By Senator Simmons

10-00918-13 2013834 A bill to be entitled

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25 28 29 An act relating to public records; creating s. 624.4212, F.S.; creating an exemption from public records requirements for proprietary business information submitted to the Office of Insurance Regulation; defining the term "proprietary business information"; providing exceptions; providing for future legislative review and repeal; providing a statement of public necessity; providing a contingent effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 624.4212, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

624.4212 Confidentiality of proprietary business information.-Proprietary business information held by the Office of Insurance Regulation in accordance with its statutory duties with respect to insurer solvency is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

- (1) As used in this section, the term "proprietary business information" means information, regardless of form or characteristics, which is owned or controlled by an insurer, or a person or affiliated person who seeks acquisition of controlling stock in a domestic stock insurer or controlling company, and which:
- (a) Is intended to be and is treated by the insurer or the person as private in that the disclosure of the information would cause harm to the insurer, the person, or the company's

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business operations and has not been disclosed unless disclosed pursuant to a statutory requirement, an order of a court or administrative body, or a private agreement that provides that the information will not be released to the public;

- (b) Is not otherwise readily ascertainable or publicly available by proper means by other persons from another source in the same configuration as requested by the office; and
 - (c) Includes, but is not limited to:
 - 1. Trade secrets.
- 2. Information relating to competitive interests, the disclosure of which would impair the competitive business of the provider of the information.
- 3. The source, nature, and amount of the consideration used or to be used in carrying out a merger or other acquisition of control in the ordinary course of business, including the identity of the lender, if the person filing a statement regarding consideration so requests.
- 4. Information relating to bids or other contractual data, the disclosure of which would impair the efforts of the insurer or its affiliates to contract for goods or services on favorable terms.
- $\underline{\text{5. Internal auditing controls and reports of internal}}$ auditors.
 - (2) Proprietary business information may be found in:
- 1. The actuarial opinion summary required under s.
 624.424(1)(b);
- 2. Information filed by the person or affiliated person who seeks to divest or acquire controlling stock in an insurer pursuant to s. 628.461;

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3. The enterprise risk report required under s. 628.801;

- 4. Information obtained by the office pursuant to participation in a supervisory college established under s. 628.805; or
- 5. Information received from another governmental entity or the National Association of Insurance Commissioners which is confidential or exempt if held by that entity, for use by the office in the performance of its duties.
- (3) The office may disclose confidential and exempt proprietary business information:
- (a) If the insurer to which it pertains gives prior written
 consent;
 - (b) Pursuant to a court order;
- (c) To the American Academy of Actuaries upon a request stating that the information is for the purpose of professional disciplinary proceedings and specifying procedures satisfactory to the office for preserving the confidentiality of the information;
- (d) To other states, federal and international agencies, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and its affiliates and subsidiaries, and state, federal, and international law enforcement authorities, including members of a supervisory college described in s. 628.805 if the recipient agrees in writing to maintain the confidential and exempt status of the document, material, or other information, and has verified in writing its legal authority to maintain such confidentiality; or
- (e) For the purpose of aggregating information on an industrywide basis and disclosing the information to the public

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only if the specific identities of the insurers, or persons or affiliated persons, are not revealed.

(4) This section is subject to the Open Government Sunset
Review Act of 1995 in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand
repealed on October 2, 2018, unless reviewed and saved from
repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity that proprietary business information that is provided to the Office of Insurance Regulation by an insurer or acquiring party pursuant to the requirements of the Florida Insurance Code or the Holding Company System Regulatory Act of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners in order for the office to conduct its regulatory duties with respect to insurer solvency, be made confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution. The disclosure of such information could injure an insurer in the marketplace by providing its competitors with detailed insight into the financial status and strategic plans of the insurer, thereby diminishing the advantage that the insurer maintains over competitors that do not possess such information. Without this exemption, an insurer or acquiring party might refrain from providing accurate and unbiased data, thus impairing the office's ability to accurately evaluate the propriety of proposed acquisitions in the state, and the financial condition of insurers and their affiliates. Proprietary business information derives actual or potential independent economic value from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can derive economic value from its disclosure or

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117 use. The office, in performing its duties and responsibilities, 118 may need to obtain proprietary business information from insurers and regulated entities. Without an exemption from 119 120 public records requirements for proprietary business information 121 provided to the office, such information becomes a public record 122 when received and must be divulged upon request. Divulgence of 123 proprietary business information under the public records law 124 would destroy the value of that property to the proprietor, 125 causing a financial loss not only to the proprietor but also to 126 the residents of this state due to the loss of reliable 127 financial data necessary for the accurate evaluation of proposed 128 acquisitions. Release of proprietary business information would 129 give business competitors an unfair advantage and weaken the 130 position in the marketplace of the proprietor who owns or 131 controls the business information. The harm to insurers in the 132 marketplace and to the effective administration of acquisitions 133 caused by the public disclosure of such information far 134 outweighs the public benefits derived from its release. 135 Section 3. This act shall take effect October 1, 2013, if 136 SB or similar legislation is adopted in the same 137 legislative session or an extension thereof and becomes a law.