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A bill to be entitled An act relating to property insurance; amending s. 626.621, F.S.; providing additional grounds for refusing, suspending, or revoking a license or appointment of an insurance agent, adjuster, customer representative, or managing general agent based on the acceptance of payment for certain referrals; amending s. 626.854, F.S.; prohibiting a public adjuster or public adjuster apprentice from choosing the persons or entities that will perform repair work; amending s. 627.351, F.S.; postponing the date that new construction or substantial improvement is not eligible for coverage by the corporation; deleting reference to the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association with respect to issuing certain residential or commercial policies; requiring the corporation to cease offering new commercial residential policies providing multiperil coverage after a certain date and continue offering commercial residential wind-only policies; authorizing the corporation to offer commercial residential policies excluding wind; providing exceptions; specifying the amount of the surcharge to be assessed against personal lines, commercial lines, and coastal accounts to cover a projected deficit; requiring the corporation's board to contract with the Division of Administrative Hearings to hear protests of the corporation's decisions regarding the purchase of commodities and contractual services and issue a

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recommended order; requiring the board to take final action in a public meeting; revising the date for submitting the annual loss-ratio report for residential coverage; amending s. 627.3518, F.S.; defining the term "surplus lines insurer"; requiring the corporation to implement procedures for diverting ineligible applicants and existing policyholders for commercial residential coverage from the corporation by a certain date; deleting the requirement that the corporation report such procedures to the Legislature; authorizing eligible surplus lines insurers to participate in the corporation's clearinghouse program and providing criteria for such eligibility; conforming cross-references; providing that certain applicants who accept an offer from a surplus lines insurer are considered to be renewing; repealing s. 627.3519, F.S., relating to an annual report requirement for aggregate net probable maximum losses; amending s. 627.35191, F.S.; requiring the corporation to annually provide certain estimates for the next 12month period to the Legislature and the Financial Services Commission; amending s. 627.711, F.S.; prohibiting a mitigation inspector from offering or delivering compensation, and an insurance agency, agent, customer representative, or employee from accepting compensation for referring an owner to the inspector or inspection company; authorizing an insurer to exempt a uniform mitigation verification form from independent verification under certain

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circumstances; providing that the form provided to the corporation is not subject to verification and the property is not subject to reinspection under certain circumstances; amending s. 817.234, F.S.; prohibiting a contractor from paying, waiving, or rebating a property insurance deductible; providing penalties; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Subsection (15) is added to section 626.621, Florida Statutes, to read:

626.621 Grounds for discretionary refusal, suspension, or revocation of agent's, adjuster's, customer representative's, service representative's, or managing general agent's license or appointment.—The department may, in its discretion, deny an application for, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue the license or appointment of any applicant, agent, adjuster, customer representative, service representative, or managing general agent, and it may suspend or revoke the eligibility to hold a license or appointment of any such person, if it finds that as to the applicant, licensee, or appointee any one or more of the following applicable grounds exist under circumstances for which such denial, suspension, revocation, or refusal is not mandatory under s. 626.611:

(15) Directly or indirectly accepting any compensation, inducement, or reward from an inspector for the referral of the owner of the inspected property to the inspector or inspection company. This prohibition applies to an inspection intended for

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submission to a carrier in order to obtain insurance coverage or establish the applicable insurance premium.

Section 2. Subsection (18) of section 626.854, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (19) and amended, and subsection (18) is added to that section, to read:

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

(18) A public adjuster, a public adjuster apprentice, or a person acting on behalf of an adjuster or apprentice may not enter into a contract or accept a power of attorney that vests in the public adjuster, the public adjuster apprentice, or the person acting on behalf of the adjuster or apprentice the effective authority to choose the persons or entities that will perform repair work.

(19) (18) The provisions of Subsections (5) - (18) (5) - (17) apply only to residential property insurance policies and condominium unit owner policies as <u>described</u> defined in s. 718.111(11).

Section 3. Paragraphs (a), (b), (e), and (hh) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.-
- (6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION. -
- (a) The public purpose of this subsection is to ensure that there is an orderly market for property insurance for residents and businesses of this state.
- 1. The Legislature finds that private insurers are unwilling or unable to provide affordable property insurance

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coverage in this state to the extent sought and needed. The absence of affordable property insurance threatens the public health, safety, and welfare and likewise threatens the economic health of the state. The state, therefore, has a compelling public interest and a public purpose to assist in assuring that property in the state is insured and that it is insured at affordable rates so as to facilitate the remediation, reconstruction, and replacement of damaged or destroyed property in order to reduce or avoid the negative effects on otherwise resulting to the public health, safety, and welfare, to the economy of the state, and to the revenues of the state and local governments which are needed to provide for the public welfare. It is necessary, therefore, to provide affordable property insurance to applicants who are in good faith entitled to procure insurance through the voluntary market but are unable to do so. The Legislature intends, therefore, that affordable property insurance be provided and that it continue to be provided, as long as necessary, through Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, a government entity that is an integral part of the state, and that is not a private insurance company. To that end, the corporation shall strive to increase the availability of affordable property insurance in this state, while achieving efficiencies and economies, and while providing service to policyholders, applicants, and agents which is no less than the quality generally provided in the voluntary market, for the achievement of the foregoing public purposes. Because it is essential for this government entity to have the maximum financial resources to pay claims following a catastrophic hurricane, it is further the intent of the

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Legislature that the corporation continue to be an integral part of the state, and that the income of the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation, and that interest on the debt obligations issued by the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation.

- 2. The Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association originally created by this statute shall be known as the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation. The corporation shall provide insurance for residential and commercial property, for applicants who are entitled, but, in good faith, are unable to procure insurance through the voluntary market. The corporation shall operate pursuant to a plan of operation approved by order of the Financial Services Commission. The plan is subject to continuous review by the commission. The commission may, by order, withdraw approval of all or part of a plan if the commission determines that conditions have changed since approval was granted and that the purposes of the plan require changes in the plan. For the purposes of this subsection, residential coverage includes both personal lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of coverage provided by homeowner's, mobile home owner's, dwelling, tenant's, condominium unit owner's, and similar policies; and commercial lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of coverage provided by condominium association, apartment building, and similar policies.
- 3. With respect to coverage for personal lines residential structures:
- a. Effective January 1, 2014, a structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$1 million or more, or a single

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condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$1 million or more is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2013, may continue to be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term. The office shall approve the method used by the corporation for valuing the dwelling replacement costs under cost for the purposes of this subparagraph. If a policyholder is insured by the corporation before being determined to be ineligible pursuant to this subparagraph and such policyholder files a lawsuit challenging the determination, the policyholder may remain insured by the corporation until the conclusion of the litigation.

- b. Effective January 1, 2015, a structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$900,000 or more, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$900,000 or more, is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2014, may continue to be covered by the corporation only until the end of the policy term.
- c. Effective January 1, 2016, a structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$800,000 or more, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$800,000 or more, is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2015, may continue to be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term.
- d. Effective January 1, 2017, a structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$700,000 or more, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents

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replacement cost of \$700,000 or more, is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2016, may continue to be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term.

The requirements of sub-subparagraphs b.-d. do not apply in counties where the office determines there is not a reasonable degree of competition. In such counties a personal lines residential structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of less than \$1 million, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of less than \$1 million, is eligible for coverage by the corporation.

- 4. It is the intent of the Legislature that policyholders, applicants, and agents of the corporation receive service and treatment of the highest possible level but never less than that generally provided in the voluntary market. It is also intended that the corporation be held to service standards no less than those applied to insurers in the voluntary market by the office with respect to responsiveness, timeliness, customer courtesy, and overall dealings with policyholders, applicants, or agents of the corporation.
- 5.a. Effective January 1, 2009, a personal lines residential structure that is located in the "wind-borne debris region," as defined in s. 1609.2, International Building Code (2006), and that has an insured value on the structure of \$750,000 or more is not eligible for coverage by the corporation unless the structure has opening protections as required under the Florida Building Code for a newly constructed residential structure in that area. A residential structure is deemed to

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comply with this subparagraph if it has shutters or opening protections on all openings and if such opening protections complied with the Florida Building Code at the time they were installed.

b. Any major structure as defined in s. 161.54(6) (a) for which a permit is applied on or after July 1, 2015 2014, for new construction or substantial improvement as defined in s. 161.54(12) is not eligible for coverage by the corporation if the structure is seaward of the coastal construction control line established pursuant to s. 161.053 or is within the Coastal Barrier Resources System as designated by 16 U.S.C. ss. 3501-3510.

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

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- 2.a. All revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses of the corporation shall be divided into three separate 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 comprehensive, multiperil coverage on risks that are not located in areas eligible for coverage by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002, and for policies that do not provide coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in such areas;
- (II) A commercial lines account for commercial residential and commercial nonresidential policies issued by the corporation, or issued by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association and renewed by the corporation, which provides coverage for basic property perils on risks that are not located in areas eligible for coverage by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002, and for policies that do not provide coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in such areas; and
- (III) A coastal account for personal residential policies and commercial residential and commercial nonresidential property policies issued by the corporation, or transferred to the corporation, which provides coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in areas eligible for coverage by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002. The corporation may offer policies

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that provide multiperil coverage and the corporation shall continue to offer policies that provide coverage only for the peril of wind for risks located in areas eligible for coverage in the coastal account. Effective July 1, 2014, the corporation shall cease offering new commercial residential policies providing multiperil coverage and shall instead continue to offer commercial residential wind-only policies, and may offer commercial residential policies excluding wind. The corporation may, however, continue to renew a commercial residential multiperil policy on a building that is insured by the corporation on June 30, 2014, under a multiperil policy. In issuing multiperil coverage, the corporation may use its approved policy forms and rates for the personal lines account. An applicant or insured who is eligible to purchase a multiperil policy from the corporation may purchase a multiperil policy from an authorized insurer without prejudice to the applicant's or insured's eligibility to prospectively purchase a policy that provides coverage only for the peril of wind from the corporation. An applicant or insured who is eligible for a corporation policy that provides coverage only for the peril of wind may elect to purchase or retain such policy and also purchase or retain coverage excluding wind from an authorized insurer without prejudice to the applicant's or insured's eligibility to prospectively purchase a policy that provides multiperil coverage from the corporation. It is the goal of the Legislature that there be an overall average savings of 10 percent or more for a policyholder who currently has a wind-only policy with the corporation, and an ex-wind policy with a voluntary insurer or the corporation, and who obtains a

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multiperil policy from the corporation. It is the intent of the Legislature that the offer of multiperil coverage in the coastal account be made and implemented in a manner that does not adversely affect the tax-exempt status of the corporation or creditworthiness of or security for currently outstanding financing obligations or credit facilities of the coastal account, the personal lines account, or the commercial lines account. The coastal account must also include quota share primary insurance under subparagraph (c)2. The area eligible for coverage under the coastal account also includes the area within Port Canaveral, which is bordered on the south by the City of Cape Canaveral, bordered on the west by the Banana River, and bordered on the north by Federal Government property.

- b. The three separate accounts must be maintained as long as financing obligations entered into by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association or Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association are outstanding, in accordance with the terms of the corresponding financing documents. If the financing obligations are no longer outstanding, the corporation may use a single account for all revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses of the corporation. Consistent with this subparagraph and prudent investment policies that minimize the cost of carrying debt, the board shall exercise its best efforts to retire existing debt or obtain the approval of necessary parties to amend the terms of existing debt, so as to structure the most efficient plan for consolidating to consolidate the three separate accounts into a single account.
- c. Creditors of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association and the accounts specified in sub-sub-

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subparagraphs a.(I) and (II) may have a claim against, and recourse to, those accounts and no claim against, or recourse to, the account referred to in sub-sub-subparagraph a.(III). Creditors of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association have a claim against, and recourse to, the account referred to in sub-sub-subparagraph a.(III) and no claim against, or recourse to, the accounts referred to in sub-sub-subparagraphs a.(I) and (II).

- d. Revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses not attributable to particular accounts shall be prorated among the accounts.
- e. The Legislature finds that the revenues of the corporation are revenues that are necessary to meet the requirements set forth in documents authorizing the issuance of bonds under this subsection.
- f. The income of the corporation may not inure to the benefit of any private person.
  - 3. With respect to a deficit in an account:
- a. After accounting for the Citizens policyholder surcharge imposed under sub-subparagraph i., if the remaining projected deficit incurred in the coastal account in a particular calendar year:
- (I) Is not greater than 2 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year, the entire deficit shall be recovered through regular assessments of assessable insurers under paragraph (q) and assessable insureds.
- (II) Exceeds 2 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior

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calendar year, the corporation shall levy regular assessments on assessable insurers under paragraph (q) and on assessable insureds in an amount equal to the greater of 2 percent of the projected deficit or 2 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year. Any remaining projected deficit shall be recovered through emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph d.

b. Each assessable insurer's share of the amount being assessed under sub-subparagraph a. must be in the proportion that the assessable insurer's direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the year preceding the assessment bears to the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for that year. The assessment percentage applicable to each assessable insured is the ratio of the amount being assessed under sub-subparagraph a. to the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior year. Assessments levied by the corporation on assessable insurers under sub-subparagraph a. must be paid as required by the corporation's plan of operation and paragraph (q). Assessments levied by the corporation on assessable insureds under sub-subparagraph a. shall be collected by the surplus lines agent at the time the surplus lines agent collects the surplus lines tax required by s. 626.932, and paid to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office at the time the surplus lines agent pays the surplus lines tax to that office. Upon receipt of regular assessments from surplus lines agents, the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall transfer the assessments directly to the corporation as determined by the

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- c. After accounting for the Citizens policyholder surcharge imposed under sub-subparagraph i., the remaining projected deficits in the personal lines account and in the commercial lines account in a particular calendar year shall be recovered through emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph d.
- d. Upon a determination by the board of governors that a projected deficit in an account exceeds the amount that is expected to be recovered through regular assessments under subsubparagraph a., plus the amount that is expected to be recovered through surcharges under sub-subparagraph i., the board, after verification by the office, shall levy emergency assessments for as many years as necessary to cover the deficits, to be collected by assessable insurers and the corporation and collected from assessable insureds upon issuance or renewal of policies for subject lines of business, excluding National Flood Insurance policies. The amount collected in a particular year must be a uniform percentage of that year's direct written premium for subject lines of business and all accounts of the corporation, excluding National Flood Insurance Program policy premiums, as annually determined by the board and verified by the office. The office shall verify the arithmetic calculations involved in the board's determination within 30 days after receipt of the information on which the determination was based. The office shall notify assessable insurers and the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office of the date on which assessable insurers shall begin to collect and assessable insureds shall begin to pay such assessment. The date must be at least may be not less than 90 days after the date the

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corporation levies emergency assessments pursuant to this subsubparagraph. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the corporation and each assessable insurer that writes subject lines of business shall collect emergency assessments from its policyholders without such obligation being affected by any credit, limitation, exemption, or deferment. Emergency assessments levied by the corporation on assessable insureds shall be collected by the surplus lines agent at the time the surplus lines agent collects the surplus lines tax required by s. 626.932 and paid to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office at the time the surplus lines agent pays the surplus lines tax to that office. The emergency assessments collected shall be transferred directly to the corporation on a periodic basis as determined by the corporation and held by the corporation solely in the applicable account. The aggregate amount of emergency assessments levied for an account under this sub-subparagraph in any calendar year may be less than but may not exceed the greater of 10 percent of the amount needed to cover the deficit, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing the original deficit, or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for subject lines of business and all accounts of the corporation for the prior year, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing the deficit.

e. The corporation may pledge the proceeds of assessments, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, other insurance and reinsurance recoverables, policyholder surcharges and other surcharges, and other funds available to the corporation as the source of revenue for and to secure bonds

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issued under paragraph (q), bonds or other indebtedness issued under subparagraph (c) 3., or lines of credit or other financing mechanisms issued or created under this subsection, or to retire any other debt incurred as a result of deficits or events giving rise to deficits, or in any other way that the board determines will efficiently recover such deficits. The purpose of the lines of credit or other financing mechanisms is to provide additional resources to assist the corporation in covering claims and expenses attributable to a catastrophe. As used in this subsection, the term "assessments" includes regular assessments under sub-subparagraph a. or subparagraph (q)1. and emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph d. Emergency assessments collected under sub-subparagraph d. are not part of an insurer's rates, are not premium, and are not subject to premium tax, fees, or commissions; however, failure to pay the emergency assessment shall be treated as failure to pay premium. The emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph d. shall continue as long as any bonds issued or other indebtedness incurred with respect to a deficit for which the assessment was imposed remain outstanding, unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of such bonds or other indebtedness pursuant to the documents governing such bonds or indebtedness.

f. As used in this subsection for purposes of any deficit incurred on or after January 25, 2007, the term "subject lines of business" means insurance written by assessable insurers or procured by assessable insureds for all property and casualty lines of business in this state, but not including workers' compensation or medical malpractice. As used in this subsubparagraph, the term "property and casualty lines of business"

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includes all lines of business identified on Form 2, Exhibit of Premiums and Losses, in the annual statement required of authorized insurers under s. 624.424 and any rule adopted under this section, except for those lines identified as accident and health insurance and except for policies written under the National Flood Insurance Program or the Federal Crop Insurance Program. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, the term "workers' compensation" includes both workers' compensation insurance and excess workers' compensation insurance.

- g. The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall determine annually the aggregate statewide written premium in subject lines of business procured by assessable insureds and report that information to the corporation in a form and at a time the corporation specifies to ensure that the corporation can meet the requirements of this subsection and the corporation's financing obligations.
- h. The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall verify the proper application by surplus lines agents of assessment percentages for regular assessments and emergency assessments levied under this subparagraph on assessable insureds and assist the corporation in ensuring the accurate, timely collection and payment of assessments by surplus lines agents as required by the corporation.
- i. In 2008 or thereafter, Upon a determination by the board of governors that an account has a projected deficit, the board shall levy a Citizens policyholder surcharge against all policyholders of the corporation.
- (I) The surcharge shall be levied as a uniform percentage of the premium for all corporation policyholders for the policy

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of up to 10 percent of the policy premium for deficits in the personal lines account, up to 15 percent of the policy such premium for deficits in the commercial lines account, and up to 20 percent of the policy premium for deficits in the coastal account, which funds shall be used to offset the deficit.

- (II) The surcharge is payable upon cancellation or termination of the policy, upon renewal of the policy, or upon issuance of a new policy by the corporation within the first 12 months after the date of the levy or the period of time necessary to fully collect the surcharge amount.
- (III) The corporation may not levy any regular assessments under paragraph (q) pursuant to sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. with respect to a particular year's deficit until the corporation has first levied the full amount of the surcharge authorized by this sub-subparagraph.
- (IV) The surcharge is not considered premium and is not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes. However, failure to pay the surcharge shall be treated as failure to pay premium.
- j. If the amount of any assessments or surcharges collected from corporation policyholders, assessable insurers or their policyholders, or assessable insureds exceeds the amount of the deficits, such excess amounts shall be remitted to and retained by the corporation in a reserve to be used by the corporation, as determined by the board of governors and approved by the office, to pay claims or reduce any past, present, or future plan-year deficits or to reduce outstanding debt.
- (e) The corporation is subject to s. 287.057 for the purchase of commodities and contractual services except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. Services provided by

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tradepersons or technical experts to assist a licensed adjuster in the evaluation of individual claims are not subject to the procurement requirements of this section. Additionally, the procurement of financial services providers and underwriters must be made pursuant to s. 627.3513. Contracts for goods or services valued at or more than \$100,000 are subject to approval by the board.

- 1. The corporation is an agency for purposes of s. 287.057, except that, for purposes of s. 287.057(22), the corporation is an eliqible user.
- a. The authority of the Department of Management Services and the Chief Financial Officer under s. 287.057 extends to the corporation as if the corporation were an agency.
- b. The executive director of the corporation is the agency head under s. 287.057, except for resolution of bid protests for which the board would serve as the agency head.
- 2. The corporation must provide notice of a decision or intended decision concerning a solicitation, contract award, or exceptional purchase by electronic posting. Such notice must contain the following statement: "Failure to file a protest within the time prescribed in this section constitutes a waiver of proceedings."
- a. A person adversely affected by the corporation's decision or intended decision to award a contract pursuant to s. 287.057(1) or (3)(c) who elects to challenge the decision must file a written notice of protest with the executive director of the corporation within 72 hours after the corporation posts a notice of its decision or intended decision. For a protest of the terms, conditions, and specifications contained in a

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solicitation, including any provisions governing the methods for ranking bids, proposals, replies, awarding contracts, reserving rights of further negotiation, or modifying or amending any contract, the notice of protest must be filed in writing within 72 hours after the posting of the solicitation. Saturdays, Sundays, and state holidays are excluded in the computation of the 72-hour time period.

- b. A formal written protest must be filed within 10 days after the date the notice of protest is filed. The formal written protest must state with particularity the facts and law upon which the protest is based. Upon receipt of a formal written protest that has been timely filed, the corporation must stop the solicitation or contract award process until the subject of the protest is resolved by final board action unless the executive director sets forth in writing particular facts and circumstances that require the continuance of the solicitation or contract award process without delay in order to avoid an immediate and serious danger to the public health, safety, or welfare.
- (I) The corporation must provide an opportunity to resolve the protest by mutual agreement between the parties within 7 business days after receipt of the formal written protest.
- (II) If the subject of a protest is not resolved by mutual agreement within 7 business days, the corporation's board must transmit the protest to the Division of Administrative Hearings and contract with the division to conduct a hearing to determine the merits of the protest and to issue a recommended order place the protest on the agenda and resolve it at its next regularly scheduled meeting. The contract must provide for the corporation

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to reimburse the division for any costs incurred by the division for court reporters, transcript preparation, travel, facility rental, and other customary hearing costs in the manner set forth in s. 120.65(9). The division has jurisdiction to determine the facts and law concerning the protest and to issue a recommended order. The division's rules and procedures apply to these proceedings; the division's applicable bond requirements do not apply. The protest must be heard by the division board at a publicly noticed meeting in accordance with procedures established by the division board.

c. In a protest of an invitation-to-bid or request-forproposals procurement, submissions made after the bid or proposal opening which amend or supplement the bid or proposal may not be considered. In protesting an invitation-to-negotiate procurement, submissions made after the corporation announces its intent to award a contract, reject all replies, or withdraw the solicitation that amends or supplements the reply may not be considered. Unless otherwise provided by law, the burden of proof rests with the party protesting the corporation's action. In a competitive-procurement protest, other than a rejection of all bids, proposals, or replies, the administrative law judge corporation's board must conduct a de novo proceeding to determine whether the corporation's proposed action is contrary to the corporation's governing statutes, the corporation's rules or policies, or the solicitation specifications. The standard of proof for the proceeding is whether the corporation's action was clearly erroneous, contrary to competition, arbitrary, or capricious. In any bid-protest proceeding contesting an intended corporation action to reject all bids, proposals, or replies,

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the standard of review by the board is whether the corporation's intended action is illegal, arbitrary, dishonest, or fraudulent.

- d. Failure to file a notice of protest or failure to file a formal written protest constitutes a waiver of proceedings.
- 3. The board, acting as agency head, shall consider the recommended order of an administrative law judge in a public meeting and take final action on the protest. Contract actions and decisions by the board under this paragraph are final. Any further legal remedy lies with the First District Court of Appeal must be made in the Circuit Court of Leon County.
- (hh) The corporation shall must prepare a report for each calendar year outlining both the statewide average and county-specific details of the loss ratio attributable to losses that are not catastrophic losses for residential coverage provided by the corporation, which information must be presented to the office and available for public inspection on the Internet website of the corporation by March 1 January 15th of the following calendar year.

Section 4. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (1) of section 627.3518, Florida Statutes, subsection (2) and paragraph (e) of subsection (4) of that section are amended, present subsections (5) through (10) of that section are redesignated as subsections (6) through (11), respectively, present subsection (11) is redesignated as subsection (13), new subsections (5) and (12) are added to that section, and present subsections (5) through (7) of that section are amended, to read:

627.3518 Citizens Property Insurance Corporation policyholder eligibility clearinghouse program.—The purpose of this section is to provide a framework for the corporation to

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implement a clearinghouse program by January 1, 2014.

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (e) "Surplus lines insurer" means an unauthorized insurer that has been made eligible by the office to issue coverage under the Surplus Lines Law.
- (2) In order to confirm eligibility with the corporation and to enhance the access of new applicants for coverage and existing policyholders of the corporation to offers of coverage from authorized insurers and surplus lines insurers, the corporation shall establish a program for personal residential risks in order to facilitate the diversion of ineligible applicants and existing policyholders from the corporation into the voluntary insurance market. The corporation shall also develop appropriate procedures for facilitating the diversion of ineligible applicants and existing policyholders for commercial residential coverage into the private insurance market and implement these procedures by October 1, 2015 shall report such procedures to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2014.
- (4) Any authorized insurer may participate in the program; however, participation is not mandatory for any insurer. Insurers making offers of coverage to new applicants or renewal policyholders through the program:
- (e) May participate through their single-designated managing general agent or broker; however, the provisions of paragraph (7) (a) (6) (a) regarding ownership, control, and use of the expirations continue to apply.
- (5) Effective January 1, 2015, an eligible surplus lines insurer may make an offer of similar coverage on a risk

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submitted though the clearinghouse program if no offers of
coverage were submitted by authorized insurers participating in
the program and the office determines that the eligible surplus
lines insurer:

- (a) Maintains a surplus of \$50 million on a company or pooled basis;
- (b) Is rated as having a superior, excellent, exceptional, or equally comparable financial strength by a rating agency acceptable to the office;
- (c) Maintains reserves, surplus, reinsurance, and reinsurance equivalents to cover the eligible surplus lines insurer's 100-year probable maximum hurricane loss at least twice in a single hurricane season, and submits such reinsurance to the office for review for purposes of participation in the program; and
  - (d) Provides prominent notice to the policyholder:
- 1. That the policyholder does not have to accept an offer of coverage from a surplus lines insurer;
- 2. That an offer of coverage from a surplus lines insurer does not affect whether the policyholder is eligible for coverage from the corporation;
- 3. That a policyholder who accepts an offer of coverage from a surplus lines insurer may, at any time, submit a new application for coverage to the corporation;
- 4. That surplus lines policies are not covered by the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association;
- 5. That rates for surplus lines insurance are not subject to review by the office; and
  - 6. Of any additional information required by the office.

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Such notice must be signed by the policyholder and kept on file with the surplus lines insurer for as long as the policyholder remains insured by the surplus lines insurer.

(6) (5) Notwithstanding s. 627.3517, an any applicant for new coverage from the corporation is not eligible for coverage from the corporation if provided an offer of coverage from an authorized insurer through the program at a premium that is at or below the eligibility threshold established in s. 627.351(6)(c)5.a. or b. Whenever an offer of coverage for a personal lines or commercial lines residential risk is received for a policyholder of the corporation at renewal from an authorized insurer through the program, if the offer is equal to or less than the corporation's renewal premium for comparable coverage, the risk is not eligible for coverage with the corporation. If <del>In the event</del> an offer of coverage for a new applicant is received from an authorized insurer through the program, and the premium offered exceeds the eligibility threshold contained in s. 627.351(6)(c)5.a. or b., the applicant or insured may elect to accept such coverage, or may elect to accept or continue coverage with the corporation. If In the event an offer of coverage for a personal lines or commercial lines residential risk is received from an authorized insurer at renewal through the program, and if the premium offered is more than the corporation's renewal premium for comparable coverage, the insured may elect to accept such coverage, or may elect to accept or continue coverage with the corporation. Section 627.351(6)(c)5.a.(I) or b.(I) does not apply to an offer of coverage from an authorized insurer obtained through the

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program. An applicant for <u>personal lines residential</u> coverage from the corporation who was declared ineligible for coverage at renewal by the corporation in the previous 36 months due to an offer of coverage pursuant to this subsection <u>is shall be</u> considered a renewal under this section if the corporation determines that the authorized insurer making the offer of coverage pursuant to this subsection continues to insure the applicant and increased the rate on the policy in excess of the increase allowed for the corporation under s. 627.351(6)(n)6.

- (7) (6) Independent insurance agents submitting new applications for coverage or that are the agent of record on a renewal policy submitted to the program:
- (a) Are granted and must maintain ownership and the exclusive use of expirations, records, or other written or electronic information directly related to such applications or renewals written through the corporation or through an insurer participating in the program, notwithstanding s. 627.351(6)(c)5.a.(I)(B) and (II)(B) and b.(I)(B) and (II)(B). Such ownership is granted for as long as the insured remains with the agency or until sold or surrendered in writing by the agent. Contracts with the corporation or required by the corporation must not amend, modify, interfere with, or limit such rights of ownership. Such expirations, records, or other written or electronic information may be used to review an application, issue a policy, or for any other purpose necessary for placing such business through the program.
- (b) May not be required to be appointed by any insurer participating in the program for policies written solely through the program, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 626.112.

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- (c) May accept an appointment from  $\underline{an}$   $\underline{any}$  insurer participating in the program.
- (d) May enter into either a standard or limited agency agreement with the insurer, at the insurer's option.

Applicants ineligible for coverage in accordance with subsection (6) (5) remain ineligible if their independent agent is unwilling or unable to enter into a standard or limited agency agreement with an insurer participating in the program.

- $\underline{\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ }$  Exclusive agents submitting new applications for coverage or that are the agent of record on a renewal policy submitted to the program:
- (a) Must maintain ownership and the exclusive use of expirations, records, or other written or electronic information directly related to such applications or renewals written through the corporation or through an insurer participating in the program, notwithstanding s. 627.351(6)(c)5.a.(I)(B) and (II)(B) and b.(I)(B) and (II)(B). Contracts with the corporation or required by the corporation must not amend, modify, interfere with, or limit such rights of ownership. Such expirations, records, or other written or electronic information may be used to review an application, issue a policy, or for any other purpose necessary for placing such business through the program.
- (b) May not be required to be appointed by any insurer participating in the program for policies written solely through the program, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 626.112.
- (c) Must only facilitate the placement of an offer of coverage from an insurer whose limited servicing agreement is approved by that exclusive agent's exclusive insurer.

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(d) May enter into a limited servicing agreement with the insurer making an offer of coverage, and only after the exclusive agent's insurer has approved the limited servicing agreement terms. The exclusive agent's insurer must approve a limited service agreement for the program for <u>an</u> any insurer for which it has approved a service agreement for other purposes.

- Applicants ineligible for coverage in accordance with subsection (6) (5) remain ineligible if their exclusive agent is unwilling or unable to enter into a standard or limited agency agreement with an insurer making an offer of coverage to that applicant.
- (12) An applicant for coverage from the corporation who was a policyholder of the corporation within the previous 36 months and who subsequently accepted an offer of coverage from a surplus lines insurer is considered a renewal under this section.
- Section 5. <u>Section 627.3519</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 6. Section 627.35191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 627.35191 Required reports Annual report of aggregate net probable maximum losses, financing options, and potential assessments.—
- (1) By No later than February 1 of each year, the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund and Citizens Property Insurance Corporation shall each submit a report to the Legislature and the Financial Services Commission identifying their respective aggregate net probable maximum losses, financing options, and potential assessments. The report issued by the fund and the corporation must include their respective 50-year, 100-year, and

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250-year probable maximum losses; analysis of all reasonable financing strategies for each such probable maximum loss, including the amount and term of debt instruments; specification of the percentage assessments that would be needed to support each of the financing strategies; and calculations of the aggregate assessment burden on Florida property and casualty policyholders for each of the probable maximum losses.

(2) In May of each year, Citizens Property Insurance Corporation shall also provide to the Legislature and the Financial Services Commission a statement of the estimated borrowing capacity of the corporation for the next 12-month period, the estimated claims-paying capacity of the corporation, and the corporation's estimated balance as of December 31 of the current calendar year. Such estimates must take into account that the corporation, the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, and the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association may all be concurrently issuing debt instruments following a catastrophic event.

Section 7. Present subsections (6) through (8) of section 627.711, Florida Statues, are redesignated as subsections (7) through (9), respectively, a new subsection (6) is added to that section, and present subsection (8) of that section is amended, to read:

627.711 Notice of premium discounts for hurricane loss mitigation; uniform mitigation verification inspection form.—

(6) (a) An authorized mitigation inspector may not directly or indirectly offer or deliver any compensation, inducement, or reward to an insurance agency, insurance agent, customer representative, or an employee of an insurance agency for the

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referral of the owner of the inspected property to the inspector or the inspection company. Section 455.227(1)(k) applies to applicable licensees in violation of this paragraph.

(b) An insurance agency, insurance agent, customer representative, or an employee of an insurance agency may not directly or indirectly receive or accept any compensation, inducement, or reward from an authorized mitigation inspector for the referral of the owner of the inspected property to the inspector or the inspection company. Sections 626.621(2) and 626.6215(5)(d) apply to a violation of this paragraph.

(9) <del>(8)</del> At its expense, the insurer may require that a uniform mitigation verification form provided by a policyholder, a policyholder's agent, or an authorized mitigation inspector or inspection company be independently verified by an inspector, an inspection company, or an independent third-party quality assurance provider that which possesses a quality assurance program before accepting the uniform mitigation verification form as valid. At its option, the insurer may exempt from independent verification a uniform mitigation verification form completed by an authorized mitigation inspector or inspection company that possesses a quality assurance program approved by the insurer. A uniform mitigation verification form provided by a policyholder, a policyholder's agent, or an authorized mitigation inspector or inspection company to Citizens Property Insurance Corporation is not subject to independent verification and the property is not subject to reinspection by the corporation, absent material changes to the structure during the term stated on the form, if the form was signed by an authorized mitigation inspector and submitted to, reviewed by, and verified

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by a quality assurance program approved by the corporation
before submission of the form to the corporation.
Section 8. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (7) of
section 817.234, Florida Statutes, to read:
817.234 False and fraudulent insurance claims.—
(7)
(d) A contractor, or a person acting on behalf of a
contractor, may not knowingly or willfully and with intent to
injure, defraud, or deceive, pay, waive, or rebate all or part
of an insurance deductible applicable to payment to the
contractor, or a person acting on behalf of a contractor, for
repairs to property covered by a property insurance policy. A
person who violates this paragraph commits a third degree
felony, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
775.084.

Section 9. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2014.