such 1409 policy and also purchase or retain coverage excluding wind from 1410 an authorized insurer without prejudice to the applicant's or insured's eligibility to prospectively purchase a policy that 1411 provides multiperil coverage from the corporation. It is the 1412 1413 goal of the Legislature that there would be an overall average 1414 savings of 10 percent or more for a policyholder who currently 1415 has a wind-only policy with the corporation, and an ex-wind policy with a voluntary insurer or the corporation, and who then 1416 obtains a multiperil policy from the corporation. It is the 1417 intent of the Legislature that the offer of multiperil coverage 1418 1419 in the coastal high-risk account be made and implemented in a 1420 manner that does not adversely affect the tax-exempt status of 1421 the corporation or creditworthiness of or security for currently 1422 outstanding financing obligations or credit facilities of the coastal high-risk account, the personal lines account, or the 1423 1424 commercial lines account. The coastal high-risk account must 1425 also include quota share primary insurance under subparagraph 1426 (c)2. The area eligible for coverage under the coastal high-risk account also includes the area within Port Canaveral, which is 1427 bordered on the south by the City of Cape Canaveral, bordered on 1428 1429 the west by the Banana River, and bordered on the north by 1430 Federal Government property. 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Amendment No. 1431 The three separate accounts must be maintained as long b. 1432 as financing obligations entered into by the Florida Windstorm 1433 Underwriting Association or Residential Property and Casualty 1434 Joint Underwriting Association are outstanding, in accordance with the terms of the corresponding financing documents. If When 1435 1436 the financing obligations are no longer outstanding, in 1437 accordance with the terms of the corresponding financing 1438 $\frac{\text{documents}_{r}}{\text{documents}_{r}}$ the corporation may use a single account for all 1439 revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses of the 1440 corporation. Consistent with the requirement of this 1441 subparagraph and prudent investment policies that minimize the 1442 cost of carrying debt, the board shall exercise its best efforts 1443 to retire existing debt or to obtain the approval of necessary parties to amend the terms of existing debt, so as to structure 1444 1445 the most efficient plan to consolidate the three separate accounts into a single account. 1446

1447 c. Creditors of the Residential Property and Casualty 1448 Joint Underwriting Association and of the accounts specified in 1449 sub-sub-subparagraphs a.(I) and (II) may have a claim against, 1450 and recourse to, those the accounts referred to in sub-subsubparagraphs a.(I) and (II) and shall have no claim against, or 1451 1452 recourse to, the account referred to in sub-subparagraph 1453 a.(III). Creditors of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting 1454 Association shall have a claim against, and recourse to, the account referred to in sub-sub-subparagraph a.(III) and shall 1455 1456 have no claim against, or recourse to, the accounts referred to 1457 in sub-sub-subparagraphs a.(I) and (II).

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1458 d. Revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses not 1459 attributable to particular accounts shall be prorated among the 1460 accounts.

1461 e. The Legislature finds that the revenues of the 1462 corporation are revenues that are necessary to meet the 1463 requirements set forth in documents authorizing the issuance of 1464 bonds under this subsection.

1465 f. No part of the income of the corporation may inure to 1466 the benefit of any private person.

1467

3. With respect to a deficit in an account:

1468 a. After accounting for the Citizens policyholder 1469 surcharge imposed under sub-subparagraph <u>h. i., if when</u> the 1470 remaining projected deficit incurred in a particular calendar 1471 year:

1472 <u>(I)</u> Is not greater than 6 percent of the aggregate 1473 statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of 1474 business for the prior calendar year, the entire deficit shall 1475 be recovered through regular assessments of assessable insurers 1476 under paragraph (q) and assessable insureds.

1477 (II) b. After accounting for the Citizens policyholder surcharge imposed under sub-subparagraph i., when the remaining 1478 1479 projected deficit incurred in a particular calendar year Exceeds 1480 6 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for 1481 the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year, the corporation shall levy regular assessments on assessable 1482 1483 insurers under paragraph (q) and on assessable insureds in an 1484 amount equal to the greater of 6 percent of the deficit or 6 1485 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 54 of 136

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1486 the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year. Any 1487 remaining deficit shall be recovered through emergency 1488 assessments under sub-subparagraph <u>c. d.</u>

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1489 b.c. Each assessable insurer's share of the amount being assessed under sub-subparagraph a. must or sub-subparagraph b. 1490 1491 shall be in the proportion that the assessable insurer's direct 1492 written premium for the subject lines of business for the year 1493 preceding the assessment bears to the aggregate statewide direct 1494 written premium for the subject lines of business for that year. The applicable assessment percentage applicable to each 1495 1496 assessable insured is the ratio of the amount being assessed 1497 under sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. to the 1498 aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior year. Assessments levied by the 1499 1500 corporation on assessable insurers under sub-subparagraph a. 1501 must sub-subparagraphs a. and b. shall be paid as required by 1502 the corporation's plan of operation and paragraph (q). 1503 Assessments levied by the corporation on assessable insureds 1504 under sub-subparagraph a. sub-subparagraphs a. and b. shall be collected by the surplus lines agent at the time the surplus 1505 lines agent collects the surplus lines tax required by s. 1506 1507 626.932, and shall be paid to the Florida Surplus Lines Service 1508 Office at the time the surplus lines agent pays the surplus 1509 lines tax to that the Florida Surplus Lines Service office. Upon 1510 receipt of regular assessments from surplus lines agents, the 1511 Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall transfer the 1512 assessments directly to the corporation as determined by the 1513 corporation. 399507

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1514 c.d. Upon a determination by the board of governors that a 1515 deficit in an account exceeds the amount that will be recovered 1516 through regular assessments under sub-subparagraph a. or sub-1517 subparagraph b., plus the amount that is expected to be 1518 recovered through surcharges under sub-subparagraph h. $\frac{1}{1}$, as to 1519 the remaining projected deficit the board shall levy, after 1520 verification by the office, shall levy emergency assessments, 1521 for as many years as necessary to cover the deficits, to be 1522 collected by assessable insurers and the corporation and collected from assessable insureds upon issuance or renewal of 1523 1524 policies for subject lines of business, excluding National Flood 1525 Insurance policies. The amount of the emergency assessment 1526 collected in a particular year must shall be a uniform 1527 percentage of that year's direct written premium for subject 1528 lines of business and all accounts of the corporation, excluding 1529 National Flood Insurance Program policy premiums, as annually 1530 determined by the board and verified by the office. The office 1531 shall verify the arithmetic calculations involved in the board's 1532 determination within 30 days after receipt of the information on 1533 which the determination was based. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the corporation and each assessable insurer 1534 1535 that writes subject lines of business shall collect emergency 1536 assessments from its policyholders without such obligation being 1537 affected by any credit, limitation, exemption, or deferment. 1538 Emergency assessments levied by the corporation on assessable 1539 insureds shall be collected by the surplus lines agent at the 1540 time the surplus lines agent collects the surplus lines tax 1541 required by s. 626.932 and shall be paid to the Florida Surplus 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 56 of 136

Amendment No.

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Amendment No. 1542 Lines Service Office at the time the surplus lines agent pays 1543 the surplus lines tax to that the Florida Surplus Lines Service 1544 office. The emergency assessments so collected shall be 1545 transferred directly to the corporation on a periodic basis as 1546 determined by the corporation and shall be held by the 1547 corporation solely in the applicable account. The aggregate 1548 amount of emergency assessments levied for an account under this 1549 sub-subparagraph in any calendar year may, at the discretion of 1550 the board of governors, be less than but may not exceed the greater of 10 percent of the amount needed to cover the deficit, 1551 1552 plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other 1553 costs associated with financing of the original deficit, or 10 1554 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for 1555 subject lines of business and for all accounts of the 1556 corporation for the prior year, plus interest, fees, 1557 commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing the deficit. 1558

1559 d.e. The corporation may pledge the proceeds of 1560 assessments, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane 1561 Catastrophe Fund, other insurance and reinsurance recoverables, policyholder surcharges and other surcharges, and other funds 1562 1563 available to the corporation as the source of revenue for and to 1564 secure bonds issued under paragraph (q), bonds or other 1565 indebtedness issued under subparagraph (c)3., or lines of credit 1566 or other financing mechanisms issued or created under this 1567 subsection, or to retire any other debt incurred as a result of 1568 deficits or events giving rise to deficits, or in any other way 1569 that the board determines will efficiently recover such 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 57 of 136

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Amendment No. 1570 deficits. The purpose of the lines of credit or other financing 1571 mechanisms is to provide additional resources to assist the corporation in covering claims and expenses attributable to a 1572 1573 catastrophe. As used in this subsection, the term "assessments" 1574 includes regular assessments under sub-subparagraph a., sub-1575 subparagraph b., or subparagraph (q)1. and emergency assessments 1576 under sub-subparagraph d. Emergency assessments collected under 1577 sub-subparagraph d. are not part of an insurer's rates, are not premium, and are not subject to premium tax, fees, or 1578 commissions; however, failure to pay the emergency assessment 1579 1580 shall be treated as failure to pay premium. The emergency 1581 assessments under sub-subparagraph c. d. shall continue as long 1582 as any bonds issued or other indebtedness incurred with respect 1583 to a deficit for which the assessment was imposed remain 1584 outstanding, unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of such bonds or other indebtedness pursuant to the 1585 1586 documents governing such bonds or other indebtedness.

1587 e.f. As used in this subsection for purposes of any 1588 deficit incurred on or after January 25, 2007, the term "subject 1589 lines of business" means insurance written by assessable insurers or procured by assessable insureds for all property and 1590 1591 casualty lines of business in this state, but not including 1592 workers' compensation or medical malpractice. As used in this 1593 the sub-subparagraph, the term "property and casualty lines of business" includes all lines of business identified on Form 2, 1594 1595 Exhibit of Premiums and Losses, in the annual statement required 1596 of authorized insurers under by s. 624.424 and any rule adopted 1597 under this section, except for those lines identified as 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Amendment No. 1598 accident and health insurance and except for policies written 1599 under the National Flood Insurance Program or the Federal Crop 1600 Insurance Program. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, the 1601 term "workers' compensation" includes both workers' compensation 1602 insurance and excess workers' compensation insurance.

1603 <u>f.g.</u> The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall 1604 determine annually the aggregate statewide written premium in 1605 subject lines of business procured by assessable insureds and 1606 shall report that information to the corporation in a form and 1607 at a time the corporation specifies to ensure that the 1608 corporation can meet the requirements of this subsection and the 1609 corporation's financing obligations.

1610 <u>g.h.</u> The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall verify 1611 the proper application by surplus lines agents of assessment 1612 percentages for regular assessments and emergency assessments 1613 levied under this subparagraph on assessable insureds and shall 1614 assist the corporation in ensuring the accurate, timely 1615 collection and payment of assessments by surplus lines agents as 1616 required by the corporation.

1617 <u>h.i.</u> If a deficit is incurred in any account in 2008 or 1618 thereafter, the board of governors shall levy a Citizens 1619 policyholder surcharge against all policyholders of the 1620 corporation<u>for a 12-month period, which</u>

1621 <u>(I) The surcharge</u> shall be <u>levied</u> collected at the time of 1622 issuance or renewal of a policy, as a uniform percentage of the 1623 premium for the policy of up to 15 percent of such premium, 1624 which funds shall be used to offset the deficit.

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1625	Amendment No.
	(II) The surcharge is payable upon cancellation or
1626	termination of the policy, upon renewal of the policy, or upon
1627	issuance of a new policy by the corporation within the first 12
1628	months after the date of the levy or the period of time
1629	necessary to fully collect the surcharge amount.
1630	(III) The corporation may not levy any regular assessments
1631	under paragraph (q) pursuant to sub-subparagraph a. or sub-
1632	subparagraph b. with respect to a particular year's deficit
1633	until the corporation has first levied the full amount of the
1634	surcharge authorized by this sub-subparagraph.
1635	(IV) The surcharge is Citizens policyholder surcharges
1636	under this sub-subparagraph are not considered premium and <u>is</u>
1637	are not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes. However,
1638	failure to pay <u>the surcharge</u> such surcharges shall be treated as
1639	failure to pay premium.
1640	i.j. If the amount of any assessments or surcharges
1641	collected from corporation policyholders, assessable insurers or
1642	their policyholders, or assessable insureds exceeds the amount
1643	of the deficits, such excess amounts shall be remitted to and
1644	retained by the corporation in a reserve to be used by the
1645	corporation, as determined by the board of governors and
1646	approved by the office, to pay claims or reduce any past,
1647	present, or future plan-year deficits or to reduce outstanding
1648	debt.
1649	(c) The <u>corporation's</u> plan of operation of the
1650	corporation:
1651	1. Must provide for adoption of residential property and
1652	casualty insurance policy forms and commercial residential and
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Bill No. CS/CS/CS/SB 408 (2011)

Amendment No.

1653 nonresidential property insurance forms, which forms must be 1654 approved by the office <u>before</u> prior to use. The corporation 1655 shall adopt the following policy forms:

a. Standard personal lines policy forms that are
comprehensive multiperil policies providing full coverage of a
residential property equivalent to the coverage provided in the
private insurance market under an HO-3, HO-4, or HO-6 policy.

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

1665 c. Commercial lines residential and nonresidential policy 1666 forms that are generally similar to the basic perils of full 1667 coverage obtainable for commercial residential structures and 1668 commercial nonresidential structures in the admitted voluntary 1669 market.

1670 d. Personal lines and commercial lines residential 1671 property insurance forms that cover the peril of wind only. The 1672 forms are applicable only to residential properties located in 1673 areas eligible for coverage under the <u>coastal high-risk</u> account 1674 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 <u>coastal</u> high-risk account
referred to in sub-subparagraph (b)2.a.

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Amendment No.

1680 f. The corporation may adopt variations of the policy 1681 forms listed in sub-subparagraphs a.-e. which that contain more 1682 restrictive coverage.

1683 2.a. Must provide that the corporation adopt a program in 1684 which the corporation and authorized insurers enter into quota 1685 share primary insurance agreements for hurricane coverage, as 1686 defined in s. 627.4025(2)(a), for eligible risks, and adopt 1687 property insurance forms for eligible risks which cover the 1688 peril of wind only.

1689

a. As used in this subsection, the term:

1690 "Quota share primary insurance" means an arrangement (I)1691 in which the primary hurricane coverage of an eligible risk is 1692 provided in specified percentages by the corporation and an 1693 authorized insurer. The corporation and authorized insurer are 1694 each solely responsible for a specified percentage of hurricane coverage of an eligible risk as set forth in a quota share 1695 1696 primary insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer and the insurance contract. The 1697 1698 responsibility of the corporation or authorized insurer to pay 1699 its specified percentage of hurricane losses of an eligible risk, as set forth in the quota share primary insurance 1700 1701 agreement, may not be altered by the inability of the other 1702 party to the agreement to pay its specified percentage of 1703 hurricane losses. Eligible risks that are provided hurricane 1704 coverage through a quota share primary insurance arrangement 1705 must be provided policy forms that set forth the obligations of 1706 the corporation and authorized insurer under the arrangement, 1707 clearly specify the percentages of quota share primary insurance 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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1708 provided by the corporation and authorized insurer, and 1709 conspicuously and clearly state that neither the authorized 1710 insurer and nor the corporation may not be held responsible 1711 beyond their its specified percentage of coverage of hurricane 1712 losses.

Amendment No.

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

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

1721 c. If the corporation determines that additional coverage 1722 levels are necessary to maximize participation in quota share 1723 primary insurance agreements by authorized insurers, the 1724 corporation may establish additional coverage levels. However, 1725 the corporation's quota share primary insurance coverage level 1726 may not exceed 90 percent.

d. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered into between an authorized insurer and the corporation must provide for a uniform specified percentage of coverage of hurricane losses, by county or territory as set forth by the corporation board, for all eligible risks of the authorized insurer covered under the quota share primary insurance agreement.

e. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered into between an authorized insurer and the corporation is 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 63 of 136

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1736 subject to review and approval by the office. However, such 1737 agreement shall be authorized only as to insurance contracts 1738 entered into between an authorized insurer and an insured who is 1739 already insured by the corporation for wind coverage.

Amendment No.

1740 f. For all eligible risks covered under quota share 1741 primary insurance agreements, the exposure and coverage levels 1742 for both the corporation and authorized insurers shall be 1743 reported by the corporation to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. For all policies of eligible risks covered under such 1744 quota share primary insurance agreements, the corporation and 1745 1746 the authorized insurer must shall maintain complete and accurate 1747 records for the purpose of exposure and loss reimbursement 1748 audits as required by Florida Hurricane Catastrophe fund rules. 1749 The corporation and the authorized insurer shall each maintain 1750 duplicate copies of policy declaration pages and supporting 1751 claims documents.

9. The corporation board shall establish in its plan of operation standards for quota share agreements which ensure that there is no discriminatory application among insurers as to the terms of <u>the quota share</u> agreements, pricing of <u>the quota share</u> agreements, incentive provisions if any, and consideration paid for servicing policies or adjusting claims.

h. The quota share primary insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer must set forth the specific terms under which coverage is provided, including, but not limited to, the sale and servicing of policies issued under the agreement by the insurance agent of the authorized insurer producing the business, the reporting of information concerning 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Amendment No. 1764 eligible risks, the payment of premium to the corporation, and 1765 arrangements for the adjustment and payment of hurricane claims 1766 incurred on eligible risks by the claims adjuster and personnel 1767 of the authorized insurer. Entering into a quota sharing 1768 insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized 1769 insurer <u>is shall be</u> voluntary and at the discretion of the 1770 authorized insurer.

1771 3.a. May provide that the corporation may employ or 1772 otherwise contract with individuals or other entities to provide 1773 administrative or professional services that may be appropriate 1774 to effectuate the plan. The corporation may shall have the power 1775 to borrow funds, by issuing bonds or by incurring other 1776 indebtedness, and shall have other powers reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements of this subsection, including, 1777 1778 without limitation, the power to issue bonds and incur other indebtedness in order to refinance outstanding bonds or other 1779 1780 indebtedness. The corporation may, but is not required to, seek judicial validation of its bonds or other indebtedness under 1781 1782 chapter 75. The corporation may issue bonds or incur other 1783 indebtedness, or have bonds issued on its behalf by a unit of 1784 local government pursuant to subparagraph (q)2. τ in the absence 1785 of a hurricane or other weather-related event, upon a 1786 determination by the corporation, subject to approval by the 1787 office, that such action would enable it to efficiently meet the 1788 financial obligations of the corporation and that such 1789 financings are reasonably necessary to effectuate the 1790 requirements of this subsection. The corporation may is 1791 authorized to take all actions needed to facilitate tax-free 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Amendment No. 1792 status for any such bonds or indebtedness, including formation 1793 of trusts or other affiliated entities. The corporation may 1794 shall have the authority to pledge assessments, projected 1795 recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, other 1796 reinsurance recoverables, market equalization and other 1797 surcharges, and other funds available to the corporation as 1798 security for bonds or other indebtedness. In recognition of s. 1799 10, Art. I of the State Constitution, prohibiting the impairment 1800 of obligations of contracts, it is the intent of the Legislature that no action be taken whose purpose is to impair any bond 1801 1802 indenture or financing agreement or any revenue source committed 1803 by contract to such bond or other indebtedness.

1804 b. To ensure that the corporation is operating in an 1805 efficient and economic manner while providing quality service to policyholders, applicants, and agents, the board shall 1806 1807 commission an independent third-party consultant having 1808 expertise in insurance company management or insurance company 1809 management consulting to prepare a report and make 1810 recommendations on the relative costs and benefits of 1811 outsourcing various policy issuance and service functions to 1812 private servicing carriers or entities performing similar 1813 functions in the private market for a fee, rather than 1814 performing such functions in house. In making such recommendations, the consultant shall consider how other 1815 1816 residual markets, both in this state and around the country, 1817 outsource appropriate functions or use servicing carriers to 1818 better match expenses with revenues that fluctuate based on a widely varying policy count. The report must be completed by 1819 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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	Amendment No.
1820	July 1, 2012. Upon receiving the report, the board shall develop
1821	a plan to implement the report and submit the plan for review,
1822	modification, and approval to the Financial Services Commission.
1823	Upon the commission's approval of the plan, the board shall
1824	begin implementing the plan by January 1, 2013.

Amondmont No

1825 4.a. Must require that the corporation operate subject to 1826 the supervision and approval of a board of governors consisting 1827 of eight individuals who are residents of this state, from 1828 different geographical areas of this state.

The Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, the 1829 a. 1830 President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of 1831 Representatives shall each appoint two members of the board. At 1832 least one of the two members appointed by each appointing 1833 officer must have demonstrated expertise in insurance, and is 1834 deemed to be within the scope of the exemption provided in s. 1835 112.313(7)(b). The Chief Financial Officer shall designate one 1836 of the appointees as chair. All board members serve at the 1837 pleasure of the appointing officer. All members of the board of 1838 governors are subject to removal at will by the officers who 1839 appointed them. All board members, including the chair, must be 1840 appointed to serve for 3-year terms beginning annually on a date 1841 designated by the plan. However, for the first term beginning on 1842 or after July 1, 2009, each appointing officer shall appoint one 1843 member of the board for a 2-year term and one member for a 3year term. A Any board vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired 1844 term by the appointing officer. The Chief Financial Officer 1845 1846 shall appoint a technical advisory group to provide information 1847 and advice to the board of governors in connection with the 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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board's duties under this subsection. The executive director and senior managers of the corporation shall be engaged by the board and serve at the pleasure of the board. Any executive director appointed on or after July 1, 2006, is subject to confirmation by the Senate. The executive director is responsible for employing other staff as the corporation may require, subject to review and concurrence by the board.

Amendment No.

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.

1860 (I) The members of the advisory committee shall consist of 1861 the following 11 persons, one of whom must be elected chair by 1862 the members of the committee: four representatives, one appointed by the Florida Association of Insurance Agents, one by 1863 the Florida Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors, one 1864 1865 by the Professional Insurance Agents of Florida, and one by the 1866 Latin American Association of Insurance Agencies; three 1867 representatives appointed by the insurers with the three highest voluntary market share of residential property insurance 1868 1869 business in the state; one representative from the Office of 1870 Insurance Regulation; one consumer appointed by the board who is 1871 insured by the corporation at the time of appointment to the committee; one representative appointed by the Florida 1872 1873 Association of Realtors; and one representative appointed by the 1874 Florida Bankers Association. All members shall be appointed to 1875 must serve for 3-year terms and may serve for consecutive terms. 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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1876 <u>(II)</u> The committee shall report to the corporation at each 1877 board meeting on insurance market issues which may include rates 1878 and rate competition with the voluntary market; service, 1879 including policy issuance, claims processing, and general 1880 responsiveness to policyholders, applicants, and agents; and 1881 matters relating to depopulation.

1882 5. Must provide a procedure for determining the 1883 eligibility of a risk for coverage, as follows:

Amendment No.

Subject to the provisions of s. 627.3517, with respect 1884 a. 1885 to personal lines residential risks, if the risk is offered 1886 coverage from an authorized insurer at the insurer's approved 1887 rate under either a standard policy including wind coverage or, 1888 if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed 1889 with the office, a basic policy including wind coverage, for a new application to the corporation for coverage, the risk is not 1890 eligible for any policy issued by the corporation unless the 1891 1892 premium for coverage from the authorized insurer is more than 15 1893 percent greater than the premium for comparable coverage from 1894 the corporation. If the risk is not able to obtain any such 1895 offer, the risk is eligible for either a standard policy including wind coverage or a basic policy including wind 1896 1897 coverage issued by the corporation; however, if the risk could 1898 not be insured under a standard policy including wind coverage 1899 regardless of market conditions, the risk is shall be eligible 1900 for a basic policy including wind coverage unless rejected under subparagraph 8. However, with regard to a policyholder of the 1901 1902 corporation or a policyholder removed from the corporation 1903 through an assumption agreement until the end of the assumption 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Amendment No. 1904 period, the policyholder remains eligible for coverage from the 1905 corporation regardless of any offer of coverage from an 1906 authorized insurer or surplus lines insurer. The corporation 1907 shall determine the type of policy to be provided on the basis 1908 of objective standards specified in the underwriting manual and 1909 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.

1928 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 1929 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 1930 with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

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1927

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If When the corporation enters into a contractual (II) 1932 agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of 1933 the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned 1934 commission on the policy, and the insurer shall: 1935 Pay to the producing agent of record of the (A) 1936 corporation policy, for the first year, an amount that is the 1937 greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the 1938 type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary 1939 commission of the corporation; or Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the 1940 (B) 1941 corporation policy to continue servicing the policy for at least 1942 a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the 1943 greater of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and 1944 customary commission for the type of policy written. 1945 1946 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 1947 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 1948 with sub-sub-subparagraph (A). 1949 With respect to commercial lines residential risks, for b. 1950 a new application to the corporation for coverage, if the risk is offered coverage under a policy including wind coverage from 1951 1952 an authorized insurer at its approved rate, the risk is not 1953 eligible for a any policy issued by the corporation unless the 1954 premium for coverage from the authorized insurer is more than 15 1955 percent greater than the premium for comparable coverage from 1956 the corporation. If the risk is not able to obtain any such 1957 offer, the risk is eligible for a policy including wind coverage 1958 issued by the corporation. However, with regard to a 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 71 of 136

Amendment No.

1931

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1959 policyholder of the corporation or a policyholder removed from 1960 the corporation through an assumption agreement until the end of 1961 the assumption period, the policyholder remains eligible for 1962 coverage from the corporation regardless of <u>an</u> any offer of 1963 coverage from an authorized insurer or surplus lines 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.

1981

Amendment No.

1982 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 1983 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 1984 with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

(II) <u>If</u> When the corporation enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 72 of 136

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1987 the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned 1988 commission on the policy, and the insurer shall:

Amendment No.

1999

(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.

2000 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 2001 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 2002 with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

2003 с. For purposes of determining comparable coverage under 2004 sub-subparagraphs a. and b., the comparison must shall be based 2005 on those forms and coverages that are reasonably comparable. The 2006 corporation may rely on a determination of comparable coverage 2007 and premium made by the producing agent who submits the 2008 application to the corporation, made in the agent's capacity as 2009 the corporation's agent. A comparison may be made solely of the 2010 premium with respect to the main building or structure only on 2011 the following basis: the same coverage A or other building 2012 limits; the same percentage hurricane deductible that applies on 2013 an annual basis or that applies to each hurricane for commercial 2014 residential property; the same percentage of ordinance and law 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Amendment No. 2015 coverage, if the same limit is offered by both the corporation 2016 and the authorized insurer; the same mitigation credits, to the 2017 extent the same types of credits are offered both by the 2018 corporation and the authorized insurer; the same method for loss 2019 payment, such as replacement cost or actual cash value, if the 2020 same method is offered both by the corporation and the 2021 authorized insurer in accordance with underwriting rules; and 2022 any other form or coverage that is reasonably comparable as 2023 determined by the board. If an application is submitted to the 2024 corporation for wind-only coverage in the coastal high-risk 2025 account, the premium for the corporation's wind-only policy plus 2026 the premium for the ex-wind policy that is offered by an 2027 authorized insurer to the applicant must shall be compared to 2028 the premium for multiperil coverage offered by an authorized 2029 insurer, subject to the standards for comparison specified in this subparagraph. If the corporation or the applicant requests 2030 2031 from the authorized insurer a breakdown of the premium of the 2032 offer by types of coverage so that a comparison may be made by 2033 the corporation or its agent and the authorized insurer refuses 2034 or is unable to provide such information, the corporation may treat the offer as not being an offer of coverage from an 2035 2036 authorized insurer at the insurer's approved rate.

2037 6. Must include rules for classifications of risks and2038 rates therefor.

2039 7. Must provide that if premium and investment income for 2040 an account attributable to a particular calendar year are in 2041 excess of projected losses and expenses for the account 2042 attributable to that year, such excess shall be held in surplus 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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in the account. Such surplus <u>must</u> shall be available to defray deficits in that account as to future years and shall be used for that purpose <u>before</u> prior to assessing assessable insurers and assessable insureds as to any calendar year.

Amendment No.

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

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

2055 b. Whether the uncertainty associated with the individual 2056 risk is such that an appropriate premium cannot be determined. 2057

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

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

2065 10. The policies issued by the corporation must provide 2066 that, if the corporation or the market assistance plan obtains 2067 an offer from an authorized insurer to cover the risk at its 2068 approved rates, the risk is no longer eligible for renewal 2069 through the corporation, except as otherwise provided in this 2070 subsection.

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Amendment No.

2071 11. Corporation policies and applications must include a 2072 notice that the corporation policy could, under this section, be 2073 replaced with a policy issued by an authorized insurer which 2074 that does not provide coverage identical to the coverage 2075 provided by the corporation. The notice must shall also specify 2076 that acceptance of corporation coverage creates a conclusive 2077 presumption that the applicant or policyholder is aware of this 2078 potential.

2079 12. May establish, subject to approval by the office, 2080 different eligibility requirements and operational procedures 2081 for any line or type of coverage for any specified county or 2082 area if the board determines that such changes to the 2083 eligibility requirements and operational procedures are 2084 justified due to the voluntary market being sufficiently stable 2085 and competitive in such area or for such line or type of coverage and that consumers who, in good faith, are unable to 2086 2087 obtain insurance through the voluntary market through ordinary 2088 methods would continue to have access to coverage from the 2089 corporation. If When coverage is sought in connection with a 2090 real property transfer, the such requirements and procedures may shall not provide for an effective date of coverage later than 2091 2092 the date of the closing of the transfer as established by the 2093 transferor, the transferee, and, if applicable, the lender.

2094 13. Must provide that, with respect to the <u>coastal</u> high-2095 risk account, any assessable insurer with a surplus as to 2096 policyholders of \$25 million or less writing 25 percent or more 2097 of its total countrywide property insurance premiums in this 2098 state may petition the office, within the first 90 days of each 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Bill No. CS/CS/CS/SB 408 (2011)

Amendment No. 2099 calendar year, to qualify as a limited apportionment company. A 2100 regular assessment levied by the corporation on a limited 2101 apportionment company for a deficit incurred by the corporation 2102 for the coastal high-risk account in 2006 or thereafter may be 2103 paid to the corporation on a monthly basis as the assessments 2104 are collected by the limited apportionment company from its 2105 insureds pursuant to s. 627.3512, but the regular assessment 2106 must be paid in full within 12 months after being levied by the 2107 corporation. A limited apportionment company shall collect from its policyholders any emergency assessment imposed under sub-2108 2109 subparagraph (b)3.d. The plan must shall provide that, if the 2110 office determines that any regular assessment will result in an 2111 impairment of the surplus of a limited apportionment company, the office may direct that all or part of such assessment be 2112 2113 deferred as provided in subparagraph (g)4. However, there shall be no limitation or deferment of an emergency assessment to be 2114 2115 collected from policyholders under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d. may 2116 not be limited or deferred.

2117 14. Must provide that the corporation appoint as its 2118 licensed agents only those agents who also hold an appointment as defined in s. 626.015(3) with an insurer who at the time of 2120 the agent's initial appointment by the corporation is authorized 2121 to write and is actually writing personal lines residential 2122 property coverage, commercial residential property coverage, or 2123 commercial nonresidential property coverage within the state.

15. Must provide, by July 1, 2007, a premium payment plan option to its policyholders which, allows at a minimum, allows

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Bill No. CS/CS/CS/SB 408 (2011)

Amendment No. 2126 for quarterly and semiannual payment of premiums. A monthly 2127 payment plan may, but is not required to, be offered. 2128 16. Must limit coverage on mobile homes or manufactured 2129 homes built before prior to 1994 to actual cash value of the dwelling rather than replacement costs of the dwelling. 2130 2131 17. May provide such limits of coverage as the board 2132 determines, consistent with the requirements of this subsection. 2133 18. May require commercial property to meet specified 2134 hurricane mitigation construction features as a condition of 2135 eligibility for coverage. 2136 19. Must provide that new or renewal policies issued by 2137 the corporation on or after January 1, 2012, which cover 2138 sinkhole loss do not include coverage for any loss to 2139 appurtenant structures, driveways, sidewalks, decks, or patios that are directly or indirectly caused by sinkhole activity. The 2140 corporation shall exclude such coverage using a notice of 2141 2142 coverage change, which may be included with the policy renewal, and not by issuance of a notice of nonrenewal of the excluded 2143 2144 coverage upon renewal of the current policy. 2145 20. As of January 1, 2012, must require that the agent 2146 obtain from an applicant for coverage from the corporation an 2147 acknowledgement signed by the applicant, which includes, at a 2148 minimum, the following statement: 2149 2150 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF POTENTIAL SURCHARGE AND ASSESSMENT LIABILITY: 2151 2152

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Bill No. CS/CS/CS/SB 408 (2011)

2153	Amendment No. 1. AS A POLICYHOLDER OF CITIZENS PROPERTY
2154	INSURANCE CORPORATION, I UNDERSTAND THAT IF THE
2154	
	CORPORATION SUSTAINS A DEFICIT AS A RESULT OF
2156	HURRICANE LOSSES OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON, MY POLICY
2157	COULD BE SUBJECT TO SURCHARGES, WHICH WILL BE DUE AND
2158	PAYABLE UPON RENEWAL, CANCELLATION, OR TERMINATION OF
2159	THE POLICY, AND THAT THE SURCHARGES COULD BE AS HIGH
2160	AS 45 PERCENT OF MY PREMIUM, OR A DIFFERENT AMOUNT AS
2161	IMPOSED BY THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.
2162	2. I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT I MAY BE SUBJECT TO
2163	EMERGENCY ASSESSMENTS TO THE SAME EXTENT AS
2164	POLICYHOLDERS OF OTHER INSURANCE COMPANIES, OR A
2165	DIFFERENT AMOUNT AS IMPOSED BY THE FLORIDA
2166	LEGISLATURE.
2167	3. I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT CITIZENS PROPERTY
2168	INSURANCE CORPORATION IS NOT SUPPORTED BY THE FULL
2169	FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.
2170	
2171	a. The corporation shall maintain, in electronic format or
2172	otherwise, a copy of the applicant's signed acknowledgement and
2173	provide a copy of the statement to the policyholder as part of
2174	the first renewal after the effective date of this subparagraph.
2175	b. The signed acknowledgement form creates a conclusive
2176	presumption that the policyholder understood and accepted his or
2177	her potential surcharge and assessment liability as a
2178	policyholder of the corporation.
2179	(d)1. All prospective employees for senior management
2180	positions, as defined by the plan of operation, are subject to
·	399507
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	-

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/SB 408 (2011)

Amendment No. 2181 background checks as a prerequisite for employment. The office 2182 shall conduct <u>the</u> background checks on such prospective 2183 employees pursuant to ss. 624.34, 624.404(3), and 628.261.

2184 2. On or before July 1 of each year, employees of the 2185 corporation <u>must</u> are required to sign and submit a statement 2186 attesting that they do not have a conflict of interest, as 2187 defined in part III of chapter 112. As a condition of 2188 employment, all prospective employees <u>must</u> are required to sign 2189 and submit to the corporation a conflict-of-interest statement.

2190 Senior managers and members of the board of governors 3. 2191 are subject to the provisions of part III of chapter 112, 2192 including, but not limited to, the code of ethics and public 2193 disclosure and reporting of financial interests, pursuant to s. 2194 112.3145. Notwithstanding s. 112.3143(2), a board member may not 2195 vote on any measure that would inure to his or her special 2196 private gain or loss; that he or she knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she 2197 is retained or to the parent organization or subsidiary of a 2198 2199 corporate principal by which he or she is retained, other than 2200 an agency as defined in s. 112.312; or that he or she knows 2201 would inure to the special private gain or loss of a relative or 2202 business associate of the public officer. Before the vote is 2203 taken, such member shall publicly state to the assembly the 2204 nature of his or her interest in the matter from which he or she 2205 is abstaining from voting and, within 15 days after the vote 2206 occurs, disclose the nature of his or her interest as a public 2207 record in a memorandum filed with the person responsible for 2208 recording the minutes of the meeting, who shall incorporate the 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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2209 memorandum in the minutes. Senior managers and board members are 2210 also required to file such disclosures with the Commission on 2211 Ethics and the Office of Insurance Regulation. The executive 2212 director of the corporation or his or her designee shall notify 2213 each existing and newly appointed and existing appointed member 2214 of the board of governors and senior managers of their duty to 2215 comply with the reporting requirements of part III of chapter 2216 112. At least quarterly, the executive director or his or her 2217 designee shall submit to the Commission on Ethics a list of 2218 names of the senior managers and members of the board of 2219 governors who are subject to the public disclosure requirements under s. 112.3145. 2220

Amendment No.

2221 4. Notwithstanding s. 112.3148 or s. 112.3149, or any 2222 other provision of law, an employee or board member may not knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, any gift or 2223 2224 expenditure from a person or entity, or an employee or 2225 representative of such person or entity, which that has a 2226 contractual relationship with the corporation or who is under 2227 consideration for a contract. An employee or board member who 2228 fails to comply with subparagraph 3. or this subparagraph is 2229 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 2234 2 years after retirement or termination of employment from the corporation.

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Amendment No.

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.

2242 (n)1. Rates for coverage provided by the corporation must 2243 shall be actuarially sound and subject to the requirements of s. 2244 627.062, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. The 2245 corporation shall file its recommended rates with the office at 2246 least annually. The corporation shall provide any additional 2247 information regarding the rates which the office requires. The 2248 office shall consider the recommendations of the board and issue 2249 a final order establishing the rates for the corporation within 45 days after the recommended rates are filed. The corporation 2250 may not pursue an administrative challenge or judicial review of 2251 the final order of the office. 2252

2253 2. In addition to the rates otherwise determined pursuant 2254 to this paragraph, the corporation shall impose and collect an 2255 amount equal to the premium tax provided for in s. 624.509 to 2256 augment the financial resources of the corporation.

3. After the public hurricane loss-projection model under s. 627.06281 has been found to be accurate and reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology, <u>the</u> that model shall serve as the minimum benchmark for determining the windstorm portion of the corporation's rates. This subparagraph does not require or allow the corporation to adopt

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Amendment No.

2263 rates lower than the rates otherwise required or allowed by this 2264 paragraph.

2265 4. The rate filings for the corporation which were 2266 approved by the office and which took effect January 1, 2007, are rescinded, except for those rates that were lowered. As soon 2267 2268 as possible, the corporation shall begin using the lower rates 2269 that were in effect on December 31, 2006, and shall provide 2270 refunds to policyholders who have paid higher rates as a result 2271 of that rate filing. The rates in effect on December 31, 2006, 2272 shall remain in effect for the 2007 and 2008 calendar years 2273 except for any rate change that results in a lower rate. The 2274 next rate change that may increase rates shall take effect 2275 pursuant to a new rate filing recommended by the corporation and 2276 established by the office, subject to the requirements of this 2277 paragraph.

5. Beginning on July 15, 2009, and <u>annually each year</u> thereafter, the corporation must make a recommended actuarially sound rate filing for each personal and commercial line of business it writes, to be effective no earlier than January 1, 2010.

6. Beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and notwithstanding the board's recommended rates and the office's final order regarding the corporation's filed rates under subparagraph 1., the corporation shall <u>annually</u> implement a rate increase <u>each year</u> which, <u>except for sinkhole coverage</u>, does not exceed 10 percent for any single policy issued by the corporation, excluding coverage changes and surcharges.

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Amendment No.

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

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

2300 Effective July 1, 2002, policies of the Residential (v) 1. 2301 Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association shall 2302 become policies of the corporation. All obligations, rights, 2303 assets and liabilities of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting association, including bonds, note and debt 2304 obligations, and the financing documents pertaining to them 2305 2306 become those of the corporation as of July 1, 2002. The 2307 corporation is not required to issue endorsements or 2308 certificates of assumption to insureds during the remaining term 2309 of in-force transferred policies.

2310 Effective July 1, 2002, policies of the Florida 2. 2311 Windstorm Underwriting Association are transferred to the 2312 corporation and shall become policies of the corporation. All 2313 obligations, rights, assets, and liabilities of the Florida 2314 Windstorm Underwriting association, including bonds, note and 2315 debt obligations, and the financing documents pertaining to them 2316 are transferred to and assumed by the corporation on July 1, 2317 2002. The corporation is not required to issue endorsements or 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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2318 certificates of assumption to insureds during the remaining term 2319 of in-force transferred policies.

Amendment No.

2320 3. The Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and the 2321 Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association 2322 shall take all actions necessary as may be proper to further 2323 evidence the transfers and shall provide the documents and 2324 instruments of further assurance as may reasonably be requested 2325 by the corporation for that purpose. The corporation shall 2326 execute assumptions and instruments as the trustees or other parties to the financing documents of the Florida Windstorm 2327 2328 Underwriting Association or the Residential Property and 2329 Casualty Joint Underwriting Association may reasonably request 2330 to further evidence the transfers and assumptions, which 2331 transfers and assumptions, however, are effective on the date 2332 provided under this paragraph whether or not, and regardless of the date on which, the assumptions or instruments are executed 2333 2334 by the corporation. Subject to the relevant financing documents 2335 pertaining to their outstanding bonds, notes, indebtedness, or 2336 other financing obligations, the moneys, investments, 2337 receivables, choses in action, and other intangibles of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association shall be credited to 2338 2339 the coastal high-risk account of the corporation, and those of 2340 the personal lines residential coverage account and the 2341 commercial lines residential coverage account of the Residential 2342 Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association shall be 2343 credited to the personal lines account and the commercial lines 2344 account, respectively, of the corporation.

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4. Effective July 1, 2002, a new applicant for property
insurance coverage who would otherwise have been eligible for
coverage in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association is
eligible for coverage from the corporation as provided in this
subsection.

Amendment No.

2350 5. The transfer of all policies, obligations, rights, 2351 assets, and liabilities from the Florida Windstorm Underwriting 2352 Association to the corporation and the renaming of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association 2353 2354 as the corporation does not shall in no way affect the coverage 2355 with respect to covered policies as defined in s. 215.555(2)(c) 2356 provided to these entities by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe 2357 Fund. The coverage provided by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe 2358 fund to the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association based on its exposures as of June 30, 2002, and each June 30 thereafter 2359 shall be redesignated as coverage for the coastal high-risk 2360 2361 account of the corporation. Notwithstanding any other provision 2362 of law, the coverage provided by the Florida Hurricane 2363 Catastrophe fund to the Residential Property and Casualty Joint 2364 Underwriting Association based on its exposures as of June 30, 2365 2002, and each June 30 thereafter shall be transferred to the 2366 personal lines account and the commercial lines account of the 2367 corporation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the 2368 coastal high-risk account shall be treated, for all Florida 2369 Hurricane Catastrophe Fund purposes, as if it were a separate 2370 participating insurer with its own exposures, reimbursement 2371 premium, and loss reimbursement. Likewise, the personal lines 2372 and commercial lines accounts shall be viewed together, for all 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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2373 Florida Hurricane Catastrophe fund purposes, as if the two 2374 accounts were one and represent a single, separate participating 2375 insurer with its own exposures, reimbursement premium, and loss 2376 reimbursement. The coverage provided by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe fund to the corporation shall constitute and operate 2377 2378 as a full transfer of coverage from the Florida Windstorm 2379 Underwriting Association and Residential Property and Casualty 2380 Joint Underwriting to the corporation.

Amendment No.

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

1. the board shall, on or before February 1 of each year, 2387 provide a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker 2388 2389 of the House of Representatives showing the reduction or 2390 increase in the 100-year probable maximum loss attributable to 2391 wind-only coverages and the quota share program under this 2392 subsection combined, as compared to the benchmark 100-year 2393 probable maximum loss of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting 2394 Association. For purposes of this paragraph, the benchmark 100-2395 year probable maximum loss of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting 2396 Association shall be the calculation dated February 2001 and 2397 based on November 30, 2000, exposures. In order to ensure 2398 comparability of data, the board shall use the same methods for 2399 calculating its probable maximum loss as were used to calculate 2400 the benchmark probable maximum loss. 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Amendment No. 2401 2. Beginning December 1, 2010, if the report under 2402 subparagraph 1. for any year indicates that the 100-year 2403 probable maximum loss attributable to wind-only coverages and 2404 the quota share program combined does not reflect a reduction of 2405 at least 25 percent from the benchmark, the board shall reduce 2406 the boundaries of the high-risk area eligible for wind-only 2407 coverages under this subsection in a manner calculated to reduce 2408 such probable maximum loss to an amount at least 25 percent 2409 below the benchmark. 2410 3. Beginning February 1, 2015, if the report under 2411 subparagraph 1. for any year indicates that the 100-year 2412 probable maximum loss attributable to wind-only coverages and 2413 the quota share program combined does not reflect a reduction of 2414 at least 50 percent from the benchmark, the boundaries of the high-risk area eligible for wind-only coverages under this 2415 2416 subsection shall be reduced by the elimination of any area that is not seaward of a line 1,000 feet inland from the Intracoastal 2417 2418 Waterway. 2419 Section 17. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 2420 627.3511, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2421 627.3511 Depopulation of Citizens Property Insurance 2422 Corporation.-2423 (5) APPLICABILITY.-2424 (a) The take-out bonus provided by subsection (2) and the 2425 exemption from assessment provided by paragraph (3) (a) apply 2426 only if the corporation policy is replaced by either a standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with the 2427 2428 insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the office, a basic 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 88 of 136

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Amendment No. 2429 policy including wind coverage; however, for with respect to 2430 risks located in areas where coverage through the coastal high-2431 risk account of the corporation is available, the replacement 2432 policy need not provide wind coverage. The insurer must renew 2433 the replacement policy at approved rates on substantially 2434 similar terms for four additional 1-year terms, unless canceled 2435 or not renewed by the policyholder. If an insurer assumes the 2436 corporation's obligations for a policy, it must issue a 2437 replacement policy for a 1-year term upon expiration of the corporation policy and must renew the replacement policy at 2438 2439 approved rates on substantially similar terms for four 2440 additional 1-year terms, unless canceled or not renewed by the 2441 policyholder. For each replacement policy canceled or nonrenewed by the insurer for any reason during the 5-year coverage period 2442 2443 required by this paragraph, the insurer must remove from the corporation one additional policy covering a risk similar to the 2444 2445 risk covered by the canceled or nonrenewed policy. In addition 2446 to these requirements, the corporation must place the bonus 2447 moneys in escrow for a period of 5 years; such moneys may be 2448 released from escrow only to pay claims. If the policy is canceled or nonrenewed before the end of the 5-year period, the 2449 2450 amount of the take-out bonus must be prorated for the time 2451 period the policy was insured. A take-out bonus provided by 2452 subsection (2) or subsection (6) is shall not be considered 2453 premium income for purposes of taxes and assessments under the 2454 Florida Insurance Code and shall remain the property of the 2455 corporation, subject to the prior security interest of the 2456 insurer under the escrow agreement until it is released from 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 89 of 136

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Amendment No.

2457 escrow<u>;</u>, and after it is released from escrow it <u>is</u> shall be 2458 considered an asset of the insurer and credited to the insurer's 2459 capital and surplus.

2460 Section 18. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 2461 627.4133, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

2462 627.4133 Notice of cancellation, nonrenewal, or renewal 2463 premium.-

(2) With respect to any personal lines or commercial residential property insurance policy, including, but not limited to, any homeowner's, mobile home owner's, farmowner's, condominium association, condominium unit owner's, apartment building, or other policy covering a residential structure or its contents:

The insurer shall give the named insured written 2470 (b) 2471 notice of nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination at least 100 2472 days before prior to the effective date of the nonrenewal, 2473 cancellation, or termination. However, the insurer shall give at 2474 least 100 days' written notice, or written notice by June 1, 2475 whichever is earlier, for any nonrenewal, cancellation, or 2476 termination that would be effective between June 1 and November 30. The notice must include the reason or reasons for the 2477 2478 nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination, except that:

1. The insurer shall give the named insured written notice of nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination at least <u>120</u> 180 days prior to the effective date of the nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination for a named insured whose residential structure has been insured by that insurer or an

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2484 affiliated insurer for at least a 5-year period immediately 2485 prior to the date of the written notice.

Amendment No.

2486 2. If When cancellation is for nonpayment of premium, at 2487 least 10 days' written notice of cancellation accompanied by the 2488 reason therefor must shall be given. As used in this 2489 subparagraph, the term "nonpayment of premium" means failure of 2490 the named insured to discharge when due any of her or his 2491 obligations in connection with the payment of premiums on a policy or any installment of such premium, whether the premium 2492 2493 is payable directly to the insurer or its agent or indirectly 2494 under any premium finance plan or extension of credit, or 2495 failure to maintain membership in an organization if such 2496 membership is a condition precedent to insurance coverage. The 2497 term "Nonpayment of premium" also means the failure of a 2498 financial institution to honor an insurance applicant's check after delivery to a licensed agent for payment of a premium, 2499 2500 even if the agent has previously delivered or transferred the 2501 premium to the insurer. If a dishonored check represents the 2502 initial premium payment, the contract and all contractual 2503 obligations are shall be void ab initio unless the nonpayment is 2504 cured within the earlier of 5 days after actual notice by 2505 certified mail is received by the applicant or 15 days after 2506 notice is sent to the applicant by certified mail or registered 2507 mail, and if the contract is void, any premium received by the 2508 insurer from a third party must shall be refunded to that party 2509 in full.

2510 3. <u>If When</u> such cancellation or termination occurs during 2511 the first 90 days during which the insurance is in force and the 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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Amendment No. 2512 insurance is canceled or terminated for reasons other than 2513 nonpayment of premium, at least 20 days' written notice of 2514 cancellation or termination accompanied by the reason therefor 2515 <u>must shall</u> be given <u>unless</u> except where there has been a 2516 material misstatement or misrepresentation or failure to comply 2517 with the underwriting requirements established by the insurer.

4. The requirement for providing written notice of nonrenewal by June 1 of any nonrenewal that would be effective between June 1 and November 30 does not apply to the following situations, but the insurer remains subject to the requirement to provide such notice at least 100 days <u>before</u> prior to the effective date of nonrenewal:

a. A policy that is nonrenewed due to a revision in the coverage for sinkhole losses and catastrophic ground cover collapse pursuant to s. 627.706, as amended by s. 30, chapter 2527 2007-1, Laws of Florida.

2528 b. A policy that is nonrenewed by Citizens Property 2529 Insurance Corporation, pursuant to s. 627.351(6), for a policy 2530 that has been assumed by an authorized insurer offering 2531 replacement or renewal coverage to the policyholder is exempt from the notice requirements of paragraph (a) and this 2532 2533 paragraph. In such cases, the corporation must give the named 2534 insured written notice of nonrenewal at least 45 days before the 2535 effective date of the nonrenewal.

After the policy has been in effect for 90 days, the policy <u>may</u> shall not be canceled by the insurer <u>unless</u> except when there has been a material misstatement, a nonpayment of premium, a 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 92 of 136

2536

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/SB 408 (2011)

Amendment No. 2540 failure to comply with underwriting requirements established by 2541 the insurer within 90 days <u>after</u> of the date of effectuation of 2542 coverage, or a substantial change in the risk covered by the 2543 policy or <u>if</u> when the cancellation is for all insureds under 2544 such policies for a given class of insureds. This paragraph does 2545 not apply to individually rated risks having a policy term of 2546 less than 90 days.

2547 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an insurer 2548 may cancel or nonrenew a property insurance policy after at 2549 least 45 days' notice if the office finds that the early 2550 cancellation of some or all of the insurer's policies is 2551 necessary to protect the best interests of the public or 2552 policyholders and the office approves the insurer's plan for 2553 early cancellation or nonrenewal of some or all of its policies. 2554 The office may base such finding upon the financial condition of 2555 the insurer, lack of adequate reinsurance coverage for hurricane 2556 risk, or other relevant factors. The office may condition its 2557 finding on the consent of the insurer to be placed under 2558 administrative supervision pursuant to s. 624.81 or to the 2559 appointment of a receiver under chapter 631.

2560 <u>6. A policy covering both a home and motor vehicle may be</u>
 2561 <u>nonrenewed for any reason applicable to either the property or</u>
 2562 motor vehicle insurance after providing 90 days' notice.

2563 Section 19. Section 627.43141, Florida Statutes, is 2564 created to read: 2565 627.43141 Notice of change in policy terms.-

2566

(1) As used in this section, the term:

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2567	Amendment No. (a) "Change in policy terms" means the modification,
2568	addition, or deletion of any term, coverage, duty, or condition
2569	from the previous policy. The correction of typographical or
2570	scrivener's errors or the application of mandated legislative
2571	changes is not a change in policy terms.
2572	(b) "Policy" means a written contract of property and
2573	casualty insurance or written agreement for such insurance, by
2574	whatever name called, and includes all clauses, riders,
2575	endorsements, and papers that are a part of such policy. The
2576	term does not include a binder as defined in s. 627.420 unless
2577	the duration of the binder period exceeds 60 days.
2578	(c) "Renewal" means the issuance and delivery by an
2579	insurer of a policy superseding at the end of the policy period
2580	a policy previously issued and delivered by the same insurer or
2581	the issuance and delivery of a certificate or notice extending
2582	the term of a policy beyond its policy period or term. Any
2583	policy that has a policy period or term of less than 6 months or
2584	that does not have a fixed expiration date shall, for purposes
2585	of this section, be considered as written for successive policy
2586	periods or terms of 6 months.
2587	(2) A renewal policy may contain a change in policy terms.
2588	If a renewal policy does contains such change, the insurer must
2589	give the named insured written notice of the change, which must
2590	be enclosed along with the written notice of renewal premium
2591	required by ss. 627.4133 and 627.728. Such notice shall be
2592	entitled "Notice of Change in Policy Terms."
2593	(3) Although not required, proof of mailing or registered
2594	mailing through the United States Postal Service of the Notice
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2595	Amendment No. of Change in Policy Terms to the named insured at the address
2595	
2590	shown in the policy is sufficient proof of notice.
	(4) Receipt of the premium payment for the renewal policy
2598	by the insurer is deemed to be acceptance of the new policy
2599	terms by the named insured.
2600	(5) If an insurer fails to provide the notice required in
2601	subsection (2), the original policy terms remain in effect until
2602	the next renewal and the proper service of the notice, or until
2603	the effective date of replacement coverage obtained by the named
2604	insured, whichever occurs first.
2605	(6) The intent of this section is to:
2606	(a) Allow an insurer to make a change in policy terms
2607	without nonrenewing those policyholders that the insurer wishes
2608	to continue insuring.
2609	(b) Alleviate concern and confusion to the policyholder
2610	caused by the required policy nonrenewal for the limited issue
2611	if an insurer intends to renew the insurance policy, but the new
2612	policy contains a change in policy terms.
2613	(c) Encourage policyholders to discuss their coverages
2614	with their insurance agents.
2615	Section 20. Section 627.7011, Florida Statutes, is amended
2616	to read:
2617	627.7011 Homeowners' policies; offer of replacement cost
2618	coverage and law and ordinance coverage
2619	(1) Prior to issuing a homeowner's insurance policy on or
2620	after October 1, 2005, or prior to the first renewal of a
2621	homeowner's insurance policy on or after October 1, 2005, the
2622	insurer must offer each of the following:
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Amendment No. 2623 A policy or endorsement providing that any loss that (a) 2624 which is repaired or replaced will be adjusted on the basis of 2625 replacement costs to the dwelling not exceeding policy limits as 2626 to the dwelling, rather than actual cash value, but not 2627 including costs necessary to meet applicable laws and ordinances 2628 regulating the construction, use, or repair of any property or 2629 requiring the tearing down of any property, including the costs 2630 of removing debris.

2631 A policy or endorsement providing that, subject to (b) other policy provisions, any loss that which is repaired or 2632 2633 replaced at any location will be adjusted on the basis of 2634 replacement costs to the dwelling not exceeding policy limits as 2635 to the dwelling, rather than actual cash value, and also 2636 including costs necessary to meet applicable laws and ordinances 2637 regulating the construction, use, or repair of any property or requiring the tearing down of any property, including the costs 2638 2639 of removing debris. + However, such additional costs necessary to 2640 meet applicable laws and ordinances may be limited to either 25 2641 percent or 50 percent of the dwelling limit, as selected by the 2642 policyholder, and such coverage applies shall apply only to repairs of the damaged portion of the structure unless the total 2643 2644 damage to the structure exceeds 50 percent of the replacement 2645 cost of the structure.

2646

An insurer is not required to make the offers required by this subsection with respect to the issuance or renewal of a homeowner's policy that contains the provisions specified in paragraph (b) for law and ordinance coverage limited to 25 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 96 of 136

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2651 percent of the dwelling limit, except that the insurer must 2652 offer the law and ordinance coverage limited to 50 percent of 2653 the dwelling limit. This subsection does not prohibit the offer 2654 of a guaranteed replacement cost policy.

Amendment No.

Unless the insurer obtains the policyholder's written 2655 (2) 2656 refusal of the policies or endorsements specified in subsection 2657 (1), any policy covering the dwelling is deemed to include the 2658 law and ordinance coverage limited to 25 percent of the dwelling 2659 limit. The rejection or selection of alternative coverage shall 2660 be made on a form approved by the office. The form must shall 2661 fully advise the applicant of the nature of the coverage being 2662 rejected. If this form is signed by a named insured, it is will 2663 be conclusively presumed that there was an informed, knowing 2664 rejection of the coverage or election of the alternative 2665 coverage on behalf of all insureds. Unless the policyholder 2666 requests in writing the coverage specified in this section, it 2667 need not be provided in or supplemental to any other policy that 2668 renews, insures, extends, changes, supersedes, or replaces an 2669 existing policy if when the policyholder has rejected the 2670 coverage specified in this section or has selected alternative coverage. The insurer must provide the such policyholder with 2671 2672 notice of the availability of such coverage in a form approved 2673 by the office at least once every 3 years. The failure to 2674 provide such notice constitutes a violation of this code, but 2675 does not affect the coverage provided under the policy.

2676 (3) In the event of a loss for which a dwelling or2677 personal property is insured on the basis of replacement costs:

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2678	Amendment No. (a) For a dwelling, the insurer must initially pay at
2679	least the actual cash value of the insured loss, less any
2680	applicable deductible. The insurer shall pay any remaining
2681	amounts necessary to perform such repairs as work is performed
2682	and expenses are incurred. If a total loss of a dwelling occurs,
2683	the insurer shall pay the replacement cost coverage without
2684	reservation or holdback of any depreciation in value, pursuant
2685	to s. 627.702.
2686	(b) For personal property:
2687	1. The insurer must offer coverage under which the insurer
2688	is obligated to pay the replacement cost without reservation or
2689	holdback for any depreciation in value, whether or not the
2690	insured replaces the property.
2691	2. The insurer may also offer coverage under which the
2692	insurer may limit the initial payment to the actual cash value
2693	of the personal property to be replaced, require the insured to
2694	provide receipts for the purchase of the property financed by
2695	the initial payment, use such receipts to make the next payment
2696	requested by the insured for the replacement of insured
2697	property, and continue this process until the insured remits all
2698	receipts up to the policy limits for replacement costs. The
2699	insurer must provide clear notice of this process before the
2700	policy is bound. A policyholder must be provided an actuarially
2701	reasonable premium credit or discount for this coverage. The
2702	insurer may not require the policyholder to advance payment for
2703	the replaced property, the insurer shall pay the replacement
2704	cost without reservation or holdback of any depreciation in
	200507

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2705 value, whether or not the insured replaces or repairs the 2706 dwelling or property.

Amendment No.

2716

(4) <u>A</u> Any homeowner's insurance policy issued or renewed
 on or after October 1, 2005, must include in bold type no
 smaller than 18 points the following statement:

2710 "LAW AND ORDINANCE COVERAGE IS AN IMPORTANT COVERAGE
2711 THAT YOU MAY WISH TO PURCHASE. YOU MAY ALSO NEED TO
2712 CONSIDER THE PURCHASE OF FLOOD INSURANCE FROM THE
2713 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM. WITHOUT THIS
2714 COVERAGE, YOU MAY HAVE UNCOVERED LOSSES. PLEASE
2715 DISCUSS THESE COVERAGES WITH YOUR INSURANCE AGENT."

The intent of this subsection is to encourage policyholders to purchase sufficient coverage to protect them in case events excluded from the standard homeowners policy, such as law and ordinance enforcement and flood, combine with covered events to produce damage or loss to the insured property. The intent is also to encourage policyholders to discuss these issues with their insurance agent.

2724 (5) Nothing in This section does not: shall be construed 2725 to

2726 (a) Apply to policies not considered to be "homeowners' 2727 policies," as that term is commonly understood in the insurance 2728 industry. This section specifically does not

2729 (b) Apply to mobile home policies. Nothing in this section 2730 (c) Limit shall be construed as limiting the ability of an 2731 any insurer to reject or nonrenew any insured or applicant on 2732 the grounds that the structure does not meet underwriting 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 99 of 136

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2733 criteria applicable to replacement cost or law and ordinance 2734 policies or for other lawful reasons.

2735 <u>(d) (6)</u> This section does not Prohibit an insurer from 2736 limiting its liability under a policy or endorsement providing 2737 that loss will be adjusted on the basis of replacement costs to 2738 the lesser of:

2739 <u>1.(a)</u> The limit of liability shown on the policy 2740 declarations page;

2741 <u>2.(b)</u> The reasonable and necessary cost to repair the 2742 damaged, destroyed, or stolen covered property; or

2743 3.(c) The reasonable and necessary cost to replace the 2744 damaged, destroyed, or stolen covered property.

2745 <u>(e) (7)</u> This section does not Prohibit an insurer from 2746 exercising its right to repair damaged property in compliance 2747 with its policy and s. 627.702(7).

2748 Section 21. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 2749 627.70131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

2750 627.70131 Insurer's duty to acknowledge communications 2751 regarding claims; investigation.-

2752 (5)(a) Within 90 days after an insurer receives notice of 2753 an initial, reopened, or supplemental a property insurance claim 2754 from a policyholder, the insurer shall pay or deny such claim or 2755 a portion of the claim unless the failure to pay such claim or a 2756 portion of the claim is caused by factors beyond the control of 2757 the insurer which reasonably prevent such payment. Any payment 2758 of an initial or supplemental a claim or portion of such a claim 2759 made paid 90 days after the insurer receives notice of the 2760 claim, or made paid more than 15 days after there are no longer 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 100 of 136

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Amendment No. 2761 factors beyond the control of the insurer which reasonably 2762 prevented such payment, whichever is later, bears shall bear 2763 interest at the rate set forth in s. 55.03. Interest begins to 2764 accrue from the date the insurer receives notice of the claim. 2765 The provisions of this subsection may not be waived, voided, or 2766 nullified by the terms of the insurance policy. If there is a 2767 right to prejudgment interest, the insured shall select whether 2768 to receive prejudgment interest or interest under this 2769 subsection. Interest is payable when the claim or portion of the claim is paid. Failure to comply with this subsection 2770 2771 constitutes a violation of this code. However, failure to comply 2772 with this subsection does shall not form the sole basis for a 2773 private cause of action.

2774

Section 22. The Legislature finds and declares:

2775 There is a compelling state interest in maintaining a (1)2776 viable and orderly private-sector market for property insurance in this state. The lack of a viable and orderly property market 2777 2778 reduces the availability of property insurance coverage to state 2779 residents, increases the cost of property insurance, and 2780 increases the state's reliance on a residual property insurance 2781 market and its potential for imposing assessments on 2782 policyholders throughout the state.

(2) In 2005, the Legislature revised ss. 627.706-627.7074,
 Florida Statutes, to adopt certain geological or technical
 terms; to increase reliance on objective, scientific testing
 requirements; and generally to reduce the number of sinkhole
 claims and related disputes arising under prior law. The
 Legislature determined that since the enactment of these
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1	Amendment No.
2789	statutory revisions, both private-sector insurers and Citizens
2790	Property Insurance Corporation have, nevertheless, continued to
2791	experience high claims frequency and severity for sinkhole
2792	insurance claims. In addition, many properties remain unrepaired
2793	even after loss payments, which reduces the local property tax
2794	base and adversely affects the real estate market. Therefore,
2795	the Legislature finds that losses associated with sinkhole
2796	claims adversely affect the public health, safety, and welfare
2797	of this state and its citizens.
2798	(3) Pursuant to sections 23 through 28 of this act,
2799	technical or scientific definitions adopted in the 2005
2800	legislation are clarified to implement and advance the
2801	Legislature's intended reduction of sinkhole claims and
2802	disputes. Certain other revisions to ss. 627.706-627.7074,
2803	Florida Statutes, are enacted to advance legislative intent to
2804	rely on scientific or technical determinations relating to
2805	sinkholes and sinkhole claims, reduce the number and cost of
2806	disputes relating to sinkhole claims, and ensure that repairs
2807	are made commensurate with the scientific and technical
2808	determinations and insurance claims payments.
2809	Section 23. Section 627.706, Florida Statutes, is
2810	reordered and amended to read:
2811	627.706 Sinkhole insurance; catastrophic ground cover
2812	collapse; definitions
2813	(1) (a) Every insurer authorized to transact property
2814	insurance in this state <u>must</u> shall provide coverage for a
2815	catastrophic ground cover collapse <u>.</u>
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2816	Amendment No. (b) The insurer and shall make available, for an
2817	appropriate additional premium, coverage for sinkhole losses on
2818	any structure, including the contents of personal property
2819	contained therein, to the extent provided in the form to which
2820	the coverage attaches. The insurer may require an inspection of
2821	the property before issuance of sinkhole loss coverage. A policy
2822	for residential property insurance may include a deductible
2823	amount applicable to sinkhole losses equal to 1 percent, 2
2824	percent, 5 percent, or 10 percent of the policy dwelling limits,
2825	with appropriate premium discounts offered with each deductible
2826	amount.
2827	(c) The insurer may restrict catastrophic ground cover
2828	collapse and sinkhole loss coverage to the principal building,
2829	as defined in the applicable policy.
2830	(2) As used in ss. 627.706-627.7074, and as used in
2831	connection with any policy providing coverage for a catastrophic
2832	ground cover collapse or for sinkhole losses, the term:
2833	(a) "Catastrophic ground cover collapse" means geological
2834	activity that results in all the following:
2835	1. The abrupt collapse of the ground cover;
2836	2. A depression in the ground cover clearly visible to the
2837	naked eye;
2838	3. Structural damage to the <u>covered</u> building, including
2839	the foundation; and
2840	4. The insured structure being condemned and ordered to be
2841	vacated by the governmental agency authorized by law to issue
2842	such an order for that structure.
2843	
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2844 Contents coverage applies if there is a loss resulting from a 2845 catastrophic ground cover collapse. Structural Damage consisting 2846 merely of the settling or cracking of a foundation, structure, 2847 or building does not constitute a loss resulting from a 2848 catastrophic ground cover collapse.

9 (b) "Neutral evaluation" means the alternative dispute 0 resolution provided in s. 627.7074.

(c) "Neutral evaluator" means a professional engineer or a professional geologist who has completed a course of study in alternative dispute resolution designed or approved by the department for use in the neutral evaluation process and who is determined by the department to be fair and impartial.

(h) (b) "Sinkhole" means a landform created by subsidence of soil, sediment, or rock as underlying strata are dissolved by groundwater. A sinkhole <u>forms</u> may form by collapse into subterranean voids created by dissolution of limestone or dolostone or by subsidence as these strata are dissolved.

61 <u>(j)(c)</u> "Sinkhole loss" means structural damage to the 62 <u>covered</u> building, including the foundation, caused by sinkhole 63 activity. Contents coverage <u>and additional living expenses</u> shall 64 apply only if there is structural damage to the <u>covered</u> building 65 caused by sinkhole activity.

2866 <u>(i) (d)</u> "Sinkhole activity" means settlement or systematic 2867 weakening of the earth supporting <u>the covered building such</u> 2868 property only <u>if the</u> when such settlement or systematic 2869 weakening results from <u>contemporaneous</u> movement or raveling of 2870 soils, sediments, or rock materials into subterranean voids

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2871 created by the effect of water on a limestone or similar rock 2872 formation.

2873 <u>(f) (e)</u> "Professional engineer" means a person, as defined 2874 in s. 471.005, who has a bachelor's degree or higher in 2875 engineering with a specialty in the geotechnical engineering 2876 field. A professional engineer must <u>also</u> have geotechnical 2877 experience and expertise in the identification of sinkhole 2878 activity as well as other potential causes of <u>structural</u> damage 2879 to the structure.

2880 (g) (f) "Professional geologist" means a person, as defined 2881 in by s. 492.102, who has a bachelor's degree or higher in 2882 geology or related earth science and with expertise in the 2883 geology of Florida. A professional geologist must have 2884 geological experience and expertise in the identification of 2885 sinkhole activity as well as other potential geologic causes of 2886 structural damage to the structure.

2887 (k) "Structural damage" means a covered building, 2888 regardless of the date of its construction, has experienced the 2889 following:

2890 <u>1. Interior floor displacement or deflection in excess of</u> 2891 <u>acceptable variances as defined in ACI 117-90 or the Florida</u> 2892 <u>Building Code, which results in settlement related damage to the</u> 2893 <u>interior such that the interior building structure or members</u> 2894 <u>become unfit for service or represents a safety hazard as</u> 2895 <u>defined within the Florida Building Code;</u>

2896 <u>2. Foundation displacement or deflection in excess of</u> 2897 <u>acceptable variances as defined in ACI 318-95 or the Florida</u> 2898 <u>Building Code, which results in settlement related damage to the</u> 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 105 of 136

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2899	primary structural members or primary structural systems that
2900	prevents those members or systems from supporting the loads and
2901	forces they were designed to support to the extent that stresses
2902	in those primary structural members or primary structural
2903	systems exceeds one and one-third the nominal strength allowed
2904	under the Florida Building Code for new buildings of similar
2905	structure, purpose, or location;
2906	3. Damage that results in listing, leaning, or buckling of
2907	the exterior load bearing walls or other vertical primary
2908	structural members to such an extent that a plumb line passing
2909	through the center of gravity does not fall inside the middle
2910	one-third of the base as defined within the Florida Building
2911	Code;
2912	4. Damage that results in the building, or any portion of
2913	the building containing primary structural members or primary
2914	structural systems, being significantly likely to imminently
2915	collapse because of the movement or instability of the ground
2916	within the influence zone of the supporting ground within the
2917	sheer plane necessary for the purpose of supporting such
2918	building as defined within the Florida Building Code; or
2919	5. Damage occurring on or after October 15, 2005, that
2920	qualifies as "substantial structural damage" as defined in the
2921	Florida Building Code.
2922	(d) "Primary structural member" means a structural element
2923	designed to provide support and stability for the vertical or
2924	lateral loads of the overall structure.
2925	(e) "Primary structural system" means an assemblage of
2926	primary structural members.
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Amendment No. 2927 (3) On or before June 1, 2007, Every insurer authorized to 2928 transact property insurance in this state shall make a proper 2929 filing with the office for the purpose of extending the 2930 appropriate forms of property insurance to include coverage for 2931 catastrophic ground cover collapse or for sinkhole losses. 2932 coverage for catastrophic ground cover collapse may not go into effect until the effective date provided for in the filing 2933 2934 approved by the office.

2935 (3) (4) Insurers offering policies that exclude coverage 2936 for sinkhole losses must shall inform policyholders in bold type 2937 of not less than 14 points as follows: "YOUR POLICY PROVIDES COVERAGE FOR A CATASTROPHIC GROUND COVER COLLAPSE THAT RESULTS 2938 2939 IN THE PROPERTY BEING CONDEMNED AND UNINHABITABLE. OTHERWISE, 2940 YOUR POLICY DOES NOT PROVIDE COVERAGE FOR SINKHOLE LOSSES. YOU 2941 MAY PURCHASE ADDITIONAL COVERAGE FOR SINKHOLE LOSSES FOR AN 2942 ADDITIONAL PREMIUM."

(4) (5) An insurer offering sinkhole coverage to 2943 2944 policyholders before or after the adoption of s. 30, chapter 2945 2007-1, Laws of Florida, may nonrenew the policies of 2946 policyholders maintaining sinkhole coverage in Pasco County or 2947 Hernando County, at the option of the insurer, and provide an 2948 offer of coverage that to such policyholders which includes 2949 catastrophic ground cover collapse and excludes sinkhole 2950 coverage. Insurers acting in accordance with this subsection are 2951 subject to the following requirements:

(a) Policyholders must be notified that a nonrenewal isfor purposes of removing sinkhole coverage, and that the

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2954 policyholder is still being offered a policy that provides 2955 coverage for catastrophic ground cover collapse.

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(b) Policyholders must be provided an actuarially reasonable premium credit or discount for the removal of sinkhole coverage and provision of only catastrophic ground cover collapse.

(c) Subject to the provisions of this subsection and the insurer's approved underwriting or insurability guidelines, the insurer shall provide each policyholder with the opportunity to purchase an endorsement to his or her policy providing sinkhole coverage and may require an inspection of the property before issuance of a sinkhole coverage endorsement.

(d) Section 624.4305 does not apply to nonrenewal noticesissued pursuant to this subsection.

2968 (5) Any claim, including, but not limited to, initial, 2969 supplemental, and reopened claims under an insurance policy that 2970 provides sinkhole coverage is barred unless notice of the claim 2971 was given to the insurer in accordance with the terms of the 2972 policy within 2 years after the policyholder knew or reasonably 2973 should have known about the sinkhole loss.

2974 Section 24. Section 627.7061, Florida Statutes, is amended 2975 to read:

2976 627.7061 Coverage inquiries.—Inquiries about coverage on a 2977 property insurance contract are not claim activity, unless an 2978 actual claim is filed by the <u>policyholder which</u> insured that 2979 results in a company investigation of the claim.

2980 Section 25. <u>Section 627.7065, Florida Statutes, is</u> 2981 <u>repealed.</u> 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 108 of 136

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2982 Section 26. Section 627.707, Florida Statutes, is amended 2983 to read:

2984 627.707 Standards for Investigation of sinkhole claims by 2985 insurers; insurer payment; nonrenewals.—Upon receipt of a claim 2986 for a sinkhole loss to a covered building, an insurer must meet 2987 the following standards in investigating a claim:

(1) The insurer must <u>inspect make an inspection of</u> the
<u>policyholder's</u> insured's premises to determine if there <u>is</u>
<u>structural</u> has been physical damage <u>that</u> to the structure which
may be the result of sinkhole activity.

2992 If the insurer confirms that structural damage exists (2) 2993 but is unable to identify a valid cause of such damage or 2994 discovers that such damage is consistent with sinkhole loss 2995 Following the insurer's initial inspection, the insurer shall engage a professional engineer or a professional geologist to 2996 2997 conduct testing as provided in s. 627.7072 to determine the 2998 cause of the loss within a reasonable professional probability 2999 and issue a report as provided in s. 627.7073, only if sinkhole 3000 loss is covered under the policy. Except as provided in 3001 subsections (4) and (6), the fees and costs of the professional 3002 engineer or professional geologist shall be paid by the

3003 <u>insurer.</u>÷

3004 (a) The insurer is unable to identify a valid cause of the 3005 damage or discovers damage to the structure which is consistent 3006 with sinkhole loss; or

3007 3008

(b) The policyholder demands testing in accordance with this section or s. 627.7072.

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3009 (3) Following the initial inspection of the <u>policyholder's</u>
 3010 insured premises, the insurer shall provide written notice to
 3011 the policyholder disclosing the following information:

3012 (a) What the insurer has determined to be the cause of3013 damage, if the insurer has made such a determination.

Amendment No.

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(b) A statement of the circumstances under which the insurer is required to engage a professional engineer or a professional geologist to verify or eliminate sinkhole loss and to engage a professional engineer to make recommendations regarding land and building stabilization and foundation repair.

(c) A statement regarding the right of the policyholder to request testing by a professional engineer or a professional geologist, and the circumstances under which the policyholder may demand certain testing, and the circumstances under which the policyholder may incur costs associated with testing.

3024 (4) (a) If the insurer determines that there is no sinkhole
3025 loss, the insurer may deny the claim.

3026 (b) If coverage for sinkhole loss is available and $\pm f$ the 3027 insurer denies the claim, without performing testing under s. 3028 627.7072, the policyholder may demand testing by the insurer 3029 under s. 627.7072.

3030 <u>1.</u> The policyholder's demand for testing must be 3031 communicated to the insurer in writing <u>within 60 days</u> after the 3032 policyholder's receipt of the insurer's denial of the claim.

2. The policyholder shall pay 50 percent of the actual costs of the analyses and services provided under ss. 627.7072 and 627.7073 or \$2,500, whichever is less.

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Amendment No. 3036 <u>3. The insurer shall reimburse the policyholder for the</u> 3037 <u>costs if the insurer's engineer or geologist provides written</u> 3038 <u>certification pursuant to s. 627.7073 that there is sinkhole</u> 3039 loss.

(5) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), If a sinkhole loss is 3040 3041 verified, the insurer shall pay to stabilize the land and 3042 building and repair the foundation in accordance with the 3043 recommendations of the professional engineer retained pursuant 3044 to subsection (2), as provided under s. 627.7073, and in 3045 consultation with notice to the policyholder, subject to the 3046 coverage and terms of the policy. The insurer shall pay for 3047 other repairs to the structure and contents in accordance with 3048 the terms of the policy.

3049 (a) (b) The insurer may limit its total claims payment to 3050 the actual cash value of the sinkhole loss, which does not 3051 include including underpinning or grouting or any other repair 3052 technique performed below the existing foundation of the 3053 building, until the policyholder enters into a contract for the 3054 performance of building stabilization or foundation repairs in 3055 accordance with the recommendations set forth in the insurer's report issued pursuant to s. 627.7073. 3056

3057 (b) In order to prevent additional damage to the building 3058 or structure, the policyholder must enter into a contract for 3059 the performance of building stabilization and foundation repairs 3060 within 90 days after the insurance company confirms coverage for 3061 the sinkhole loss and notifies the policyholder of such 3062 confirmation. This time period is tolled if either party invokes

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3063 <u>the neutral evaluation process</u>, and begins again 10 days after 3064 the conclusion of the neutral evaluation process.

3065 (c) After the policyholder enters into the contract for 3066 the performance of building stabilization and foundation repairs, the insurer shall pay the amounts necessary to begin 3067 3068 and perform such repairs as the work is performed and the 3069 expenses are incurred. The insurer may not require the 3070 policyholder to advance payment for such repairs. If repair 3071 covered by a personal lines residential property insurance 3072 policy has begun and the professional engineer selected or 3073 approved by the insurer determines that the repair cannot be 3074 completed within the policy limits, the insurer must either 3075 complete the professional engineer's recommended repair or 3076 tender the policy limits to the policyholder without a reduction for the repair expenses incurred. 3077

3078 (d) The stabilization and all other repairs to the 3079 structure and contents must be completed within 12 months after 3080 entering into the contract for repairs described in paragraph 3081 (b) unless:

3082 <u>1. There is a mutual agreement between the insurer and the</u> 3083 policyholder;

3084 <u>2. The claim is involved with the neutral evaluation</u> 3085 process;

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3. The claim is in litigation; or

4. The claim is under appraisal or mediation.

3088 <u>(e) (c)</u> Upon the insurer's obtaining the written approval 3089 of the policyholder and any lienholder, the insurer may make 3090 payment directly to the persons selected by the policyholder to 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 112 of 136

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3091	Amendment No. perform the land and building stabilization and foundation
3092	repairs. The decision by the insurer to make payment to such
3093	persons does not hold the insurer liable for the work performed.
3094	The policyholder may not accept a rebate from any person
3095	performing the repairs specified in this section. If a
3096	policyholder does receive a rebate, coverage is void and the
3097	policyholder must refund the amount of the rebate to the
3098	insurer. Any person making the repairs specified in this section
3099	who offers a rebate commits insurance fraud punishable as a
3100	third degree felony as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
3101	775.084.

3102 (6) Except as provided in subsection (7), the fees and 3103 costs of the professional engineer or the professional geologist 3104 shall be paid by the insurer.

3105 (6) (7) If the insurer obtains, pursuant to s. 627.7073, 3106 written certification that there is no sinkhole loss or that the 3107 cause of the damage was not sinkhole activity, and if the 3108 policyholder has submitted the sinkhole claim without good faith 3109 grounds for submitting such claim, the policyholder shall 3110 reimburse the insurer for 50 percent of the actual costs of the 3111 analyses and services provided under ss. 627.7072 and 627.7073; 3112 however, a policyholder is not required to reimburse an insurer 3113 more than \$2,500 with respect to any claim. A policyholder is 3114 required to pay reimbursement under this subsection only if the 3115 policyholder requested the analysis and services provided under 3116 ss. 627.7072 and 627.7073 and the insurer, before prior to 3117 ordering the analysis under s. 627.7072, informs the 3118 policyholder in writing of the policyholder's potential 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 113 of 136

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3119 liability for reimbursement and gives the policyholder the 3120 opportunity to withdraw the claim.

3121 (7) (8) An No insurer may not shall nonrenew any policy of 3122 property insurance on the basis of filing of claims for sinkhole 3123 partial loss if caused by sinkhole damage or clay shrinkage as 3124 long as the total of such payments does not equal or exceed the 3125 current policy limits of coverage for the policy in effect on 3126 the date of loss, for property damage to the covered building, 3127 as set forth on the declarations page, or if and provided the policyholder insured has repaired the structure in accordance 3128 3129 with the engineering recommendations made pursuant to subsection 3130 (2) upon which any payment or policy proceeds were based. If the 3131 insurer pays such limits, it may nonrenew the policy.

3132 <u>(8) (9)</u> The insurer may engage a professional structural 3133 engineer to make recommendations as to the repair of the 3134 structure.

3135 Section 27. Section 627.7073, Florida Statutes, is amended 3136 to read:

3137

627.7073 Sinkhole reports.-

(1) Upon completion of testing as provided in s. 627.7072, the professional engineer or professional geologist shall issue a report and certification to the insurer and the policyholder as provided in this section.

(a) Sinkhole loss is verified if, based upon tests performed in accordance with s. 627.7072, a professional engineer or a professional geologist issues a written report and certification stating:

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	Amendment No.
3146	1. That structural damage to the covered building has been
3147	identified within a reasonable professional probability.
3148	2.1. That the cause of the actual physical and structural
3149	damage is sinkhole activity within a reasonable professional
3150	probability.
3151	3.2. That the analyses conducted were of sufficient scope
3152	to identify sinkhole activity as the cause of damage within a
3153	reasonable professional probability.
3154	4.3. A description of the tests performed.
3155	5.4. A recommendation by the professional engineer of
3156	methods for stabilizing the land and building and for making
3157	repairs to the foundation.
3158	(b) If there is no structural damage or if sinkhole
3159	activity is eliminated as the cause of <u>such</u> damage to the
3160	covered building structure, the professional engineer or
3161	professional geologist shall issue a written report and
3162	certification to the policyholder and the insurer stating:
3163	1. That there is no structural damage or the cause of such
3164	the damage is not sinkhole activity within a reasonable
3165	professional probability.
3166	2. That the analyses and tests conducted were of
3167	sufficient scope to eliminate sinkhole activity as the cause of
3168	the structural damage within a reasonable professional
3169	probability.
3170	3. A statement of the cause of the structural damage
3171	within a reasonable professional probability.
3172	4. A description of the tests performed.
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Amendment No. (c) The respective findings, opinions, and recommendations of the <u>insurer's</u> professional engineer or professional geologist as to the cause of distress to the property and the findings, opinions, and recommendations of the <u>insurer's</u> professional engineer as to land and building stabilization and foundation repair <u>set forth by s. 627.7072</u> shall be presumed correct.

3179 (2) (a) An Any insurer that has paid a claim for a sinkhole 3180 loss shall file a copy of the report and certification, prepared pursuant to subsection (1), including the legal description of 3181 3182 the real property and the name of the property owner, the 3183 neutral evaluator's report, if any, which indicates that sinkhole activity caused the damage claimed, a copy of the 3184 3185 certification indicating that stabilization has been completed, if applicable, and the amount of the payment, with the county 3186 3187 clerk of court, who shall record the report and certification. The insurer shall bear the cost of filing and recording one or 3188 3189 more reports and certifications the report and certification. 3190 There shall be no cause of action or liability against an 3191 insurer for compliance with this section.

3192 <u>(a)</u> The recording of the report and certification does 3193 not:

3194 1. Constitute a lien, encumbrance, or restriction on the 3195 title to the real property or constitute a defect in the title 3196 to the real property;

3197 2. Create any cause of action or liability against any 3198 grantor of the real property for breach of any warranty of good 3199 title or warranty against encumbrances; or

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1	Amendment No.
3200	3. Create any cause of action or liability against any
3201	title insurer that insures the title to the real property.
3202	(b) As a precondition to accepting payment for a sinkhole
3203	loss, the policyholder must file a copy of any sinkhole report
3204	regarding the insured property which was prepared on behalf or
3205	at the request of the policyholder. The policyholder shall bear
3206	the cost of filing and recording the sinkhole report. The
3207	recording of the report does not:
3208	1. Constitute a lien, encumbrance, or restriction on the
3209	title to the real property or constitute a defect in the title
3210	to the real property;
3211	2. Create any cause of action or liability against any
3212	grantor of the real property for breach of any warranty of good
3213	title or warranty against encumbrances; or
3214	3. Create any cause of action or liability against a title
3215	insurer that insures the title to the real property.
3216	<u>(c)</u> The seller of real property upon which a sinkhole
3217	claim has been made by the seller and paid by the insurer \underline{must}
3218	shall disclose to the buyer of such property, before the
3219	closing, that a claim has been paid and whether or not the full
3220	amount of the proceeds were used to repair the sinkhole damage.
3221	(3) Upon completion of any building stabilization or
3222	foundation repairs for a verified sinkhole loss, the
3223	professional engineer responsible for monitoring the repairs
3224	shall issue a report to the property owner which specifies what
3225	repairs have been performed and certifies within a reasonable
3226	degree of professional probability that such repairs have been
3227	properly performed. The professional engineer issuing the report
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3228	Amendment No. shall file a copy of the report and certification, which
3229	includes a legal description of the real property and the name
3230	of the property owner, with the county clerk of the court, who
3231	shall record the report and certification. This subsection does
3232	not create liability for an insurer based on any representation
3233	or certification by a professional engineer related to the
3234	stabilization or foundation repairs for the verified sinkhole
3235	loss.
3236	Section 28. Section 627.7074, Florida Statutes, is amended
3237	to read:
3238	627.7074 Alternative procedure for resolution of disputed
3239	sinkhole insurance claims
3240	(1) As used in this section, the term:
3241	(a) "Neutral evaluation" means the alternative dispute
3242	resolution provided for in this section.
3243	(b) "Neutral evaluator" means a professional engineer or a
3244	professional geologist who has completed a course of study in
3245	alternative dispute resolution designed or approved by the
3246	department for use in the neutral evaluation process, who is
3247	determined to be fair and impartial.
3248	(1)(2)(a) The department shall:
3249	(a) Certify and maintain a list of persons who are neutral
3250	evaluators.
3251	(b) The department shall Prepare a consumer information
3252	pamphlet for distribution by insurers to policyholders which
3253	clearly describes the neutral evaluation process and includes
3254	information and forms necessary for the policyholder to request
3255	a neutral evaluation.
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3256	Amendment No. (2) Neutral evaluation is available to either party if a
3257	sinkhole report has been issued pursuant to s. 627.7073. At a
3258	minimum, neutral evaluation must determine:
3259	(a) Causation;
3260	(b) All methods of stabilization and repair both above and
3261	below ground;
3262	(c) The costs for stabilization and all repairs; and
3263	(d) Information necessary to carry out subsection (12).
3264	(3) Following the receipt of the report provided under s.
3265	627.7073 or the denial of a claim for a sinkhole loss, the
3266	insurer shall notify the policyholder of his or her right to
3267	participate in the neutral evaluation program under this
3268	section. Neutral evaluation supersedes the alternative dispute
3269	resolution process under s. 627.7015, but does not invalidate
3270	the appraisal clause of the insurance policy. The insurer shall
3271	provide to the policyholder the consumer information pamphlet
3272	prepared by the department pursuant to subsection (1)
3273	electronically or by United States mail paragraph (2)(b) .
3274	(4) Neutral evaluation is nonbinding, but mandatory if
3275	requested by either party. A request for neutral evaluation may
3276	be filed with the department by the policyholder or the insurer
3277	on a form approved by the department. The request for neutral
3278	evaluation must state the reason for the request and must
3279	include an explanation of all the issues in dispute at the time
3280	of the request. Filing a request for neutral evaluation tolls
3281	the applicable time requirements for filing suit for a period of
3282	60 days following the conclusion of the neutral evaluation
3283	process or the time prescribed in s. 95.11, whichever is later.
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Amendment No. 3284 Neutral evaluation shall be conducted as an informal (5) 3285 process in which formal rules of evidence and procedure need not 3286 be observed. A party to neutral evaluation is not required to 3287 attend neutral evaluation if a representative of the party 3288 attends and has the authority to make a binding decision on 3289 behalf of the party. All parties shall participate in the 3290 evaluation in good faith. The neutral evaluator must be allowed reasonable access to the interior and exterior of insured 3291 3292 structures to be evaluated or for which a claim has been made. 3293 Any reports initiated by the policyholder, or an agent of the 3294 policyholder, confirming a sinkhole loss or disputing another 3295 sinkhole report regarding insured structures must be provided to 3296 the neutral evaluator before the evaluator's physical inspection 3297 of the insured property.

3298 (6) The insurer shall pay <u>reasonable</u> the costs associated
3299 with the neutral evaluation. <u>However, if a party chooses to hire</u>
3300 <u>a court reporter or stenographer to contemporaneously record and</u>
3301 <u>document the neutral evaluation, that party must bear such</u>
3302 <u>costs.</u>

3303 (7)Upon receipt of a request for neutral evaluation, the department shall provide the parties a list of certified neutral 3304 3305 evaluators. The parties shall mutually select a neutral 3306 evaluator from the list and promptly inform the department. If 3307 the parties cannot agree to a neutral evaluator within 10 3308 business days, The department shall allow the parties to submit 3309 requests to disqualify evaluators on the list for cause. 3310 (a) The department shall disqualify neutral evaluators for 3311 cause based only on any of the following grounds: 399507

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3312	Amendment No. 1. A familial relationship exists between the neutral
3313	evaluator and either party or a representative of either party
3314	within the third degree.
3315	2. The proposed neutral evaluator has, in a professional
3316	capacity, previously represented either party or a
3317	representative of either party, in the same or a substantially
3318	related matter.
3319	3. The proposed neutral evaluator has, in a professional
3320	capacity, represented another person in the same or a
3321	substantially related matter and that person's interests are
3322	materially adverse to the interests of the parties. The term
3323	"substantially related matter" means participation by the
3324	neutral evaluator on the same claim, property, or adjacent
3325	property.
3326	4. The proposed neutral evaluator has, within the
3327	preceding 5 years, worked as an employer or employee of any
3328	party to the case.
3329	(b) The parties shall appoint a neutral evaluator from the
3330	department list and promptly inform the department. If the
3331	parties cannot agree to a neutral evaluator within 14 business
3332	days, the department shall appoint a neutral evaluator from the
3333	list of certified neutral evaluators. The department shall allow
3334	each party to disqualify two neutral evaluators without cause.
3335	Upon selection or appointment, the department shall promptly
3336	refer the request to the neutral evaluator.
3337	(c) Within <u>14</u> $\frac{5}{2}$ business days after the referral, the
3338	neutral evaluator shall notify the policyholder and the insurer
3339	of the date, time, and place of the neutral evaluation
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Amendment No. 3340 conference. The conference may be held by telephone, if feasible 3341 and desirable. The neutral evaluator shall make reasonable 3342 efforts to hold the neutral evaluation conference shall be held 3343 within 90 45 days after the receipt of the request by the department. Failure of the neutral evaluator to hold the 3344 3345 conference within 90 days does not invalidate either party's 3346 right to neutral evaluation or to a neutral evaluation 3347 conference held outside this timeframe.

3348 (8) The department shall adopt rules of procedure for the 3349 neutral evaluation process.

3350 <u>(8) (9)</u> For policyholders not represented by an attorney, a 3351 consumer affairs specialist of the department or an employee 3352 designated as the primary contact for consumers on issues 3353 relating to sinkholes under s. 20.121 shall be available for 3354 consultation to the extent that he or she may lawfully do so.

3355 (9) (10) Evidence of an offer to settle a claim during the 3356 neutral evaluation process, as well as any relevant conduct or 3357 statements made in negotiations concerning the offer to settle a 3358 claim, is inadmissible to prove liability or absence of 3359 liability for the claim or its value, except as provided in 3360 subsection (14) (13).

3361 (10) (11) <u>Regardless of when noticed</u>, any court proceeding 3362 related to the subject matter of the neutral evaluation shall be 3363 stayed pending completion of the neutral evaluation <u>and for 5</u> 3364 <u>days after the filing of the neutral evaluator's report with the</u> 3365 <u>court</u>.

3366 (11) If, based upon his or her professional training and 3367 credentials, a neutral evaluator is qualified to determine only 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 122 of 136

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	Amendment No.
3368	disputes relating to causation or method of repair, the
3369	department shall allow the neutral evaluator to enlist the
3370	assistance of another professional from the neutral evaluators
3371	list not previously stricken, who, based upon his or her
3372	professional training and credentials, is able to provide an
3373	opinion as to other disputed issues. A professional who would be
3374	disqualified for any reason listed in subsection (7) must be
3375	disqualified. The neutral evaluator may also use the services of
3376	professional engineers and professional geologists who are not
3377	certified as neutral evaluators, as well as licensed building
3378	contractors, in order to ensure that all items in dispute are
3379	addressed and the neutral evaluation can be completed. Any
3380	professional engineer, professional geologist, or licensed
3381	building contractor retained may be disqualified for any of the
3382	reasons listed in subsection (7). The neutral evaluator may
3383	request the entity that performed the investigation pursuant to
3384	s. 627.7072 perform such additional and reasonable testing as
3385	deemed necessary in the professional opinion of the neutral
3386	evaluator.
3387	(12) At For matters that are not resolved by the parties

3387 (12) <u>At</u> For matters that are not resolved by the parties at the conclusion of the neutral evaluation, the neutral 3388 evaluator shall prepare a report describing all matters that are 3389 3390 the subject of the neutral evaluation, including whether, stating that in his or her opinion, the sinkhole loss has been 3391 verified or eliminated within a reasonable degree of 3392 professional probability and, if verified, whether the sinkhole 3393 3394 activity caused structural damage to the covered building, and 3395 if so, the need for and estimated costs of stabilizing the land 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 123 of 136

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and any covered structures or buildings and other appropriate remediation or <u>necessary building</u> structural repairs <u>due to the</u> sinkhole loss. The evaluator's report shall be sent to all parties in attendance at the neutral evaluation and to the department, within 14 days after completing the neutral evaluation conference.

Amendment No.

(13) The recommendation of the neutral evaluator is not binding on any party, and the parties retain access to <u>the</u> court. The neutral evaluator's written recommendation is admissible in any <u>subsequent</u> action, <u>litigation</u>, or proceeding relating to the claim or to the cause of action giving rise to the claim.

3408 (14)If the neutral evaluator first verifies the existence of a sinkhole that caused structural damage and, second, 3409 recommends the need for and estimates costs of stabilizing the 3410 3411 land and any covered structures or buildings and other 3412 appropriate remediation or building structural repairs, which 3413 costs exceed the amount that the insurer has offered to pay the 3414 policyholder, the insurer is liable to the policyholder for up 3415 to \$2,500 in attorney's fees for the attorney's participation in the neutral evaluation process. For purposes of this subsection, 3416 3417 the term "offer to pay" means a written offer signed by the 3418 insurer or its legal representative and delivered to the 3419 policyholder within 10 days after the insurer receives notice 3420 that a request for neutral evaluation has been made under this 3421 section.

(15) If the insurer timely agrees in writing to comply and timely complies with the recommendation of the neutral 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 124 of 136

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3424 evaluator, but the policyholder declines to resolve the matter 3425 in accordance with the recommendation of the neutral evaluator 3426 pursuant to this section:

(a) The insurer is not liable for extracontractual damages
related to a claim for a sinkhole loss but only as related to
the issues determined by the neutral evaluation process. This
section does not affect or impair claims for extracontractual
damages unrelated to the issues determined by the neutral
evaluation process contained in this section; and

3433 (b) The <u>actions of the</u> insurer <u>are not a confession of</u> 3434 <u>judgment or admission of liability, and the insurer</u> is not 3435 liable for attorney's fees under s. 627.428 or other provisions 3436 of the insurance code unless the policyholder obtains a judgment 3437 that is more favorable than the recommendation of the neutral 3438 evaluator.

3439 (16) If the insurer agrees to comply with the neutral 3440 evaluator's report, payments shall be made in accordance with 3441 the terms and conditions of the applicable insurance policy 3442 pursuant to s. 627.707(5).

3443(17) Neutral evaluators are deemed to be agents of the3444department and have immunity from suit as provided in s. 44.107.

3445(18) The department shall adopt rules of procedure for the3446neutral evaluation process.

3447 Section 29. Subsection (8) of section 627.711, Florida 3448 Statutes, is amended to read:

3449 627.711 Notice of premium discounts for hurricane loss 3450 mitigation; uniform mitigation verification inspection form.-

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Amendment No. 3451 (8) At its expense, the insurer may require that a any 3452 uniform mitigation verification form provided by a policyholder, 3453 a policyholder's agent, or an authorized mitigation inspector or 3454 inspection company be independently verified by an inspector, an 3455 inspection company, or an independent third-party quality 3456 assurance provider which possesses does possess a quality 3457 assurance program before prior to accepting the uniform 3458 mitigation verification form as valid. 3459 Section 30. Subsection (1) of section 627.712, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3460 3461 627.712 Residential windstorm coverage required; 3462 availability of exclusions for windstorm or contents.-3463 (1)An insurer issuing a residential property insurance policy must provide windstorm coverage. Except as provided in 3464 3465 paragraph (2) (c), this section does not apply with respect to risks that are eligible for wind-only coverage from Citizens 3466 3467 Property Insurance Corporation under s. 627.351(6), and with 3468 respect to risks that are not eligible for coverage from 3469 Citizens Property Insurance Corporation under s. 627.351(6)(a)3. 3470 or 5. A risk ineligible for Citizens coverage by the corporation under s. 627.351(6)(a)3. or 5. is exempt from the requirements 3471 3472 of this section only if the risk is located within the 3473 boundaries of the coastal high-risk account of the corporation. 3474 Section 31. Subsection (3) of section 631.54, Florida 3475 Statutes, is amended to read: 3476 631.54 Definitions.-As used in this part: 3477 (3)"Covered claim" means an unpaid claim, including one 3478 of unearned premiums, which arises out of, and is within the 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM Page 126 of 136

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Amendment No. 3479 coverage, and not in excess of, the applicable limits of an 3480 insurance policy to which this part applies, issued by an 3481 insurer, if such insurer becomes an insolvent insurer and the 3482 claimant or insured is a resident of this state at the time of 3483 the insured event or the property from which the claim arises is 3484 permanently located in this state. For entities other than 3485 individuals, the residence of a claimant, insured, or 3486 policyholder is the state in which the entity's principal place 3487 of business is located at the time of the insured event. The term does "Covered claim" shall not include: 3488

(a) Any amount due any reinsurer, insurer, insurance pool, or underwriting association, sought directly or indirectly through a third party, as subrogation, contribution, indemnification, or otherwise; or

3493 Any claim that would otherwise be a covered claim (b) 3494 under this part that has been rejected by any other state 3495 quaranty fund on the grounds that an insured's net worth is greater than that allowed under that state's guaranty law. 3496 3497 Member insurers shall have no right of subrogation, 3498 contribution, indemnification, or otherwise, sought directly or indirectly through a third party, against the insured of any 3499 3500 insolvent member; or

3501 (c) Any amount payable for a sinkhole loss other than 3502 testing deemed appropriate by the association or payable for the 3503 actual repair of the loss, except that the association may not 3504 pay for attorney's fees or public adjuster's fees in connection 3505 with a sinkhole loss or pay the policyholder. The association

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3506 may pay for actual repairs to the property, but is not liable 3507 for amounts in excess of policy limits. 3508 Section 32. If any provision of this act, or the 3509 application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or 3510 3511 applications of this act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. It is the express intent of 3512 3513 the Legislature to enact multiple important, but independent, 3514 reforms to Florida law relating to sinkhole insurance coverage 3515 and related claims. The Legislature further intends that the 3516 multiple reforms in the act could and should be enforced if one 3517 or more provisions are held invalid. To this end, the provisions 3518 of this act are declared to be severable. Section 33. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this 3519 3520 act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law. 3521 3522 3523 3524 TITLE AMENDMENT 3525 Remove the entire title and insert: 3526 A bill to be entitled 3527 An act relating to property and casualty insurance; 3528 amending s. 95.11, F.S.; specifying a statute of 3529 limitation for a breach of a property insurance contract 3530 runs from the date of loss; amending s. 215.555, F.S.; 3531 revising the definition of "losses," relating to the 3532 Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, to exclude certain 3533 losses; providing applicability; amending s. 215.5595, 399507 Approved For Filing: 5/3/2011 1:10:09 AM

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	Amendment No.
3534	F.S.; authorizing an insurer to renegotiate the terms a
3535	surplus note issued before a certain date; providing
3536	limitations; amending s. 624.407, F.S.; revising the
3537	amount of surplus funds required for domestic insurers
3538	applying for a certificate of authority; amending s.
3539	624.408, F.S.; revising the minimum surplus that must be
3540	maintained by certain insurers; authorizing the Office of
3541	Insurance Regulation to reduce the surplus requirement
3542	under specified circumstances; amending s. 626.852, F.S.;
3543	providing an exemption from licensure as an adjuster to
3544	persons who provide mortgage-related claims adjusting
3545	services to certain institutions; providing an exception
3546	to the exemption; amending s. 626.854, F.S.; providing
3547	limitations on the amount of compensation that may be
3548	received by a public adjuster for a reopened or
3549	supplemental claim; providing limitations on the amount of
3550	compensation that may be received by a public adjuster for
3551	a claim; applying specified provisions regulating the
3552	conduct of public adjusters to condominium unit owners
3553	rather than to condominium associations as is currently
3554	required; providing statements that may be considered
3555	deceptive or misleading if made in any public adjuster's
3556	advertisement or solicitation; providing a definition for
3557	the term "written advertisement"; requiring that a
3558	disclaimer be included in any public adjuster's written
3559	advertisement; providing requirements for such disclaimer;
3560	requiring certain persons who act on behalf of an insurer
3561	to provide notice to the insurer, claimant, public
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1	Amendment No.
3562	adjuster, or legal representative for an onsite inspection
3563	of the insured property; authorizing the insured or
3564	claimant to deny access to the property if notice is not
3565	provided; requiring the public adjuster to ensure prompt
3566	notice of certain property loss claims; providing that an
3567	insurer be allowed to interview the insured directly about
3568	the loss claim; prohibiting the insurer from obstructing
3569	or preventing the public adjuster from communicating with
3570	the insured; requiring that the insurer communicate with
3571	the public adjuster in an effort to reach an agreement as
3572	to the scope of the covered loss under the insurance
3573	policy; prohibiting a public adjuster from restricting or
3574	preventing persons acting on behalf of the insured from
3575	having reasonable access to the insured or the insured's
3576	property; prohibiting a public adjuster from restricting
3577	or preventing the insured's adjuster from having
3578	reasonable access to or inspecting the insured's property;
3579	authorizing the insured's adjuster to be present for the
3580	inspection; prohibiting a licensed contractor or
3581	subcontractor from adjusting a claim on behalf of an
3582	insured if such contractor or subcontractor is not a
3583	licensed public adjuster; providing an exception; amending
3584	s. 626.8796, F.S.; providing requirements for a public
3585	adjuster contract; creating s. 626.70132, F.S.; requiring
3586	that notice of a claim, supplemental claim, or reopened
3587	claim be given to the insurer within a specified period
3588	after a windstorm or hurricane occurs; providing a
3589	definition for the terms "supplemental claim" or "reopened
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3590 claim"; providing applicability; repealing s. 627.0613(4), 3591 F.S., relating to the requirement that the consumer 3592 advocate for the Chief Financial Officer prepare an annual 3593 report card for each personal residential property 3594 insurer; amending s. 627.062, F.S.; extending the 3595 expiration date for making a "file and use" filing; 3596 prohibiting the Office of Insurance Regulation from, 3597 directly or indirectly, impeding the right of an insurer 3598 to acquire policyholders, advertise or appoint agents, or 3599 regulate agent commissions; revising the information that 3600 must be included in a rate filing relating to certain 3601 reinsurance or financing products; deleting a provision 3602 that prohibited an insurer from making certain rate 3603 filings within a certain period of time after a rate 3604 increase; deleting a provision prohibiting an insurer from 3605 filing for a rate increase within 6 months after it makes 3606 certain rate filings; deleting obsolete provisions 3607 relating to legislation enacted during the 2003 Special 3608 Session D of the Legislature; providing for the submission 3609 of additional or supplementary information pursuant to a rate filing; revising provisions relating to the 3610 3611 certifications that are required to be made under oath by 3612 certain officers or actuaries of an insurer regarding 3613 information that must accompany a rate filing; amending s. 3614 627.06281, F.S.; providing limitations on fees charged for 3615 use of the public hurricane model; amending s. 627.0629, 3616 F.S.; deleting obsolete provisions; deleting a requirement 3617 that the Office of Insurance Regulation propose a method 399507

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Amendment No.

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	Amendment No.
3618	for establishing discounts, debits, credits, and other
3619	rate differentials for hurricane mitigation by a certain
3620	date; conforming provisions to changes made by the act;
3621	amending s. 627.351, F.S.; limiting an adjuster's fee for
3622	a claim against the corporation; renaming the "high-risk
3623	account" as the "coastal account"; revising the conditions
3624	under which the Citizens policyholder surcharge may be
3625	imposed; providing that members of the Citizens Property
3626	Insurance Corporation Board of Governors are not
3627	prohibited from practicing in a certain profession if not
3628	prohibited by law or ordinance; requiring the corporation
3629	to commission a consultant to prepare a report on
3630	outsourcing various functions and to submit such report to
3631	the Financial Services Commission by a certain date;
3632	limiting coverage for damage from sinkholes after a
3633	certain date; requiring the policyholders to sign a
3634	statement acknowledging that they may be assessed
3635	surcharges to cover corporate deficits; prohibiting board
3636	members from voting on certain measures; exempting
3637	sinkhole coverage from the corporation's annual rate
3638	increase requirements; deleting a requirement that the
3639	board provide an annual report to the Legislature relating
3640	to certain coverages; deleting a requirement that the
3641	board reduce the boundaries of certain high-risk areas
3642	eligible for wind-only coverages under certain
3643	circumstances; amending s. 627.3511, F.S.; conforming
3644	provisions to changes made by the act; amending s.
3645	627.4133, F.S.; revising the requirements for providing an
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	Amendment No.
3646	insured with notice of nonrenewal, cancellation, or
3647	termination of personal lines or commercial residential
3648	property insurance; authorizing an insurer to cancel
3649	policies after 45 days' notice if the Office of Insurance
3650	Regulation determines that the cancellation of policies is
3651	necessary to protect the interests of the public or
3652	policyholders; authorizing the Office of Insurance
3653	Regulation to place an insurer under administrative
3654	supervision or appoint a receiver upon the consent of the
3655	insurer under certain circumstances; providing criteria
3656	and notice requirements relating to the nonrenewal of
3657	policy covering both a home and motor vehicle; creating s.
3658	627.43141, F.S.; providing definitions; requiring the
3659	delivery of a "Notice of Change in Policy Terms" under
3660	certain circumstances; specifying requirements for such
3661	notice; specifying actions constituting proof of notice;
3662	authorizing policy renewals to contain a change in policy
3663	terms; providing that receipt of payment by an insurer is
3664	deemed acceptance of new policy terms by an insured;
3665	providing that the original policy remains in effect until
3666	the occurrence of specified events if an insurer fails to
3667	provide notice; providing intent; amending s. 627.7011,
3668	F.S.; requiring the insurer to pay the actual cash value
3669	of an insured loss for a dwelling, less any applicable
3670	deductible; requiring the insurer to offer coverage under
3671	which the insurer is obligated to pay replacement costs;
3672	authorizing the insurer to offer coverage that limits the
3673	initial payment for personal property to the actual cash
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	Amendment No.
3674	value of the property to be replaced and to require the
3675	insured to provide receipts for purchases; requiring the
3676	insurer to provide notice of this process before the
3677	policy is bound; requiring certain premium credits or
3678	discounts for such coverage; prohibiting an insurer from
3679	requiring the insured to advance payment; amending s.
3680	627.70131, F.S.; specifying application of certain time
3681	periods to initial or supplemental property insurance
3682	claim notices and payments; providing legislative findings
3683	with respect to 2005 statutory changes relating to
3684	sinkhole insurance coverage and statutory changes in this
3685	act; amending s. 627.706, F.S.; authorizing an insurer to
3686	limit coverage for catastrophic ground cover collapse to
3687	the principal building; authorizing an insurer to require
3688	an inspection before issuance of sinkhole loss coverage;
3689	revising definitions; defining the term "structural
3690	damage"; placing a 2-year statute of repose on claims for
3691	sinkhole coverage; amending s. 627.7061, F.S.; conforming
3692	provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s.
3693	627.7065, F.S., relating to the establishment of a
3694	sinkhole database; amending s. 627.707, F.S.; revising
3695	provisions relating to the investigation of sinkholes by
3696	insurers; providing a time limitation for demanding
3697	sinkhole testing by a policyholder and entering into a
3698	contract for repairs; requiring all repairs to be
3699	completed within a certain time; providing exceptions;
3700	providing criminal penalties for a person performing
3701	repairs who offers a rebate; amending s. 627.7073, F.S.;
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	Amendment No.
3702	revising provisions relating to inspection reports;
3703	revising the reports that an insurer must file with the
3704	clerk of the court; requiring the policyholder to file
3705	certain reports as a precondition to accepting payment;
3706	requiring the professional engineer responsible for
3707	monitoring sinkhole repairs to issue a report and
3708	certification to the property owner and file such report
3709	with the court; providing that the act does not create
3710	liability for an insurer based on a representation or
3711	certification by the engineer; amending s. 627.7074, F.S.;
3712	revising provisions relating to neutral evaluation;
3713	requiring evaluation in order to make certain
3714	determinations; requiring that the neutral evaluator be
3715	allowed access to structures being evaluated; providing
3716	grounds for disqualifying an evaluator; allowing the
3717	Department of Financial Services to appoint an evaluator
3718	if the parties cannot come to agreement; revising the
3719	timeframes for scheduling a neutral evaluation conference;
3720	authorizing an evaluator to enlist another evaluator or
3721	other professionals; providing a time certain for issuing
3722	a report; revising provisions relating to compliance with
3723	the evaluator's recommendations; providing that the
3724	evaluator is an agent of the department for the purposes
3725	of immunity from suit; requiring the department to adopt
3726	rules; amending s. 627.711, F.S.; revising the requirement
3727	that the insurer pay for verification of a uniform
3728	mitigation verification form that the insurer requires;
3729	amending s. 627.712, F.S.; conforming provisions to
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	Amendment No.
3730	changes made by the act; amending s. 631.54, F.S.;
3731	revising the definition of the term "covered claim" for
3732	purposes of the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association
3733	Act; providing for applicability; providing severability;
3734	providing effective dates.

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