

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Banking and Insurance

BILL: CS/SB 1574

INTRODUCER: Banking and Insurance Committee and Senator Brandes

SUBJECT: Citizens Property Insurance Corporation

DATE: March 17, 2021

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Schrader	Knudson	BI	Fav/CS
2.			AEG	
3.			AP	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1574 revises Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Citizens) eligibility criteria, rates, assessment surcharges on Citizens policyholders, depopulation programs, producing agent commissions, and confidentiality exceptions for underwriting and claim files.

The bill limits application of the Citizens “glide path,” which prevents rate increases of greater than 10 percent, by applying the glide path to only Citizens personal lines residential policies issued on or before July 1, 2021, on owner-occupied residential properties (with a dwelling replacement cost of less than \$700,000) or single-unit condominiums (with a dwelling and contents replacement cost of less than \$700,000).

The bill provides that Citizens policyholders become ineligible for Citizens personal lines residential coverage upon receiving an offer from an authorized insurer for comparable coverage that is not 15 percent greater than the actuarially sound Citizens premium would be on the property. Under current law, Citizens policyholders remain eligible unless they receive an offer of comparable coverage less than the current Citizens premium, which for many policyholders is subject to the glide path’s 10 percent limit on annual rate increases.

The bill increases the maximum surcharge that may be levied on Citizens policyholders if Citizens projects a deficit in one of its accounts to 20 percent of premium if Citizens has 1 million policyholders but less than 1.5 million policyholders, and 25 percent of premium if Citizens has 1.5 million policyholders or more. The surcharge may be levied for each of

Citizens' three accounts. The bill also creates a legal expenses surcharge to be levied on Citizens policyholders for deficits in legal expenses.

The bill authorizes surplus lines insurers to participate in Citizens depopulation, take-out, and keep-out plans. The surplus lines insurer must meet financial requirements, provide notice to the policyholder outlining any coverage differences and explaining that surplus lines policies are not covered by the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, and provide coverage similar to that provided by Citizens. A risk with a dwelling replacement cost, or in the case of a condominium a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost, that is less than \$700,000, remains eligible for Citizens regardless of receiving an offer of comparable coverage from a surplus lines insurer. If such risk has a replacement cost of \$700,000 or more, however, the risk is ineligible for Citizens coverage upon receiving an offer of comparable coverage from a surplus lines insurer that is not greater than 15 percent more than the premium for Citizens coverage.

The bill also:

- Revises confidentiality exceptions for Citizens' underwriting and confidential claim files;
- Limits the commissions that Citizens may pay to producing agents; and
- Makes technical changes to s 627.3517, F.S., and reenacts and makes conforming changes to s. 627.3518, F.S.

The bill takes effect January 1, 2022.

II. Present Situation:

Citizens Property Insurance Corporation—Overview

Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Citizens) is a state-created, not-for-profit, tax-exempt governmental entity whose public purpose is to provide property insurance coverage to those unable to find affordable coverage in the voluntary admitted market.¹ Citizens is not a private insurance company.² Citizens was statutorily created in 2002 when the Florida Legislature combined the state's two insurers of last resort, the Florida Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association (RPCJUA) and the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association (FWUA). Citizens operates in accordance with the provisions in s. 627.351(6), F.S., and is governed by an eight member Board of Governors that administers its Plan of Operations. The Plan of Operations is reviewed and approved by the Financial Services Commission.³ The Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Chief Financial Officer each appoints two members to the board.⁴ Citizens is subject to regulation by the Florida Office of Insurance Regulation.

Citizens' Accounts

The Personal Lines Account (PLA) offers personal lines residential policies that provide comprehensive, multiperil coverage statewide, except for those areas contained in the Coastal

¹ Admitted market means insurance companies licensed to transact insurance in Florida.

² Section 627.351(6)(a)1., F.S.

³ Section 627.351(6)(a)2.

⁴ Section 627.351(6)(c)4.a., F.S.

Account. The PLA also writes policies that exclude coverage for wind in areas contained within the Coastal Account. Personal lines residential coverage consists of the types of coverage provided to homeowners, mobile homeowners, dwellings, tenants, and condominium unit owner's policies.⁵

The Commercial Lines Account (CLA) offers commercial lines residential and nonresidential policies that provide basic perils coverage statewide, except for those areas contained in the Coastal Account. The CLA also writes policies that exclude coverage for wind in areas contained within the Coastal Account. Commercial lines coverage includes commercial residential policies covering condominium associations, homeowners' associations, and apartment buildings. The coverage also includes commercial nonresidential policies covering business properties.⁶

The Coastal Account offers personal residential, commercial residential, and commercial non-residential policies in coastal areas of the state. Citizens must offer policies that solely cover the peril of wind (wind only policies) and may offer multiperil policies.⁷

The Citizens policyholder eligibility clearinghouse program was established by the Legislature in 2013.⁸ Under the program, new and renewal policies for Citizens are placed into the clearinghouse where participating private insurers can review and decide to make offers of coverage before policies are placed or renewed with Citizens.⁹

Citizens Glide Path Rates

Citizens' rates for coverage are required to be actuarially sound and, except as otherwise provided in s. 627.351(6), F.S., are subject to the rate standards for property and casualty insurance in s. 627.062, F.S. From 2007 until 2010, Citizens rates were frozen by statute at the level that had been established in 2006. In 2010, the Legislature established a "glide path" to impose annual rate increases up to a level that is actuarially sound. Citizens must implement an annual rate increase which, except for sinkhole coverage, does not exceed 10 percent above the previous year for any individual policyholder, adjusted for coverage changes and surcharges.¹⁰ The implementation of this increase ceases when Citizens has achieved actuarially sound rates. In addition to the overall glide path rate increase, Citizens can increase its rates to recover the additional reimbursement premium that it incurs as a result of the annual cash build-up factor added to the price of the mandatory layer of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund coverage, pursuant to s. 215.555(5)(b), F.S.

Citizens Financial Resources

Citizens' financial resources include insurance premiums, investment income, operating surplus from prior years, Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (FHCF) reimbursements, private

⁵ See 627.351(6)(b)2.a., F.S. and *Account History and Characteristics*, Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, <https://www.citizensfla.com/documents/20702/1183352/20160315+05A+Citizens+Account+History.pdf/31f51358-7105-40e9-aa75-597f51a99563> (March 2016).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ Section 10, ch. 2013-60 L.O.F.

⁹ Section 627.3518(2)-(3), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 627.351(6)(n)6., F.S.

reinsurance, policyholder surcharges, and regular and emergency assessments. If the board of directors determines that a Citizens account has a projected deficit, Citizens is authorized to levy assessments on its policyholders and on each line of property and casualty line of business other than workers' compensation insurance and medical malpractice insurance.¹¹ The assessments Citizens may impose and their sequence is as follows:

Citizens Surcharge:

Requires up to 15 percent of premium surcharge for 12 months on all Citizens' policies, collected upon issuance or renewal. This 15 percent assessment can be levied for each of the three Citizens' accounts—the CLA, the PLA, and the Coastal Account—that project a deficit. Thus, the total maximum premium surcharge a policyholder could be assessed is 45 percent.¹²

Regular Assessment:

If the Citizens' surcharge is insufficient to cure the deficit for the coastal account, Citizens can require an assessment against all other insurers (except medical malpractice and workers comp). The assessment may be recouped from policyholders through a rate filing process of up to 2 percent of premium or 2 percent of the deficit, whichever is greater.¹³ This assessment is not levied against Citizens' policyholders.

Emergency Assessment:

Requires any remaining deficit for either of Citizens three accounts be funded by multi-year emergency assessments on all insurance policyholders (except medical malpractice and workers comp), but including Citizens' policyholders. This assessment 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.¹⁴

Eligibility for Insurance in Citizens

Current law requires Citizens to provide a procedure for determining the eligibility of a potential risk for insurance in Citizens and provides specific eligibility requirements based on premium amounts, value of the property insured, and the location of the property. Risks not meeting the statutory eligibility requirements cannot be insured by Citizens. Citizens has additional eligibility requirements set out in their underwriting rules. These rules, are approved by the OIR and set out in Citizens' underwriting manuals.¹⁵

¹¹ Accident and health insurance and policies written under the National Flood Insurance Program or the Federal Crop Insurance Program are not assessable types of property and casualty insurance. Surplus lines insurers are not assessable, but their policyholders are. Section 627.351.(6)(b)3.f.-h.

¹² Sections 627.351.(6)(b)3.(i)(I) and 627.351.(6)(c)21.,F.S.

¹³ Section.627.351.(6)(b)3.a., F.S.

¹⁴ Section.627.351.(6)(b)3.(d)

¹⁵ See *Revised Underwriting Manuals*, Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, <https://www.citizensfla.com/-/20160329-revised-underwriting-manuals> (last visited March 12, 2021).

Eligibility Based on Premium Amount

Under current law, an applicant for residential insurance cannot buy insurance in Citizens if an authorized insurer in the private market offers the applicant insurance for a premium that does not exceed the Citizens premium by 15 percent or more.¹⁶ In addition, the coverage offered by the private insurer must be comparable to Citizens' coverage.

Under current law, a residential policyholder cannot renew insurance in Citizens if an authorized insurer offers to insure the property at a premium equal to or less than the Citizens' renewal premium. The insurance from the private market insurer must be comparable to the insurance from Citizens in order for the renewal premium eligibility requirement to apply.¹⁷

Eligibility Based on Value of Property Insured

In addition to the eligibility restrictions based on premium amount, current law provides eligibility restrictions for homes and condominium units based on the value of the property insured.¹⁸ Structures with a dwelling replacement cost of \$700,000 or more a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$700,000 or more, are not eligible for coverage with Citizens.¹⁹ However, Citizens is allowed to insure structures with a dwelling replacement cost or a condominium unit with a dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$1 million or less in Miami-Dade and Monroe counties, after the OIR determined these counties to be non-competitive.²⁰

Citizens Depopulation

Florida law requires Citizens to create programs to help return Citizens policies to the private market and reduce the risk of additional assessments for all Floridians.²¹ In 2016, the legislature passed requirements that Citizens, by January 1, 2017, amend its operations relating to takeout agreements.²² As part of these updated requirements, codified under s. 627.351(6)(ii), F.S., a policy may not be taken out of Citizens unless Citizens:

- Publishes a periodic schedule of cycles during which an insurer may identify, and notify Citizens of, policies that the insurer is requesting to take out;²³
- Maintains and makes available to the agent of record a consolidated list of all insurers requesting to take out a policy; such list must include a description of the coverage offered and the estimated premium for each take-out request; and
- Provides written notice to the policyholder and the agent of record regarding all insurers requesting to take out the policy and regarding the policyholder's option to accept a take-out offer or to reject all take-out offers and to remain with the corporation. The notice must be in a format prescribed by the corporation and include, for each take-out offer:

¹⁶ Section 627.351(6)(c)5., F.S.

¹⁷ Section 627.351(6)(c)5., F.S.

¹⁸ Section 627.351(6)(a)3., F.S.

¹⁹ Section 627.351(6)(a)3.d., F.S.

²⁰ Office of Insurance Regulation, Final Order Case No: 165625-14, Dec. 22, 2014 (*available here*: <https://www.floir.com/siteDocuments/Citizens165625-14-O.pdf>). See also Section 627.351(6)(a)3.d., F.S.

²¹ Section 627.351(6)(q)3.a., F.S.

²² Chapter 2016-229, L.O.F.

²³ Such requests from insurers must include a description of the coverage offered and an estimated premium and must be submitted to the corporation in a form and manner prescribed by the corporation.

- The amount of the estimated premium;
- A description of the coverage; and
- A comparison of the estimated premium and coverage offered by the insurer to the estimated premium and coverage provided by the corporation.

Access to Public Records – Generally

The Florida Constitution provides that the public has the right to inspect or copy records made or received in connection with official governmental business.²⁴ The right to inspect or copy applies to the official business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state, including all three branches of state government, local governmental entities, and any person acting on behalf of the government.²⁵

Additional requirements and exemptions related to public records are found in various statutes and rules, depending on the branch of government involved. For instance, s. 11.0431, F.S., provides public access requirements for legislative records. Relevant exemptions are codified in s. 11.0431(2)-(3), F.S., and the statutory provisions are adopted in the rules of each house of the legislature.²⁶ Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.420 governs public access to judicial branch records.²⁷ Lastly, ch. 119, F.S., provides requirements for public records held by executive agencies.

Confidentiality of Citizens' Underwriting and Claims Files

Section 626.916(1)(x) establishes that certain records of Citizens are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Pursuant to sub-sub-paragraphs 1.a.-b. these exempt records include:

- Underwriting files, except that a policyholder or an applicant shall have access to his or her own underwriting files.
- Claims files, until termination of all litigation and settlement of all claims arising out of the same incident, although portions of the claims files may remain exempt, as otherwise provided by law.

Sub-sub-paragraphs 1.a.-b. also provide that such records may be released to other governmental agencies upon written request and demonstration of need. Records so released and held by the receiving agency would remain confidential and exempt.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 revises s. 627.021, F.S., to revise the scope of the Rating Law under ch. 627, F.S. to state that the chapter does apply to surplus lines coverage placed pursuant to the Surplus Lines Law under ss. 626.913-626.937 when “specifically stated to apply.”

²⁴ FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(a).

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ See Rule 1.48, *Rules and Manual of the Florida Senate*, (2020-2022) and Rule 14.1, *Rules of the Florida House of Representatives*, Edition 1, (2020-2022).

²⁷ *State v. Wooten*, 260 So. 3d 1060 (Fla. 4th DCA 2018).

Section 2 makes a number of revisions to s. 627.351, F.S., regarding Citizens.

Surcharge levied on Citizens' Policyholders for Projected Account Deficits

The bill revises s. 627.351(6)(b)3.i.(I), F.S., to revise the 15 percent of premium surcharge cap for Citizens' policyholders when the Citizens' board of governors determines that a Citizens has a projected deficit. The 15 percent cap is instead replaced with an escalating cap for Citizens' policy holders, based upon the total number of Citizens' policyholders:

- If Citizens has less than 1 million policyholders, the premium surcharge cap is 15 percent per account.
- If Citizens has at least 1 million policyholders, but less than 1.5 million policyholders, the premium surcharge cap is 20 percent per account.
- If Citizens 1.5 million or more policyholders, the premium surcharge cap is 25 percent per account.

As under current law, a surcharge may be levied for each of Citizens' three accounts. For example, under the bill, if Citizens has 1.2 million policies, a Citizens policyholder could be assessed a maximum policyholder surcharge of 60 percent of premium, consisting of a 20 percent surcharge for each of Citizens' three accounts.

Legal Expenses Surcharge

Where, after accounting for the ten percent rate increase limitation under s. 627.351(6)(n)6., F.S., Citizens still has a deficit in legal expenses, the bill requires that such deficit be recovered via an additional annual premium surcharge on Citizens' policies. The provision does not have a percentage cap on this surcharge (as there is with s. 627.351 (6)(b)3.i.(I), F.S.), but does specify that the surcharge must be "a uniform percentage of the premium for the policy." This surcharge is payable upon issuance of a new policy and upon subsequent renewals. The surcharge is not premium (thus not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes), but a policyholder's failure to pay would be treated as such.

Revision to Eligibility for Coverage with Citizens Regarding Renewal Premiums

The bill revises s. 627.351(6)(c)5.a., F.S., to state that a residential policyholder is ineligible to renew a policy with Citizens if such policyholder can obtain comparable coverage from an authorized insurer for less than, or equal to, 15 percent more than the actuarially sound Citizens' renewal premium would be for the risk. Under existing law, a policyholder would be ineligible only if an authorized insurer could offer comparable coverage for less than or equal to Citizens' premium, which for many policyholders is subject to the glide path's 10 percent limit on annual rate increases.

Limitations on Commissions

In proposed new s. 627.351(6)(c)22., F.S., the bill limits the commissions that Citizens may pay to producing agents of record. The bill limits the commissions to no more than the average of commissions paid in the preceding year by the 20 insurers writing the greatest market share of property insurance in Florida.

Glide Path Eligibility

The bill revises s. 627.351(6)(n)6., F.S., to beginning January 1, 2022, create new requirements to remain eligible for the 10 percent rate increase cap under Citizens' glide path provision. To continue to qualify for the glide path, the coverage, must:

- Be for an owner-occupied property;
- Be a policy initially issued before July 1, 2021; and
- Cover homestead personal residential property that has a dwelling replacement cost below \$700,000, or, if a single condominium unit, has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost below \$700,000.

Surplus Lines Insurer Participation in Citizens' Depopulation, Take-out, and Keep-out Plans

In proposed new s. 627.351(6)(q)3.d., F.S., the bill establishes a new program for where eligible surplus lines insurers may participate in any Citizens depopulation, take-out, or keep-out plan in the same manner and terms as an authorized insurer. To be eligible for participation in a particular program, a surplus lines insurer must follow all Citizens requirements relating to the plan that would be applicable to admitted insurers, follow statutory requirements applicable to the removal of policies from Citizens, and obtain approval from OIR. In considering a surplus line insurer's request for approval, OIR must ensure that the insurer:

- Maintains surplus of \$50 million on a company or pooled basis;
- Has a superior, excellent, exceptional, or equally comparable financial strength rating by a rating agency acceptable to the office;
- Maintains reserves, surplus, reinsurance, and reinsurance equivalents sufficient to cover its 100-year probable maximum hurricane loss at least twice in a single hurricane season;²⁸
- Provides prominent notice to the policyholder that surplus lines policies are not provided coverage by the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association and outline any substantial policy differences between the existing Citizens policy and the policy the insurer is offering; and
- Provides policy coverage similar to that provided by Citizens.

The surplus lines insurer also must file the following with OIR:

- Information requested by OIR to demonstrate compliance with s. 624.404(3), regarding basic qualifications to transact insurance in Florida;²⁹
- A service-of-process consent and agreement form executed by the insurer;
- Proof that the insurer has been an eligible or authorized insurer for at least 3 years;
- A duly authenticated copy of the insurer's current audited financial statement;³⁰
- A certified copy of the insurer's most recent official financial statement required by the insurer's domiciliary state (this is only required if the authenticated copy provided above differs from what the insurer provided to their domiciliary state); and
- A copy of the United States trust account agreement, if applicable.

²⁸ The insurer also must submit such reinsurance to OIR for review.

²⁹ This may include biographical affidavits, fingerprints processed pursuant to s. 624.34, F.S., and the results of criminal history records checks for officers and directors of the insurer and its parent or holding company.

³⁰ The statement must be in English, expressing all monetary values in United States dollars, at an exchange rate then current and shown in the statement, in the case of statements originally made in the currencies of other countries, and including any additional information relative to the insurer as OIR may request;

Participation in these plans would not make a surplus line insurer subject to additional requirements under ch. 626, except that which is already required under part VIII. Policies taken out are not subject to the exporting requirements provided in 626.916(1)(a)-(c), and (e).

After assuming policies under these plans, a surplus lines insurer would be required to remit a special deposit equal to the unearned premium net of unearned commissions on the assumed block of business to the Bureau of Collateral Management within the Department of Financial Services. The insurer would also need to submit to OIR an accounting of the policies assumed and the amount of unearned premium for such policies and a sworn affidavit attesting to its accuracy by an officer of the surplus lines insurer. Subsequently, each quarter, the surplus lines insurer must update OIR with the unearned premium in force for the previous quarter on policies assumed from the corporation, and must submit additional funds with that filing if the special deposit is insufficient to cover the unearned premium on assumed policies. The purpose of the special deposit is to allow DFS, in the event of liquidation of the surplus lines insurer, to pay unearned premium or policy claims, return all or part of the deposit to the domiciliary receiver, or use the funds in accordance with any action authorized under part I of ch. 631, F.S., or in compliance with any order of a court having jurisdiction over the insurer's insolvency.

A surplus line broker representing a surplus lines insurer must obtain confirmation, in advance, from the producing agent that the agent is willing to participate in the take-out plan with the surplus lines insurer. Also, authorized insurers are to be given priority over surplus lines insurers if both select a particular policy for removal.

The surplus lines insurer participation provision also states that if a policyholder has a dwelling replacement cost of \$700,000 or more; or, if a single condominium unit, a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$700,000 or more; the policyholder would no longer qualify for Citizens coverage if a premium offered by the surplus lines insurer is no greater than 15 percent higher than that offered by Citizens. For policyholders with a dwelling replacement cost below \$700,000; or, if a single condominium unit, with a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost below \$700,000; this provision would not apply and the policyholder would continue to be eligible for coverage with Citizens.

Underwriting and Confidential Claim Files

The bill amends s. 626.916(1)(x)2., F.S., to revise an existing exception to a public records exemption that allows authorized insurers, considering underwriting a risk held by Citizens, to access underwriting files to be released underwriting files and confidential claims files that would otherwise be exempt from public records requirements. The bill expands this exception to also include reinsurance intermediaries, eligible surplus lines insurers, or entities that have been created to seek authority to write property insurance in this state. The bill also revises the activities that would allow such parties (including authorized insurers) to receive this information. In particular, the bill states that such parties considering writing or assisting in the underwriting of a risk may be released this information.

Section 3 of the bill makes technical changes to s. 627.3517, F.S.

Section 4 of the bill makes conforming changes to s. 627.3518(5) and reenacts s. 627.3518(6)-(7), F.S., to implement revisions made by Section 2 of the bill above.

Section 5 specifies an effective date of January 1, 2022 for the bill.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill revises limits as to what Citizens' policyholders may be charged via surcharge when Citizens projects a shortfall in one of its accounts. In addition, the bill authorizes a new surcharge on Citizens policyholders when a legal expense deficit exists. These additional authorized surcharges, may, depending on the necessity of assessing such surcharges, lead to additional insurance costs for Citizens' policyholders.

Provisions of the bill revising glide path eligibility may also lead to increased premiums, at least in the short term, for some Citizens policyholders whose policies no longer qualify for the 10 percent rate increase cap. However, private market insurers seeking to write coverage on such policies will benefit from not having to compete on price with Citizens coverage for which the glide patch suppresses an actuarially sound rate.

The bill provides that Citizens policyholders become ineligible for Citizens personal lines residential coverage upon receiving an offer from an authorized insurer for comparable

coverage that is not 15 percent greater than the actuarially sound Citizens premium would be on the property. This will result in some Citizens policyholders being made ineligible for Citizens upon receiving coverage offers that are likely at a competitive market rate but at a much higher rate than the customer currently pays Citizens for coverage. For example, if a Citizens premium subject to the glide path is \$2,000, but the actuarially sound premium for that property is \$2,500, that policyholder would be ineligible for Citizens coverage upon receiving an offer of coverage that is not more than 15 percent higher than the actually sound premium. In this example, that would be an offer with a premium that does not exceed \$2,875, which is a 43.75 percent premium increase.

The provisions of the bill relating to allowing surplus lines insurers to participate in Citizens' depopulation, take-out, and keep-out plans will likely have some impact on the number of policies held by Citizens and may result in additional policies moving from Citizens into the private market. Also, allowing surplus lines insurers to participate in these plans may have an indeterminate negative impact on the number of such policies taken by authorized insurers under these plans due to increased competition.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The provisions of the bill relating to allowing surplus lines insurers to participate in Citizens' depopulation, take-out, and keep-out plans requires such insurers, if they take out policies from Citizens, to make specified deposits with the Bureau of Collateral Management and to make regular filings with OIR. This will likely lead to an indeterminate amount of additional regulatory cost for those government entities.

The bill's revisions to Citizens eligibility criteria and ratemaking should result in further depopulation of policies, which will reduce the amount of risk insured by Citizens and the possibility of assessments. Citizens will collect an actuarially sound premium on all new business after July 1, 2021, which will benefit Citizens' financial status, and reduce the likelihood of deficits and associated surcharges and assessments.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends sections 627.021 and 627.351 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill makes technical changes to section 627.3517 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill reenacts and makes conforming changes to section 627.3518 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Banking and Insurance on March 16, 2021:

The committee substitute revises a bill provision creating new requirements for an insurance policy to remain eligible for the 10 percent rate increase cap under Citizens Property Insurance Corporation's (Citizens) glide path provision. Under the original bill, to continue to qualify for the glide path, the policy must meet certain guidelines, including that it cover homestead personal residential property. The committee substitute deletes the homestead provision and replaces it with the property needing to be owner-occupied and makes a conforming change in in the bill for this revised provision.

The committee substitute also revises a requirement in the original bill regarding qualifications for a surplus lines insurer to participate in a Citizens depopulation, take-out, or keep-out program. The requirement that the insurer maintain “a financial strength rating of A- or higher by A.M. Best Company” is replaced in the committee substitute with a more general requirement that the insurer “have a superior, exceptional, or comparable financial strength rating by a rating agency acceptable to” the OIR.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.