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A bill to be entitled An act relating to insurer accountability; amending s. 624.307, F.S.; authorizing electronic responses to certain requests from the Division of Consumer Services of the Department of Financial Services concerning consumer complaints; revising the timeframe in which responses must be made; revising administrative penalties; amending s. 624.315, F.S.; specifying reporting requirements for the Office of Insurance Regulation in the office's annual report relating to the enforcement of insurer compliance; creating s. 624.3152, F.S.; specifying requirements for the office to report quarterly to the Legislature relating to the enforcement of insurer compliance; amending s. 624.316, F.S.; revising the minimum frequency and the time coverage of insurer examinations by the office; requiring the office to create, and the Financial Services Commission to adopt by rule, a specified methodology for scheduling and conducting examinations of insurers and certain other entities; providing construction; specifying requirements for such methodology; providing rule requirements; amending s. 624.3161, F.S.; requiring, rather than authorizing, authorized property insurers to be subject to an additional market conduct

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examination after a hurricane if specified conditions are met; revising the applicability of such conditions; requiring the office to create, and the commission to adopt by rule, a specified methodology for scheduling and conducting market conduct examinations of insurers and certain other entities; providing construction; specifying requirements for such methodology; providing rule requirements; amending s. 624.4211, F.S.; revising administrative fines the office may impose in lieu of revocation or suspension; amending s. 626.207, F.S.; revising a condition for disqualification of an insurance representative applicant or licensee; amending s. 626.9521, F.S.; revising and specifying applicable fines for unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices; amending s. 626.9541, F.S.; providing an additional an unfair claim settlement practice by an insurer; prohibiting a director or an officer of an impaired insurer from authorizing or permitting the insurer to pay a bonus to any officer or director of the insurer; providing a criminal penalty; defining the term "bonus"; amending s. 626.989, F.S.; revising a reporting requirement for the department's Division of Investigative and Forensic Services; requiring the division's Bureau of

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Insurance Fraud to submit an annual performance report to the Legislature; providing report requirements; amending s. 627.0629, F.S.; requiring residential property insurers to provide certain hurricane mitigation discount information to policyholders in a specified manner; specifying requirements for the office in reevaluating and updating certain fixtures and construction techniques; deleting obsolete dates; amending s. 627.351, F.S.; prohibiting Citizens Property Insurance Corporation from determining that a risk is ineligible for coverage solely on a specified basis; providing applicability; amending s. 627.701, F.S.; prohibiting certain deductibles under personal lines residential property insurance policies from being applied under specified circumstances; amending s. 627.70132, F.S.; providing for the tolling of certain timeframes for filing notices of property insurance claims for servicemembers; providing construction; authorizing positions and providing appropriations; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (10) of section 624.307, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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624.307 General powers; duties.—

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- Any person licensed or issued a certificate of (b) authority by the department or the office shall respond, in writing or electronically, to the division within 14 20 days after receipt of a written request for documents and information from the division concerning a consumer complaint. The response must address the issues and allegations raised in the complaint and include any requested documents concerning the consumer complaint not subject to attorney-client or work-product privilege. The division may impose an administrative penalty for failure to comply with this paragraph of up to \$5,000 per violation upon any entity licensed by the department or the office and \$250 for the first violation, \$500 for the second violation, and up to \$1,000 per for the third or subsequent violation upon any individual licensed by the department or the office.
- Section 2. Present subsection (4) of section 624.315, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (5), and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:
 - 624.315 Annual report.
- (4) The office shall detail all actions to enforce insurer compliance during the previous year. For each of the following, the report must detail the insurer or other licensee or registrant against whom such action was taken; any violation of

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101	law or rule by such party and, if so, all information on such
102	violation; and the resolution of such action, including any
103	penalties imposed by the office. The report must be published on
104	the website of the office and submitted to the Governor, the
105	President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of
106	Representatives on or before February 15 of each year. The
107	report must include, but need not be limited to:
108	(a) The revocation, denial, or suspension of any license
109	or registration issued by the office.
110	(b) All actions taken pursuant to s. 624.310.
111	(c) Fines imposed by the office for violations of the
112	Florida Insurance Code.
113	(d) Consent orders entered into by the office.
114	(e) Examinations and investigations conducted and
115	completed by the office pursuant to ss. 624.316 and 624.3161.
116	(f) Investigations conducted and completed, by line of
117	insurance, for which the office found violations of law or rule
118	but did not take enforcement action.
119	Section 3. Section 624.3152, Florida Statutes, is created
120	to read:
121	624.3152 Quarterly report of enforcement activity.—Each
122	quarter, the office shall create a report detailing all actions
123	of the office to enforce insurer compliance. The report must be
124	submitted to the commission, the President of the Senate, the
125	Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the legislative

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committees with jurisdiction over matters of insurance. For each
of the following, the report must detail the insurer or other
licensee or registrant against whom such action was taken; any
violation of law or rule by such party and, if so, all
information on such violation; and the resolution of such
action, including any penalties imposed by the office. The
report is due on or before April 30, July 31, October 31, and
January 31, for the immediately preceding quarter. The report
must include, but need not be limited to:
(1) The revocation, denial, or suspension of any license
or registration issued by the office.
(2) All actions taken pursuant to s. 624.310.
(3) Fines imposed by the office for violations of the
Florida Insurance Code.
(4) Consent orders entered into by the office.
(5) Examinations and investigations conducted and
completed by the office pursuant to ss. 624.316 and 624.3161.
(6) Investigations conducted and completed, by line of
insurance, for which the office found violations of law or rule
but did not take enforcement action.
Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section
624.316, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (3) is
added to that section, to read:
624.316 Examination of insurers.—

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examine each insurer as often as may be warranted for the protection of the policyholders and in the public interest, but must, at a minimum, examine insurers as follows:

- 1. High-risk insurers at least once every 3 years.
- 2. Average-risk insurers at least once every 5 years.
- 3. Low-risk insurers at least once every 7 years and shall examine each domestic insurer not less frequently than once every 5 years.

The examination shall cover the preceding 5 fiscal years since the last examination of the insurer, except for low-risk insurers, in which case the examination shall cover the preceding 5 fiscal years, and shall be commenced within 12 months after the end of the most recent fiscal year being covered by the examination. The examination may cover any period of the insurer's operations since the last previous examination. The examination may include examination of events subsequent to the end of the most recent fiscal year and the events of any prior period that affect the present financial condition of the insurer.

(3) The office shall create, and the commission shall adopt by rule, a risk-based selection methodology for scheduling and conducting examinations of insurers and other entities subject to this section. This requirement does not restrict the authority of the office to conduct market conduct examinations

176	as often as it deems advisable. Such methodology must include:
177	(a) Use of currently required risk-based capital reports
178	to prioritize financial examinations of insurers when such
179	reporting indicates a decline in the insurer's financial
180	condition.
181	(b) Consideration of any downgrade or threatened downgrade
182	in the insurer's financial strength rating.
183	(c) Prioritization of property insurers for which the
184	office identifies significant concerns about an insurer's
185	solvency pursuant to s. 627.7154.
186	(d) Any other conditions the office deems necessary for
187	the protection of the public.
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189	The office shall present the proposed rule required to implement
190	this subsection to the commission no later than October 1, 2023.
191	In addition to the methodology required by this subsection, the
192	rule must include a plan to implement the examination schedule
193	in subsection (2).
194	Section 5. Subsection (7) of section 624.3161, Florida
195	Statutes, is amended, and subsection (8) is added to that
196	section, to read:
197	624.3161 Market conduct examinations
198	(7) Notwithstanding subsection (1), any authorized insurer
199	transacting property insurance business in this state $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{may}}$
200	be subject to an additional market conduct examination after a

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hurricane if, at any time more than 90 days after the end of the hurricane, the insurer:

- (a) Is among the top 20 percent of insurers based upon a calculation of the ratio of hurricane-related property insurance claims filed to the number of property insurance policies in force;
- (b) Is among the top 20 percent of insurers based upon a calculation of the ratio of consumer complaints made to the department to hurricane-related claims;
- (c) Has made significant payments to its managing general agent since the hurricane; or
- (d) Is identified by the office as necessitating a market conduct <u>examination</u> exam for any other reason.

All relevant criteria under this section and s. 624.316 shall be applied to the market conduct examination under this subsection. Such an examination must be initiated within 18 months after the landfall of a hurricane that results in an executive order or a state of emergency issued by the Governor. This requirement does not limit in any way the authority of the office to conduct at any time a market conduct examination of a property insurer in the aftermath of a hurricane. An examination of an insurer under this subsection must also include an examination of its managing general agent as if it were the insurer.

(8) The office shall create, and the commission shall

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adopt by rule, a risk-based selection methodology for scheduling
and conducting market conduct examinations of insurers and other
entities regulated by the office. This requirement does not
restrict the authority of the office to conduct market conduct
examinations as often as it deems necessary. Under such
selection methodology, the office must initiate a market conduct
examination if any of the following conditions exist relating to
an insurer or other entity regulated by the office:
(a) An insurance regulator in another state has initiated

- (a) An insurance regulator in another state has initiated or taken regulatory action against the insurer or entity, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. A licensure denial, suspension, or revocation;
 - 2. Imposition of an administrative fine; or
- 3. Issuance of a cease and desist order, consent order, or other order regarding an action or omission of the insurer or entity.
- (b) Given the insurer's market share in this state, the department or the office has received a disproportionate number of the following types of claims-handling complaints against the insurer:
 - 1. Failure to timely communicate with respect to claims;
 - 2. Failure to timely pay claims;

- 3. Untimely payments giving rise to the payment of statutory interest;
 - 4. Failure to adjust and pay claims in accordance with the

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251	terms and conditions of the policy or contract and in compliance
252	with state law;
253	5. Violations of the Unfair Insurance Trade Practices Act
254	as provided in part IX of chapter 626;
255	6. Failure to use licensed and duly appointed claims
256	adjusters;
257	7. Failure to maintain reasonable claims records; or
258	8. Failure to adhere to the company's claims-handling
259	manual.
260	(c) The results of a National Association of Insurance
261	Commissioners Market Conduct Annual Statement indicate that the
262	insurer is a negative outlier with regard to particular metrics.
263	(d) There is evidence that the insurer is engaged in a
264	pattern or practice of violations of the Unfair Insurance Trade
265	Practices Act.
266	(e) Any other conditions the office deems necessary for
267	the protection of the public.
268	
269	The office shall present the proposed rule required to implement
270	this subsection to the commission no later than October 1, 2023.
271	In addition to the methodology required by this subsection, the
272	rule must provide criteria for how the office will determine
273	that it has received a disproportionate number of the claims-
274	handling complaints described in paragraph (b).
275	Section 6. Section 624.4211, Florida Statutes, is amended

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

276 to read:

624.4211 Administrative fine in lieu of suspension or revocation.—

- (1) If the office finds that one or more grounds exist for the discretionary revocation or suspension of a certificate of authority issued under this chapter, the office may, in lieu of such revocation or suspension, impose a fine upon the insurer.
- (2) $\underline{(a)}$ With respect to \underline{a} any nonwillful violation, such fine may not exceed:
- 1. Twenty-five thousand dollars per violation, up to an aggregate amount of \$100,000 for all nonwillful violations arising out of the same action, related to a covered loss or claim caused by an emergency for which the Governor declared a state of emergency pursuant to s. 252.36.
- 2. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars \$5,000 per violation, up to. In no event shall such fine exceed an aggregate amount of \$50,000 \$20,000 for all other nonwillful violations arising out of the same action.
- (b) If an insurer discovers a nonwillful violation, the insurer shall correct the violation and, if restitution is due, make restitution to all affected persons. Such restitution shall include interest at 12 percent per year from either the date of the violation or the date of inception of the affected person's policy, at the insurer's option. The restitution may be a credit against future premiums due provided that interest accumulates

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until the premiums are due. If the amount of restitution due to any person is \$50 or more and the insurer wishes to credit it against future premiums, it shall notify such person that she or he may receive a check instead of a credit. If the credit is on a policy that is not renewed, the insurer shall pay the restitution to the person to whom it is due.

- (3) (a) With respect to <u>a any</u> knowing and willful violation of a lawful order or rule of the office or commission or a provision of this code, the office may impose a fine upon the insurer in an amount not to exceed:
- 1. Two hundred thousand dollars for each such violation, up to an aggregate amount of \$1 million for all knowing and willful violations arising out of the same action, related to a covered loss or claim caused by an emergency for which the Governor declared a state of emergency pursuant to s. 252.36.
- 2. One hundred thousand dollars \$40,000\$ for each such violation, up to. In no event shall such fine exceed an aggregate amount of \$500,000\$ \$200,000 for all other knowing and willful violations arising out of the same action.
- (b) In addition to such fines, the insurer shall make restitution when due in accordance with subsection (2).
- (4) The failure of an insurer to make restitution when due as required under this section constitutes a willful violation of this code. However, if an insurer in good faith is uncertain as to whether any restitution is due or as to the amount of such

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restitution, it shall promptly notify the office of the circumstances; and the failure to make restitution pending a determination thereof shall not constitute a violation of this code.

- Section 7. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 626.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 626.207 Disqualification of applicants and licensees; penalties against licensees; rulemaking authority.—
- (3) An applicant who has been found guilty of or has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to a crime not included in subsection (2), regardless of adjudication, is subject to:
- (c) A 7-year disqualifying period for all misdemeanors directly related to the financial services business or any violation of the Florida Insurance Code.
- Section 8. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 626.9521, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 626.9521 Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices prohibited; penalties.—
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), any person who violates any provision of this part is subject to a fine in an amount not greater than $\frac{$12,500}{$5,000}$ for each nonwillful violation and not greater than $\frac{$100,000}{$40,000}$ for each willful violation. Fines under this subsection imposed against an insurer may not exceed an aggregate amount of $\frac{$50,000}{$20,000}$ for all nonwillful violations arising out of the same action or

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an aggregate amount of $\frac{$500,000}{$200,000}$ for all willful violations arising out of the same action. The fines may be imposed in addition to any other applicable penalty.

- (3) (a) If a person violates s. 626.9541(1)(1), the offense known as "twisting," or violates s. 626.9541(1)(aa), the offense known as "churning," the person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, and an administrative fine not greater than $\frac{$12,500}{$5,000}$ shall be imposed for each nonwillful violation or an administrative fine not greater than $\frac{$187,500}{$75,000}$ shall be imposed for each willful violation. To impose an administrative fine for a willful violation under this paragraph, the practice of "churning" or "twisting" must involve fraudulent conduct.
- (b) If a person violates s. 626.9541(1) (ee) by willfully submitting fraudulent signatures on an application or policyrelated document, the person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, and an administrative fine not greater than \$12,500 \$5,000 shall be imposed for each nonwillful violation or an administrative fine not greater than \$187,500 \$75,000 shall be imposed for each willful violation.
- (c) If a person violates any provision of this part and such violation is related to a covered loss or covered claim caused by an emergency for which the Governor declared a state of emergency pursuant to s. 252.36, such person is subject to a

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fine in an amount not greater than \$25,000 for each nonwillful violation and not greater than \$200,000 for each knowing and willful violation. Fines under this paragraph imposed against an insurer may not exceed an aggregate amount of \$100,000 for all nonwillful violations arising out of the same action or an aggregate amount of \$1 million for all knowing and willful violations arising out of the same action.

- (d) Administrative fines under paragraphs (a) and (b) this subsection may not exceed an aggregate amount of $\frac{$125,000}{$50,000}$ for all nonwillful violations arising out of the same action or an aggregate amount of $\frac{$625,000}{$250,000}$ for all willful violations arising out of the same action.
- Section 9. Paragraphs (i) and (w) of subsection (1) of section 626.9541, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 626.9541 Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices defined.—
- (1) UNFAIR METHODS OF COMPETITION AND UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS.—The following are defined as unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices:
 - (i) Unfair claim settlement practices.-
- 1. Attempting to settle claims on the basis of an application, when serving as a binder or intended to become a part of the policy, or any other material document which was altered without notice to, or knowledge or consent of, the insured;

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2. A material misrepresentation made to an insured or any other person having an interest in the proceeds payable under such contract or policy, for the purpose and with the intent of effecting settlement of such claims, loss, or damage under such contract or policy on less favorable terms than those provided in, and contemplated by, such contract or policy;

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- 3. Committing or performing with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice any of the following:
- a. Failing to adopt and implement standards for the proper investigation of claims;
- b. Misrepresenting pertinent facts or insurance policy provisions relating to coverages at issue;
- c. Failing to acknowledge and act promptly upon communications with respect to claims;
- d. Denying claims without conducting reasonable investigations based upon available information;
- e. Failing to affirm or deny full or partial coverage of claims, and, as to partial coverage, the dollar amount or extent of coverage, or failing to provide a written statement that the claim is being investigated, upon the written request of the insured within 30 days after proof-of-loss statements have been completed;
- f. Failing to promptly provide a reasonable explanation in writing to the insured of the basis in the insurance policy, in relation to the facts or applicable law, for denial of a claim

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426 or for the offer of a compromise settlement;

- g. Failing to promptly notify the insured of any additional information necessary for the processing of a claim;
- h. Failing to clearly explain the nature of the requested information and the reasons why such information is necessary;
- i. Failing to pay personal injury protection insurance claims within the time periods required by s. 627.736(4)(b). The office may order the insurer to pay restitution to a policyholder, medical provider, or other claimant, including interest at a rate consistent with the amount set forth in s. 55.03(1), for the time period within which an insurer fails to pay claims as required by law. Restitution is in addition to any other penalties allowed by law, including, but not limited to, the suspension of the insurer's certificate of authority; or
- j. Altering or amending an insurance adjuster's report without including on the report or as an addendum to the report a detailed list of all changes made to the report and the identity of the person who ordered each change. Any change that has the effect of reducing the estimate of the loss must include a detailed explanation of the reasons why such change was made; or
- 4. Failing to pay undisputed amounts of partial or full benefits owed under first-party property insurance policies within 60 days after an insurer receives notice of a residential

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property insurance claim, determines the amounts of partial or full benefits, and agrees to coverage, unless payment of the undisputed benefits is prevented by factors beyond the control of the insurer as defined in s. 627.70131(5).

- (w) Soliciting or accepting new or renewal insurance risks or payment of certain bonuses by insolvent or impaired insurer prohibited; penalty.—
- 1. Whether or not delinquency proceedings as to the insurer have been or are to be initiated, but while such insolvency or impairment exists, a no director or officer of an insurer, except with the written permission of the office, may not shall authorize or permit the insurer to solicit or accept new or renewal insurance risks in this state after such director or officer knew, or reasonably should have known, that the insurer was insolvent or impaired.
- 2. Whether or not delinquency proceedings as to the insurer have been or are to be initiated, but while such insolvency or impairment exists, a director or officer of an impaired insurer may not authorize or permit the insurer to pay a bonus to any officer or director of the insurer "Impaired" includes impairment of capital or surplus, as defined in s. 631.011(12) and (13).
- 3.2. Any such director or officer, upon conviction of a violation of this paragraph, commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.

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476 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 4. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Bonus" means a payment that is in addition to an

 officer's or a director's usual compensation and to any amounts

 contracted for or otherwise legally due.
 - b. "Impaired" includes impairment of capital or surplus, as defined in s. 631.011(12) and (13).

Section 10. Subsection (6) of section 626.989, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (10) is added to that section, to read:

626.989 Investigation by department or Division of Investigative and Forensic Services; compliance; immunity; confidential information; reports to division; division investigator's power of arrest.—

(6) (a) Any person, other than an insurer, agent, or other person licensed under the code, or an employee thereof, having knowledge or who believes that a fraudulent insurance act or any other act or practice which, upon conviction, constitutes a felony or a misdemeanor under the code, or under s. 817.234, is being or has been committed may send to the Division of Investigative and Forensic Services a report or information pertinent to such knowledge or belief and such additional information relative thereto as the department may request. Any professional practitioner licensed or regulated by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, except as

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otherwise provided by law, any medical review committee as defined in s. 766.101, any private medical review committee, and any insurer, agent, or other person licensed under the code, or an employee thereof, having knowledge or who believes that a fraudulent insurance act or any other act or practice which, upon conviction, constitutes a felony or a misdemeanor under the code, or under s. 817.234, is being or has been committed shall send to the Division of Investigative and Forensic Services a report or information pertinent to such knowledge or belief and such additional information relative thereto as the department may require.

- (b) The Division of Investigative and Forensic Services shall review such information or reports and select such information or reports as, in its judgment, may require further investigation. It shall then cause an independent examination of the facts surrounding such information or report to be made to determine the extent, if any, to which a fraudulent insurance act or any other act or practice which, upon conviction, constitutes a felony or a misdemeanor under the code, or under s. 817.234, is being committed.
- (c) The Division of Investigative and Forensic Services shall report any alleged violations of law which its investigations disclose to the appropriate licensing agency and state attorney or other prosecuting agency having jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, the statewide prosecutor for

crimes that impact two or more judicial circuits in this state, with respect to any such violation, as provided in s. 624.310. If prosecution by the state attorney or other prosecuting agency having jurisdiction with respect to such violation is not begun within 60 days of the division's report, the state attorney or other prosecuting agency having jurisdiction with respect to such violation shall inform the division of the reasons for the lack of prosecution.

- (10) The Division of Investigative and Forensic Services

 Bureau of Insurance Fraud shall prepare and submit a performance

 report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the

 House of Representatives by January 1 of each year. The annual

 report must include, but need not be limited to:
- (a) The total number of initial referrals received, cases opened, cases presented for prosecution, cases closed, and convictions resulting from cases presented for prosecution by the Bureau of Insurance Fraud, by type of insurance fraud and circuit.
- (b) The number of referrals received from insurers, the office, and the Division of Consumer Services of the department and the outcome of those referrals.
- (c) The number of investigations undertaken by the Bureau of Insurance Fraud which were not the result of a referral from an insurer and the outcome of those referrals.
 - (d) The number of investigations that resulted in a

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551	referral to a regulatory agency and the disposition of those
552	referrals.
553	(e) The number of cases presented by the Bureau of
554	Insurance Fraud which local prosecutors or the statewide
555	prosecutor declined to prosecute and the reasons provided for
556	declining prosecution.
557	(f) A summary of the annual report required under s.
558	<u>626.9896.</u>
559	(g) The total number of employees assigned to the Bureau
560	of Insurance Fraud, delineated by location of staff assigned,
561	and the number and location of employees assigned to the Bureau
562	of Insurance Fraud who were assigned to work other types of
563	fraud cases.
564	(h) The average caseload and turnaround time by type of
565	case for each insurance fraud investigator.
566	(i) The training provided during the year to insurance
567	fraud investigators.
568	Section 11. Subsections (1) , (3) , and (4) of section
569	627.0629, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
570	627.0629 Residential property insurance; rate filings
571	(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that insurers
572	provide savings to consumers who install or implement windstorm
573	damage mitigation techniques, alterations, or solutions to their

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properties to prevent windstorm losses. A rate filing for

residential property insurance must include actuarially

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reasonable discounts, credits, or other rate differentials, or appropriate reductions in deductibles, for properties on which fixtures or construction techniques demonstrated to reduce the amount of loss in a windstorm have been installed or implemented. The fixtures or construction techniques must include, but are not limited to, fixtures or construction techniques that enhance roof strength, roof covering performance, roof-to-wall strength, wall-to-floor-to-foundation strength, opening protection, and window, door, and skylight strength. Credits, discounts, or other rate differentials, or appropriate reductions in deductibles, for fixtures and construction techniques that meet the minimum requirements of the Florida Building Code must be included in the rate filing. The office shall determine the discounts, credits, other rate differentials, and appropriate reductions in deductibles that reflect the full actuarial value of such revaluation, which may be used by insurers in rate filings. Effective July 1, 2023, each insurer subject to the requirements of this section must provide information on the insurer's website describing the hurricane mitigation discounts available to policyholders. Such information must be accessible on, or through a hyperlink located on, the home page of the insurer's website or the primary page of the insurer's website for property insurance policyholders or applicants for such coverage in this state. On or before January 1, 2025, and every 5 years thereafter, the

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office shall reevaluate and update the fixtures or construction techniques demonstrated to reduce the amount of loss in a windstorm and the discounts, credits, other rate differentials, and appropriate reductions in deductibles that reflect the full actuarial value of such fixtures or construction techniques. The office shall adopt rules and forms necessitated by such reevaluation.

- (3) A rate filing made on or after July 1, 1995, for mobile home owner insurance must include appropriate discounts, credits, or other rate differentials for mobile homes constructed to comply with American Society of Civil Engineers Standard ANSI/ASCE 7-88, adopted by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development on July 13, 1994, and that also comply with all applicable tie-down requirements provided by state law.
- (4) The Legislature finds that separate consideration and notice of hurricane insurance premiums will assist consumers by providing greater assurance that hurricane premiums are lawful and by providing more complete information regarding the components of property insurance premiums. Effective January 1, 1997, A rate filing for residential property insurance shall be separated into two components, rates for hurricane coverage and rates for all other coverages. A premium notice reflecting a rate implemented on the basis of such a filing shall separately indicate the premium for hurricane coverage and the premium for

626	all other coverages.
627	Section 12. Paragraph (ll) is added to subsection (6) of
628	section 627.351, Florida Statutes, to read:
629	627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.—
630	(6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION.—
631	(ll) The corporation may not determine that a risk is
632	ineligible for coverage with the corporation solely because such
633	risk has unrepaired damage caused by a covered loss that is the
634	subject of a claim that is being serviced by the Florida
635	Insurance Guaranty Association. This paragraph applies to a risk
636	until the earlier of 36 months from the date the Florida
637	Insurance Guaranty Association began servicing such claim or the
638	date the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association closes the
639	claim.
640	Section 13. Paragraph (a) of subsection (10) of section
641	627.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
642	627.701 Liability of insureds; coinsurance; deductibles.—
643	(10)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an
644	insurer issuing a personal lines residential property insurance
645	policy may include in such policy a separate roof deductible
646	that meets all of the following requirements:
647	1. The insurer has complied with the offer requirements
648	under subsection (7) regarding a deductible applicable to losses
649	from perils other than a hurricane.
650	2. The roof deductible may not exceed the lesser of 2

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percent of the Coverage A limit of the policy or 50 percent of the cost to replace the roof.

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- 3. The premium that a policyholder is charged for the policy includes an actuarially sound credit or premium discount for the roof deductible.
- 4. The roof deductible applies only to a claim adjusted on a replacement cost basis.
 - 5. The roof deductible does not apply to any of the following events:
 - a. A total loss to a primary structure in accordance with the valued policy law under s. 627.702 which is caused by a covered peril.
 - b. A roof loss resulting from a hurricane as defined in s.627.4025(2)(c).
 - c. A roof loss resulting from a tree fall or other hazard that damages the roof and punctures the roof deck.
 - d. A roof loss requiring the repair of less than 50 percent of the roof.

If a roof deductible is applied, no other deductible under the policy may be applied to the loss or to any other loss to the property caused by the same covered peril.

Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 627.70132, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.70132 Notice of property insurance claim.-

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(2) A claim or reopened claim, but not a supplemental claim, under an insurance policy that provides property insurance, as defined in s. 624.604, including a property insurance policy issued by an eligible surplus lines insurer, for loss or damage caused by any peril is barred unless notice of the claim was given to the insurer in accordance with the terms of the policy within 1 year after the date of loss. A supplemental claim is barred unless notice of the supplemental claim was given to the insurer in accordance with the terms of the policy within 18 months after the date of loss. The time limitations of this subsection are tolled during any term of a deployment to a combat zone or combat support posting which materially affects the ability of a servicemember as defined in s. 250.01 to provide notice of a claim, supplemental claim, or reopened claim.

Section 15. Chapter 2022-271, Laws of Florida, shall not be construed to impair any right under an insurance contract in effect on or before the effective date of that chapter law. To the extent that chapter 2022-271, Laws of Florida, affects a right under an insurance contract, that chapter law applies to an insurance contract issued or renewed after the applicable effective date provided by the chapter law. This section is intended to clarify existing law and is remedial in nature.

Section 16. For the 2023-2024 fiscal year, five positions with associated salary rate of 325,000 are authorized and the

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701	sums of \$494,774 in recurring funds and \$23,410 in nonrecurring
702	funds are appropriated from the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund
703	to the Department of Financial Services to implement this act.
704	Section 17. For the 2023-2024 fiscal year, 14 positions
705	with associated salary rate of 840,000 are authorized and the
706	sums of \$1,301,672 in recurring funds and \$65,548 in
707	nonrecurring funds are appropriated from the Insurance
708	Regulatory Trust Fund to the Office of Insurance Regulation to
709	implement this act.
710	Section 18. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.