By Senator Hooper

21-01045A-24 20241106

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to coverage by Citizens Property
Insurance Corporation; amending s. 627.351, F.S.;
revising certain minimum replacement costs as risk
amounts ineligible for coverage by Citizens Property
Insurance Corporation for personal lines residential
structures; providing exceptions to rate increase
limitations on single policies issued by the
corporation; requiring surcharges for a specified
purpose for policies covering certain personal lines
residential structures; prohibiting coverage for
certain dwelling structures and single condominium
units under certain circumstances; deleting provisions
relating to rate increase limitations on certain
policies; deleting the definition of the term "primary
residence"; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (n) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

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

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that the income of the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation and that interest on the debt obligations issued by the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation.

- 2. The Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association originally created by this statute shall be known as the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation. The corporation shall provide insurance for residential and commercial property, for applicants who are entitled, but, in good faith, are unable to procure insurance through the voluntary market. The corporation shall operate pursuant to a plan of operation approved by order of the Financial Services Commission. The plan is subject to continuous review by the commission. The commission may, by order, withdraw approval of all or part of a plan if the commission determines that conditions have changed since approval was granted and that the purposes of the plan require changes in the plan. For the purposes of this subsection, residential coverage includes both personal lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of coverage provided by homeowner, mobile home owner, dwelling, tenant, condominium unit owner, and similar policies; and commercial lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of coverage provided by condominium association, apartment building, and similar policies.
- 3. With respect to coverage for personal lines residential structures,  $\div$
- a. effective <u>July 1, 2024</u> <del>January 1, 2014</del>, a structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$1 million or more, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$1 million or more, is not eligible

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for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2013, may continue to be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term. The office shall approve the method used by the corporation for valuing the dwelling replacement cost for the purposes of this subparagraph. If a policyholder is insured by the corporation before being determined to be incligible pursuant to this subparagraph and such policyholder files a lawsuit challenging the determination, the policyholder may remain insured by the corporation until the conclusion of the litigation.

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

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

d. Effective January 1, 2017, a structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$700,000 or more, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$700,000 or more, is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the

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corporation on December 31, 2016, may continue to be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term.

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

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

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complied with the Florida Building Code at the time they were installed.

- b. Any major structure, as defined in s. 161.54(6)(a), that is newly constructed, or rebuilt, repaired, restored, or remodeled to increase the total square footage of finished area by more than 25 percent, pursuant to a permit applied for after July 1, 2015, is not eligible for coverage by the corporation if the structure is seaward of the coastal construction control line established pursuant to s. 161.053 or is within the Coastal Barrier Resources System as designated by 16 U.S.C. ss. 3501-3510.
- 6. With respect to wind-only coverage for commercial lines residential condominiums, effective July 1, 2014, a condominium shall be deemed ineligible for coverage if 50 percent or more of the units are rented more than eight times in a calendar year for a rental agreement period of less than 30 days.
- (n)1. Rates for coverage provided by the corporation must be actuarially sound pursuant to s. 627.062 and not competitive with approved rates charged in the admitted voluntary market so that the corporation functions as a residual market mechanism to provide insurance only when insurance cannot be procured in the voluntary market, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. The office shall provide the corporation such information as would be necessary to determine whether rates are competitive. The corporation shall file its recommended rates with the office at least annually. The corporation shall provide any additional information regarding the rates which the office requires. The office shall consider the recommendations of the board and issue a final order establishing the rates for the

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corporation within 45 days after the recommended rates are filed. The corporation may not pursue an administrative challenge or judicial review of the final order of the office.

- 2. In addition to the rates otherwise determined pursuant to this paragraph, the corporation shall impose and collect an amount equal to the premium tax provided in s. 624.509 to augment the financial resources of the corporation.
- 3. After the public hurricane loss-projection model under s. 627.06281 has been found to be accurate and reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology, the model shall be considered when establishing the windstorm portion of the corporation's rates. The corporation may use the public model results in combination with the results of private models to calculate rates for the windstorm portion of the corporation's rates. This subparagraph does not require or allow the corporation to adopt rates lower than the rates otherwise required or allowed by this paragraph.
- 4. The corporation must make a recommended actuarially sound rate filing for each personal and commercial line of business it writes.
- 5. Notwithstanding the board's recommended rates and the office's final order regarding the corporation's filed rates under subparagraph 1., the corporation shall annually implement a rate increase which, except for sinkhole coverage, does not exceed the following for any single policy issued by the corporation, excluding coverage changes and surcharges:
  - a. Twelve percent for 2023.
  - b. Thirteen percent for 2024.
  - c. Fourteen percent for 2025.

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d. Fifteen percent for 2026 and all subsequent years.

This subparagraph does not apply to a personal lines residential structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$700,000 or more or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$700,000 or more.

- 6. The corporation may also implement an increase to reflect the effect on the corporation of the cash buildup factor pursuant to s. 215.555(5)(b).
- 7. The corporation's implementation of rates as prescribed in <u>subparagraph</u> subparagraphs 5. and 8. shall cease for any line of business written by the corporation upon the corporation's implementation of actuarially sound rates. Thereafter, the corporation shall annually make a recommended actuarially sound rate filing that is not competitive with approved rates in the admitted voluntary market for each commercial and personal line of business the corporation writes.
- 8. Effective July 1, 2024, for the purpose of ensuring that the corporation's rates are not competitive with approved rates charged in the admitted voluntary market as required by subparagraph 1., a surcharge equal to the lesser of \$2,500 or 25 percent of the corporation's rate for each policy applies to personal lines residential structures that have a dwelling replacement cost of \$700,000 or more and single condominium units that have a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$700,000 or more. Notwithstanding this subsection, effective July 1, 2024, a personal lines residential structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$700,000 or more and a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and

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contents replacement cost of \$700,000 or more are not eligible for coverage by the corporation if the risk is offered comparable coverage from an authorized insurer at the insurer's approved rate under a standard policy including wind coverage.

8. The following new or renewal personal lines policies written on or after November 1, 2023, are not subject to the rate increase limitations in subparagraph 5., but may not be charged more than 50 percent above, nor less than, the prior year's established rate for the corporation:

a. Policies that do not cover a primary residence;

b. New policies under which the coverage for the insured risk, before the date of application with the corporation, was last provided by an insurer determined by the office to be unsound or an insurer placed in receivership under chapter 631; or

c. Subsequent renewals of those policies, including the new policies in sub-subparagraph b., under which the coverage for the insured risk, before the date of application with the corporation, was last provided by an insurer determined by the office to be unsound or an insurer placed in receivership under chapter 631.

9. As used in this paragraph, the term "primary residence" means the dwelling that is the policyholder's primary home or is a rental property that is the primary home of the tenant, and which the policyholder or tenant occupies for more than 9 months of each year.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.