

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
03/11/2014		
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The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Hays) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

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Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 627.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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627.062 Rate standards.-

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(2) As to all such classes of insurance:

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(b) Upon receiving a rate filing, the office shall review the filing to determine if a rate is excessive, inadequate, or

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unfairly discriminatory. In making that determination, the office shall, in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, consider the following factors:

- 1. Past and prospective loss experience within and without this state.
 - 2. Past and prospective expenses.
- 3. The degree of competition among insurers for the risk insured.
- 4. Investment income reasonably expected by the insurer, consistent with the insurer's investment practices, from investable premiums anticipated in the filing, plus any other expected income from currently invested assets representing the amount expected on unearned premium reserves and loss reserves. The commission may adopt rules using reasonable techniques of actuarial science and economics to specify the manner in which insurers calculate investment income attributable to classes of insurance written in this state and the manner in which investment income is used to calculate insurance rates. Such manner must contemplate allowances for an underwriting profit factor and full consideration of investment income that produce which produce a reasonable rate of return; however, investment income from invested surplus may not be considered.
- 5. The reasonableness of the judgment reflected in the filing.
- 6. Dividends, savings, or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed or returned to Florida policyholders, members, or subscribers in this state.
 - 7. The adequacy of loss reserves.
 - 8. The cost of reinsurance. The office may not disapprove a

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rate as excessive solely due to the insurer having obtained catastrophic reinsurance to cover the insurer's estimated 250year probable maximum loss or any lower level of loss.

- 9. Trend factors, including trends in actual losses per insured unit for the insurer making the filing.
 - 10. Conflagration and catastrophe hazards, if applicable.
- 11. Projected hurricane losses, if applicable, which must be estimated using a model or method found to be acceptable or reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology, and as further provided in s. 627.0628.
- 12. Projected flood losses, if applicable, which may be estimated using a model, a method, or an average of models or methods determined to be acceptable or reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology, and as further provided in s. 627.0628.
- 13.12. A reasonable margin for underwriting profit and contingencies.
 - 14.13. The cost of medical services, if applicable.
- 15.14. Other relevant factors that affect the frequency or severity of claims or expenses.

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

Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 627.0628, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.0628 Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology; public records exemption; public meetings exemption.-

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- (3) ADOPTION AND EFFECT OF STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.-
- (a) The commission shall consider any actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges that have the potential for improving the accuracy of or reliability of the hurricane loss projections and flood loss projections used in residential property insurance rate filings. The commission shall, from time to time, adopt and update findings, as needed, as to the accuracy or reliability of particular methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges.
- (b) The commission shall consider any actuarial methods, principles, standards, or models that have the potential for improving the accuracy of or reliability of projecting probable maximum loss levels. The commission shall adopt and update findings, as needed, as to the accuracy or reliability of particular methods, principles, standards, or models related to probable maximum loss calculations.
- (c) In establishing reimbursement premiums for the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, the State Board of Administration must, to the extent feasible, employ actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges found by the commission to be accurate or reliable.
- (d) With respect to a rate filing under s. 627.062, an insurer shall employ and may not modify or adjust actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges found by the commission to be accurate or reliable in determining hurricane loss factors for use in a rate filing under s. 627.062. An insurer shall employ and may not modify or adjust models found by the commission to be accurate or reliable in determining probable maximum loss levels pursuant to paragraph

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- (b) with respect to a rate filing under s. 627.062 made more than 60 days after the commission has made such findings. This paragraph does not prohibit an insurer from averaging model results or output ranges or from using an average for the purpose of a flood insurance rate filing under s. 627.062.
- (e) The commission shall adopt actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges for flood loss by July 1, 2016.
- (f) (e) The commission shall revise adopt revisions to previously adopted actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges every odd-numbered odd year.
- (g) (f) 1. A trade secret, as defined in s. 688.002, which that is used in designing and constructing a hurricane loss model and which that is provided pursuant to this section, by a private company, to the commission, office, or consumer advocate appointed pursuant to s. 627.0613_{7} is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- 2.a. That portion of a meeting of the commission or of a rate proceeding on an insurer's rate filing at which a trade secret made confidential and exempt by this paragraph is discussed is exempt from s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution. The closed meeting must be recorded, and no portion of the closed meeting may be off the record.
- b. The recording of a closed portion of a meeting is exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- c. This subparagraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand

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repealed on October 2, 2015, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 3. Section 627.715, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

627.715 Flood insurance.—Subject to the requirements of this section, an insurer may issue an insurance policy, contract, or endorsement providing coverage for the peril of flood on any residential structure or its contents in this state. Such insurer must also offer coverage equivalent to that provided under a standard flood insurance policy issued under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

- (1) As used in this section, the term "flood" means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of 2 acres or more of normally dry land area or of two or more properties, at least one of which is the policyholder's property, from:
 - (a) Overflow of inland or tidal waters;
- (b) Unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source;
 - (c) Mudflow; or
- (d) Collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels.
- (2) At a minimum, coverage for the peril of flood must cover a flood as defined in subsection (1). Coverage for the peril of flood may also include water intrusion, as defined by the policy, which originates from outside the structure and is not otherwise covered under the definition of flood.



156 (3) An insurer may offer a flood coverage policy, contract, 157 or endorsement that: 158 (a) Has a flood deductible based on a stated dollar amount 159 or a percentage of the coverage amount. The deductible amount 160 must be acceptable to federal mortgage and banking regulators if 161 such policy, contract, or endorsement is intended to satisfy a 162 mortgage requirement; 163 (b) Provides that any flood loss will be adjusted on the 164 basis of: 165 1. The actual cash value of the property; or 166 2. Replacement costs up to the policy limits as provided 167 under s. 627.7011(3); 168 (c) Restricts flood coverage to the principal building, as 169 defined in the applicable policy; 170 (d) Is in an agreed-upon amount, including coverage limited 171 to the amount of all outstanding mortgages applicable to the covered property. However, if a policy, contract, or endorsement 172 173 does not limit flood coverage to the replacement cost of the 174 covered property, the policy, contract, or endorsement may not 175 include a provision penalizing the policyholder for not insuring 176 the covered property up to replacement cost; or 177 (e) As to the peril of flood, does not cover: 178 1. Additional living expenses; 179 2. Personal property or contents; or 180 3. Law and ordinance coverage. However, an insurer must 181 offer law and ordinance coverage that is comparable to the law 182 and ordinance coverage offered in the standard NFIP policy. 183 (4) The deductibles and policy limits as to the peril of

flood, and any other limitations on coverage required to be

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included by the office, must be prominently disclosed on the declarations page or face page of the policy in at least 12point uppercase and boldfaced type and be accompanied by a statement encouraging the policyholder to review the entire policy carefully because it contains coverage limitations.

- (5) Before issuing a flood insurance policy, contract, or endorsement under this section, the insurance agent must obtain from an applicant an acknowledgement signed by the applicant that includes the following statement in at least 12-point bold, uppercase type: "BY ACCEPTING THIS FLOOD INSURANCE POLICY I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE LIMITATIONS THAT MAY APPLY TO MY POLICY." The signed acknowledgment must also include, in at least 12-point bold, uppercase type, for a policy, contract, or endorsement:
- (a) That limits flood coverage to an amount less than the full replacement cost of the property, the following statement: "THIS POLICY LIMITS FLOOD COVERAGE TO LESS THAN THE FULL COST OF REPLACEMENT FOR THE PROPERTY, WHICH MAY RESULT IN HIGH OUT-OF-POCKET EXPENSES TO YOU AND MAY PUT YOUR EQUITY IN THIS PROPERTY AT RISK."
- (b) That insures a dwelling on the basis of actual cash value, the following statement: "THIS POLICY PAYS YOU THE DEPRECIATED VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY THAT IS DAMAGED BY FLOOD, WHICH MAY RESULT IN HIGH OUT-OF-POCKET EXPENSES TO YOU IF YOUR PROPERTY NEEDS TO BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED."
- (c) The following disclosure: "FLOOD INSURANCE COVERAGE IS AVAILABLE FROM THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM. YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR AGENT IF YOU HAVE OUESTIONS ABOUT NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COVERAGE."



(d) On a structure that was previously insured through the NFIP at a subsidized rate, the following statement: "BY ACCEPTING A PRIVATE FLOOD INSURANCE POLICY, YOU MAY LOSE YOUR SUBSIDIZED RATE IN THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM IF YOU RETURN TO THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM AT A LATER TIME."

(e) That includes the law and ordinance coverage that must be offered under subparagraph (3)(e)3., the following disclosure: "LAW AND ORDINANCE COVERAGE UNDER THIS POLICY MIGHT HAVE LIMITATIONS ON WHAT IS COVERED IN THE EVENT OF A LOSS. YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR AGENT IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE COVERAGE OFFERED UNDER THIS POLICY."

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If this form is signed, it is conclusively presumed that the applicant understood and selected on behalf of all insureds the limitations of coverage in the policy as compared to a flood insurance policy offered by the NFIP.

- (6) In addition to any other method authorized under the Florida Insurance Code, an insurer or rating organization may establish and use flood coverage rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals, filed by the insurer with the office, which allow the insurer a reasonable rate of return on flood coverage written in this state. Flood coverage rates established under this subsection are not subject to s. 627.062(2)(a) and (f).
- (a) An insurer shall notify the office of any change to rates within 30 days after the effective date of the change. The notice must include the name of the insurer and the average statewide percentage change in rates.
- (b) Actuarial data with regard to rates for flood coverage shall be maintained by the insurer for 2 years after the

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effective date of such rate change and may be examined by the office pursuant to s. 624.319. The office may require the insurer to incur the costs associated with an examination. Upon examination, the office, in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, shall consider the rate factors specified in s. 627.062(2)(b), (c), and (d), and standards specified in s. 627.062(2)(e) to determine if the rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. If the office finds that the rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the office shall order the insurer to make a full and complete rate filing under s. 627.062. Upon issuance of the order, the insurer may not write additional flood insurance coverage until the office has approved the rate.

- (c) This subsection applies to the establishment and use of flood coverage rates filed with the office before July 1, 2024.
- (7) A surplus lines agent may export a contract or endorsement to an eligible surplus lines insurer without making a diligent effort to seek such coverage from three or more authorized insurers under s. 626.916(1)(a). This subsection expires July 1, 2017.
- (8) The insurer shall notify the insured and any regulated lending institution or federal agency mortgagee, in writing, at least 60 days before the cancellation or nonrenewal of the policy, contract, or endorsement providing flood coverage. An insurer or insured may cancel the policy, contract, or endorsement while in force or upon renewal if the cancellation would be permitted under the NFIP.
- (9) In addition to any other applicable requirements, an insurer providing flood coverage under this section shall:



272 (a) Notify the office at least 30 days before writing flood 273 insurance in this state; 274 (b) File a plan of operation and financial projections or 275 revisions to such plan, as applicable, with the office; 276 (c) Offer flood insurance on a form that has been filed 277 with and approved by the office pursuant to s. 627.410. The 278 filed form may be substantially similar to the form used by the 279 NFIP; and 280 (d) File all reinsurance contracts with the office on or 281 before June 30 of each year. 282 (10) Citizens Property Insurance Corporation may not 283 provide insurance for the peril of flood. 284 (11) The Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund may not 285 reimburse losses proximately caused by the peril of flood, 286 including losses that occur during a covered event as defined 287 under s. 215.555(2). 288 (12) This section does not apply to: (a) Policies, contracts, and endorsements that provide 289 290 flood coverage for commercial nonresidential properties or 291 policies that provide excess flood coverage over the amount 292 recoverable under any other policy covering the same property. 293 (b) A flood insurance policy issued by or on behalf of the 294 NFIP. 295 (13) With respect to the regulation of flood insurance 296 coverage written in this state by admitted insurers, this 297 section supersedes any other provision in the Florida Insurance 298 Code in the event of a conflict.

by a state insurance regulatory official as a condition of

Section 4. If federal law or rule requires a certification

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qualifying for private flood insurance or disaster assistance, the Commissioner of the Office of Insurance Regulation may provide the certification. The certification is not subject to review under chapter 120.

Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to flood insurance; amending s. 627.062, F.S.; adding projected flood losses to the factors that must be considered by the Office of Insurance Regulation in reviewing certain rate filings; amending s. 627.0628, F.S.; requiring the commission to adopt standards and guidelines relating to flood loss by a certain date; creating s. 627.715, F.S.; authorizing insurers to offer flood insurance on residential property in this state; requiring the insurer to also offer coverage equivalent to that provided by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); defining the term "flood"; establishing the minimum coverage requirements for a flood insurance policy; providing coverage limitations that an insurer may include in such policies; requiring that certain limitations and notices be noted on the policy declarations or face page; requiring the insurer to obtain a signed acknowledgement from the applicant

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which provides certain specified information; providing the insurer with rate options; authorizing the office to conduct an examination with respect to any rate change; authorizing an insurer to export a contract or endorsement to a surplus lines insurer without meeting certain requirements; requiring prior notice for cancellation or nonrenewal of a policy; providing additional requirements with respect to notifying the Office of Insurance Regulation before writing flood insurance, filing a plan of operation with the office, using forms that have been approved by the office, and filing reinsurance contracts before a certain date; prohibiting Citizens Property Insurance Corporation from writing flood insurance; prohibiting the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund from reimbursing losses caused by flooding; providing certain exemptions; preempting any conflicts with other provisions of the Florida Insurance Code; providing that the Commissioner of the Office of Insurance Regulation may provide certification that a condition qualifies for flood insurance or disaster assistance; providing that such certification is not subject to ch. 120, F.S.; providing an effective date.