CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

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Representative Esposito offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

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Remove lines 1345-3089 and insert:

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(I) "Approved surplus lines insurer" means an eligible surplus lines insurer that:

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- (A) Has a financial strength rating of "A-" or higher from A.M. Best Company;
- (B) Has a personal lines residential risk program that is managed by a Florida resident surplus lines broker;
- (C) Applies to the office to participate in the take-out process to offer coverage to applicants for new coverage from

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- the corporation or current policyholders of the corporation through a take-out plan approved by the office;
- (D) Files rates for review as part of a take-out plan with the office. The office shall review whether the premium is more than 20 percent greater than the premium for comparable coverage from the corporation; and
- (E) Provides data to the office related to coverage and rates in a format adopted by the commission.
- (II) "Eligible risks" means personal lines residential and commercial lines residential risks that meet the underwriting criteria of the corporation and are located in areas that were eligible for coverage by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association on January 1, 2002.
- (III) "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.
- (IV) (I) "Quota share primary insurance" means an arrangement in which the primary hurricane coverage of an eligible risk is provided in specified percentages by the corporation and an authorized insurer. The corporation and authorized insurer are each solely responsible for a specified percentage of hurricane coverage of an eligible risk as set forth in a quota share primary insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer and the insurance

contract. The responsibility of the corporation or authorized insurer to pay its specified percentage of hurricane losses of an eligible risk, as set forth in the agreement, may not be altered by the inability of the other party to pay its specified percentage of losses. Eligible risks that are provided hurricane coverage through a quota share primary insurance arrangement must be provided policy forms that set forth the obligations of the corporation and authorized insurer under the arrangement, clearly specify the percentages of quota share primary insurance provided by the corporation and authorized insurer, and conspicuously and clearly state that the authorized insurer and the corporation may not be held responsible beyond their specified percentage of coverage of hurricane losses.

- (II) "Eligible risks" means personal lines residential and commercial lines residential risks that meet the underwriting criteria of the corporation and are located in areas that were eligible for coverage by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association on January 1, 2002.
- b. The corporation may enter into quota share primary insurance agreements with authorized insurers at corporation coverage levels of 90 percent and 50 percent.
- c. If the corporation determines that additional coverage levels are necessary to maximize participation in quota share primary insurance agreements by authorized insurers, the corporation may establish additional coverage levels. However,

the corporation's quota share primary insurance coverage level may not exceed 90 percent.

- d. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered into between an authorized insurer and the corporation must provide for a uniform specified percentage of coverage of hurricane losses, by county or territory as set forth by the corporation board, for all eligible risks of the authorized insurer covered under the agreement.
- e. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered into between an authorized insurer and the corporation is subject to review and approval by the office. However, such agreement shall be authorized only as to insurance contracts entered into between an authorized insurer and an insured who is already insured by the corporation for wind coverage.
- f. For all eligible risks covered under quota share primary insurance agreements, the exposure and coverage levels for both the corporation and authorized insurers shall be reported by the corporation to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. For all policies of eligible risks covered under such agreements, the corporation and the authorized insurer must maintain complete and accurate records for the purpose of exposure and loss reimbursement audits as required by fund rules. The corporation and the authorized insurer shall each maintain duplicate copies of policy declaration pages and supporting claims documents.

- g. The corporation board shall establish in its plan of operation standards for quota share agreements which ensure that there is no discriminatory application among insurers as to the terms of the agreements, pricing of the agreements, incentive provisions if any, and consideration paid for servicing policies or adjusting claims.
- h. The quota share primary insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer must set forth the specific terms under which coverage is provided, including, but not limited to, the sale and servicing of policies issued under the agreement by the insurance agent of the authorized insurer producing the business, the reporting of information concerning eligible risks, the payment of premium to the corporation, and arrangements for the adjustment and payment of hurricane claims incurred on eligible risks by the claims adjuster and personnel of the authorized insurer. Entering into a quota sharing insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized insurer is voluntary and at the discretion of the authorized insurer.
- 3. May provide that the corporation may employ or otherwise contract with individuals or other entities to provide administrative or professional services that may be appropriate to effectuate the plan. The corporation may borrow funds by issuing bonds or by incurring other indebtedness, and shall have other powers reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements

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of this subsection, including, without limitation, the power to issue bonds and incur other indebtedness in order to refinance outstanding bonds or other indebtedness. The corporation may seek judicial validation of its bonds or other indebtedness under chapter 75. The corporation may issue bonds or incur other indebtedness, or have bonds issued on its behalf by a unit of local government pursuant to subparagraph (q) 2. in the absence of a hurricane or other weather-related event, upon a determination by the corporation, subject to approval by the office, that such action would enable it to efficiently meet the financial obligations of the corporation and that such financings are reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements of this subsection. The corporation may take all actions needed to facilitate tax-free status for such bonds or indebtedness, including formation of trusts or other affiliated entities. The corporation may pledge assessments, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, other reinsurance recoverables, policyholder surcharges and other surcharges, and other funds available to the corporation as security for bonds or other indebtedness. In recognition of s. 10, Art. I of the State Constitution, prohibiting the impairment of obligations of contracts, it is the intent of the Legislature that no action be taken whose purpose is to impair any bond indenture or financing agreement or any revenue source committed by contract to such bond or other indebtedness.

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- 4. Must require that the corporation operate subject to the supervision and approval of a board of governors consisting of nine individuals who are residents of this state and who are from different geographical areas of the state, one of whom is appointed by the Governor and serves solely to advocate on behalf of the consumer. The appointment of a consumer representative by the Governor is deemed to be within the scope of the exemption provided in s. 112.313(7)(b) and is in addition to the appointments authorized under sub-subparagraph a.
- The Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each appoint two members of the board. At least one of the two members appointed by each appointing officer must have demonstrated expertise in insurance and be deemed to be within the scope of the exemption provided in s. 112.313(7)(b). The Chief Financial Officer shall designate one of the appointees as chair. All board members serve at the pleasure of the appointing officer. All members of the board are subject to removal at will by the officers who appointed them. All board members, including the chair, must be appointed to serve for 3-year terms beginning annually on a date designated by the plan. However, for the first term beginning on or after July 1, 2009, each appointing officer shall appoint one member of the board for a 2-year term and one member for a 3-year term. A board vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the

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appointing officer. The Chief Financial Officer shall appoint a technical advisory group to provide information and advice to the board in connection with the board's duties under this subsection. The executive director and senior managers of the corporation shall be engaged by the board and serve at the pleasure of the board. Any executive director appointed on or after July 1, 2006, is subject to confirmation by the Senate. The executive director is responsible for employing other staff as the corporation may require, subject to review and concurrence by the board.

- b. The board shall create a Market Accountability Advisory Committee to assist the corporation in developing awareness of its rates and its customer and agent service levels in relationship to the voluntary market insurers writing similar coverage.
- (I) The members of the advisory committee consist of the following 11 persons, one of whom must be elected chair by the members of the committee: four representatives, one appointed by the Florida Association of Insurance Agents, one by the Florida Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors, one by the Professional Insurance Agents of Florida, and one by the Latin American Association of Insurance Agencies; three representatives appointed by the insurers with the three highest voluntary market share of residential property insurance business in the state; one representative from the Office of

Insurance Regulation; one consumer appointed by the board who is insured by the corporation at the time of appointment to the committee; one representative appointed by the Florida Association of Realtors; and one representative appointed by the Florida Bankers Association. All members shall be appointed to 3-year terms and may serve for consecutive terms.

- (II) The committee shall report to the corporation at each board meeting on insurance market issues which may include rates and rate competition with the voluntary market; service, including policy issuance, claims processing, and general responsiveness to policyholders, applicants, and agents; and matters relating to depopulation.
- 5. Must provide a procedure for determining the eligibility of a risk for coverage, as follows:
- a. Subject to s. 627.3517, with respect to personal lines residential risks that are primary residences, if the risk is offered coverage from an authorized insurer at the insurer's approved rate under a standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the office, a basic policy including wind coverage, for a new application to the corporation for coverage, the risk is not eligible for any policy issued by the corporation unless the premium for coverage from the authorized insurer is more than 20 percent greater than the premium for comparable coverage from the corporation. Whenever an offer of coverage for a personal

lines residential risk <u>that is a primary residence</u> is received
for a policyholder of the corporation at renewal from an
authorized insurer, if the offer is equal to or less than the
corporation's renewal premium for comparable coverage, the risk
is not eligible for coverage with the corporation for policies
that renew before April 1, 2023; for policies that renew on or
after that date, the risk is not eligible for coverage with the
corporation unless the premium for coverage from the authorized
insurer is more than 20 percent greater than the corporation's
renewal premium for comparable coverage. If the risk is not able
to obtain such offer, the risk is eligible for a standard policy
including wind coverage or a basic policy including wind
coverage issued by the corporation; however, if the risk could
not be insured under a standard policy including wind coverage
regardless of market conditions, the risk is eligible for a
basic policy including wind coverage unless rejected under
subparagraph 8. The corporation shall determine the type of
policy to be provided on the basis of objective standards
specified in the underwriting manual and based on generally
accepted underwriting practices. A policyholder removed from the
corporation through an assumption agreement does not remain
eligible for coverage from the corporation after the end of the
policy term. However, any policy removed from the corporation
through an assumption agreement remains on the corporation's

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policy forms through the end of the policy term. <u>This sub-</u>subparagraph applies only to risks that are primary residences.

- (I) If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance plan or through a mechanism established by the corporation other than a plan established by s. 627.3518, before a policy is issued to the risk by the corporation or during the first 30 days of coverage by the corporation, and the producing agent who submitted the application to the plan or to the corporation is not currently appointed by the insurer, the insurer shall:
- (A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the policy for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or
- (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the policy to continue servicing the policy for at least 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

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- (II) If the corporation enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned commission on the policy, and the insurer shall:
- (A) Pay to the producing agent of record, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or
- (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record to continue servicing the policy for at least 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

b. Subject to s. 627.3517, with respect to personal lines residential risks that are not primary residences, if the risk is offered coverage from an authorized insurer at the insurer's approved rate or from an approved surplus lines insurer at the rate approved by the office as part of such surplus lines insurer's take-out plan for a new application to the corporation for coverage, the risk is not eligible for any policy issued by the corporation unless the premium for coverage from the

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286	authorized insurer or approved surplus lines insurer is more
287	than 20 percent greater than the premium for comparable coverage
288	from the corporation. Whenever an offer of coverage for a
289	personal lines residential risk that is not a primary residence
290	is received for a policyholder of the corporation at renewal
291	from an authorized insurer at the insurer's approved rate or an
292	approved surplus lines insurer at the rate approved by the
293	office as part of such insurer's take-out plan, the risk is not
294	eligible for coverage with the corporation unless the premium
295	for coverage from the authorized insurer or approved surplus
296	lines insurer is more than 20 percent greater than the
297	corporation's renewal premium for comparable coverage for
298	policies that renew on or after July 1, 2024. If the risk is not
299	able to obtain such offer, the risk is eligible for a standard
300	policy, including wind coverage or a basic policy including wind
301	coverage issued by the corporation. If the risk could not be
302	insured under a standard policy including wind coverage
303	regardless of market conditions, the risk is eligible for a
304	basic policy including wind coverage unless rejected under
305	subparagraph 8. The corporation shall determine the type of
306	policy to be provided on the basis of objective standards
307	specified in the underwriting manual and based on generally
308	accepted underwriting practices. A policyholder removed from the
309	corporation through an assumption agreement does not remain
310	eligible for coverage from the corporation after the end of the

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311	policy term. However, any policy removed from the corporation
312	through an assumption agreement remains on the corporation's
313	policy forms through the end of the policy term.

- (I) If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance plan or through a mechanism established by the corporation other than a plan established by s. 627.3518, before a policy is issued to the risk by the corporation or during the first 30 days of coverage by the corporation, and the producing agent who submitted the application to the plan or to the corporation is not currently appointed by the insurer, the insurer must:
- (A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the policy, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or
- (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the policy to continue servicing the policy for at least 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer must pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

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- (A) Pay to the producing agent of record, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or
- (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record to continue servicing the policy for at least 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

c.b. With respect to commercial lines residential risks, for a new application to the corporation for coverage, if the risk is offered coverage under a policy including wind coverage from an authorized insurer at its approved rate, the risk is not eligible for a policy issued by the corporation unless the premium for coverage from the authorized insurer is more than 20 percent greater than the premium for comparable coverage from the corporation. Whenever an offer of coverage for a commercial

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lines residential risk is received for a policyholder of the corporation at renewal from an authorized insurer, the risk is not eligible for coverage with the corporation unless the premium for coverage from the authorized insurer is more than 20 percent greater than the corporation's renewal premium for comparable coverage. If the risk is not able to obtain any such offer, the risk is eligible for a policy including wind coverage issued by the corporation. A policyholder removed from the corporation through an assumption agreement remains eligible for coverage from the corporation until the end of the policy term. However, any policy removed from the corporation through an assumption agreement remains on the corporation's policy forms through the end of the policy term.

- (I) If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance plan or through a mechanism established by the corporation other than a plan established by s. 627.3518, before a policy is issued to the risk by the corporation or during the first 30 days of coverage by the corporation, and the producing agent who submitted the application to the plan or the corporation is not currently appointed by the insurer, the insurer shall:
- (A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the policy, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy

written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or

(B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the policy to continue servicing the policy for at least 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

(II) If the corporation enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned commission on the policy, and the insurer shall:

- (A) Pay to the producing agent of record, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or
- (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record to continue servicing the policy for at least 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

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If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

d.c. For purposes of determining comparable coverage under sub-subparagraphs a. and c. b., the comparison must be based on those forms and coverages that are reasonably comparable. The corporation may rely on a determination of comparable coverage and premium made by the producing agent who submits the application to the corporation, made in the agent's capacity as the corporation's agent. For purposes of comparing the premium for comparable coverage under sub-subparagraphs a. and c. b., premium includes any surcharge or assessment that is actually applied to such policy. A comparison may be made solely of the premium with respect to the main building or structure only on the following basis: the same Coverage A or other building limits; the same percentage hurricane deductible that applies on an annual basis or that applies to each hurricane for commercial residential property; the same percentage of ordinance and law coverage, if the same limit is offered by both the corporation and the authorized insurer; the same mitigation credits, to the extent the same types of credits are offered both by the corporation and the authorized insurer; the same method for loss payment, such as replacement cost or actual cash value, if the same method is offered both by the corporation and the authorized insurer in accordance with underwriting rules; and

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any other form or coverage that is reasonably comparable as determined by the board. If an application is submitted to the corporation for wind-only coverage on a risk that is located in an area eligible for coverage by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association, as that area was defined on January 1, 2002, the premium for the corporation's wind-only policy plus the premium for the ex-wind policy that is offered by an authorized insurer to the applicant must be compared to the premium for multiperil coverage offered by an authorized insurer, subject to the standards for comparison specified in this subparagraph. If the corporation or the applicant requests from the authorized insurer a breakdown of the premium of the offer by types of coverage so that a comparison may be made by the corporation or its agent and the authorized insurer refuses or is unable to provide such information, the corporation may treat the offer as not being an offer of coverage from an authorized insurer at the insurer's approved rate. However, notwithstanding any other provision of law, this subsubparagraph does not apply to a policy that does not cover a primary residence.

e. If the risk could not be insured under a standard policy including wind coverage regardless of market conditions, the risk is eligible for a basic policy including wind coverage unless rejected under subparagraph 8. The corporation shall determine the type of policy to be provided on the basis of

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objective standards specified in the underwriting manual and
based on generally accepted underwriting practices. A
policyholder removed from the corporation through an assumption
agreement does not remain eligible for coverage from the
corporation after the end of the policy term for a period.
However, any policy removed from the corporation through an
assumption agreement remains on the corporation's policy forms
through the end of the policy term.

- (I) If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance plan or through a mechanism established by the corporation other than a plan established by s. 627.3518, before a policy is issued to the risk by the corporation or during the first 30 days of coverage by the corporation, and the producing agent who submitted the application to the plan or to the corporation is not currently appointed by the insurer, the insurer shall:
- (A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the policy,

 for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the

 insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy

 written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of

 the corporation; or
- (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the policy to continue servicing the policy for at least 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the

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484	corporation's usual and customary commission for the type of
485	policy written.
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487	If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept
488	appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance
489	with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).
490	(II) If the corporation enters into a contractual
491	agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of
492	the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned
493	commission on the policy, and the insurer shall:
494	(A) Pay to the producing agent of record, for the first
495	year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and
496	customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee
497	equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation;
498	<u>or</u>
499	(B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record to
500	continue servicing the policy for at least 1 year and offer to
501	pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the corporation's
502	usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.
503	
504	If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept
505	appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance
506	with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).
507	6. Must include rules for classifications of risks and

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rates.

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- 7. Must provide that if premium and investment income:
- a. for the Citizens an account which are attributable to a particular calendar year are in excess of projected losses and expenses for the Citizens account attributable to that year, such excess shall be held in surplus in the Citizens account. Such surplus must be available to defray deficits in the Citizens that account as to future years and used for that purpose before assessing assessable insurers and assessable insureds as to any calendar year; or
- b. For the Citizens account, if established by the corporation, which are attributable to a particular calendar year are in excess of projected losses and expenses for the Citizens account attributable to that year, such excess shall be held in surplus in the Citizens account. Such surplus must be available to defray deficits in the Citizens account as to future years and used for that purpose before assessing assessable insurers and assessable insureds as to any calendar year.
- 8. Must provide objective criteria and procedures to be uniformly applied to all applicants in determining whether an individual risk is so hazardous as to be uninsurable. In making this determination and in establishing the criteria and procedures, the following must be considered:

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- a. Whether the likelihood of a loss for the individual risk is substantially higher than for other risks of the same class; and
 - b. Whether the uncertainty associated with the individual risk is such that an appropriate premium cannot be determined.

The acceptance or rejection of a risk by the corporation shall be construed as the private placement of insurance, and the provisions of chapter 120 do not apply.

- 9. Must provide that the corporation make its best efforts to procure catastrophe reinsurance at reasonable rates, to cover its projected 100-year probable maximum loss as determined by the board of governors. If catastrophe reinsurance is not available at reasonable rates, the corporation need not purchase it, but the corporation shall include the costs of reinsurance to cover its projected 100-year probable maximum loss in its rate calculations even if it does not purchase catastrophe reinsurance.
- 10. The policies issued by the corporation Must provide in the policies issued by the corporation that if the corporation or the market assistance plan obtains an offer from an authorized insurer to cover the risk at its approved rates, the risk is no longer eligible for renewal through the corporation, except as otherwise provided in this subsection.

- 11. Corporation policies and applications Must include in the corporation policies and applications a notice that the corporation policy could, under this section, be replaced with a policy issued by an authorized insurer which does not provide coverage identical to the coverage provided by the corporation. The notice must also specify that acceptance of corporation coverage creates a conclusive presumption that the applicant or policyholder is aware of this potential.
- 12. May establish, subject to approval by the office, different eligibility requirements and operational procedures for any line or type of coverage for any specified county or area if the board determines that such changes are justified due to the voluntary market being sufficiently stable and competitive in such area or for such line or type of coverage and that consumers who, in good faith, are unable to obtain insurance through the voluntary market through ordinary methods continue to have access to coverage from the corporation. If coverage is sought in connection with a real property transfer, the requirements and procedures may not provide an effective date of coverage later than the date of the closing of the transfer as established by the transferor, the transferee, and, if applicable, the lender.

13. Must provide that:

a. With respect to the coastal account, any assessable insurer with a surplus as to policyholders of \$25 million or

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less writing 25 percent or more of its total countrywide
property insurance premiums in this state may petition the
office, within the first 90 days of each calendar year, to
qualify as a limited apportionment company. A regular assessment
levied by the corporation on a limited apportionment company for
a deficit incurred by the corporation for the coastal account
may be paid to the corporation on a monthly basis as the
assessments are collected by the limited apportionment company
from its insureds, but a limited apportionment company must
begin collecting the regular assessments not later than 90 days
after the regular assessments are levied by the corporation, and
the regular assessments must be paid in full within 15 months
after being levied by the corporation. A limited apportionment
company shall collect from its policyholders any emergency
assessment imposed under sub-subparagraph (b) 3.e. The plan must
provide that, if the office determines that any regular
assessment will result in an impairment of the surplus of a
limited apportionment company, the office may direct that all or
part of such assessment be deferred as provided in subparagraph
(q)4. However, an emergency assessment to be collected from
policyholders under sub-subparagraph (b) 3.e. may not be limited
or deferred; or
b. With respect to the Citizens account, if established by
the corporation pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b) 2.b., any
assessable insurer with a surplus as to policyholders of \$25

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million or less and writing 25 percent or more of its total countrywide property insurance premiums in this state may petition the office, within the first 90 days of each calendar year, to qualify as a limited apportionment company. A limited apportionment company shall collect from its policyholders any emergency assessment imposed under sub-subparagraph (b) 5.c. An emergency assessment to be collected from policyholders under sub-subparagraph (b) 5.c. may not be limited or deferred.

13.14. Must provide that the corporation appoint as its licensed agents only those agents who throughout such appointments also hold an appointment as defined in s. 626.015 by at least three insurers an insurer who are is authorized to write and are is actually writing or renewing personal lines residential property coverage, commercial residential property coverage, or commercial nonresidential property coverage within the state.

14.15. Must provide a premium payment plan option to its policyholders which, at a minimum, allows for quarterly and semiannual payment of premiums. A monthly payment plan may, but is not required to, be offered.

15.16. Must limit coverage on mobile homes or manufactured homes built before 1994 to actual cash value of the dwelling rather than replacement costs of the dwelling.

	<u>16.17.</u>	Mus	t pro	ovide	COV	erage	for m	nanufactı	ıred	or	mobile
home	dwelling	gs.	Such	covei	rage	must	also	include	the	fol	lowing
attad	ched stru	ıctu	res:								

- a. Screened enclosures that are aluminum framed or screened enclosures that are not covered by the same or substantially the same materials as those of the primary dwelling;
- b. Carports that are aluminum or carports that are not covered by the same or substantially the same materials as those of the primary dwelling; and
- c. Patios that have a roof covering that is constructed of materials that are not the same or substantially the same materials as those of the primary dwelling.

The corporation shall make available a policy for mobile homes or manufactured homes for a minimum insured value of at least \$3,000.

- 17.18. May provide such limits of coverage as the board determines, consistent with the requirements of this subsection.
- 18.19. May require commercial property to meet specified hurricane mitigation construction features as a condition of eligibility for coverage.
- $\underline{19.20.}$ Must provide that new or renewal policies issued by the corporation on or after January 1, 2012, which cover sinkhole loss do not include coverage for any loss to

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appurtenant structures, driveways, sidewalks, decks, or patios that are directly or indirectly caused by sinkhole activity. The corporation shall exclude such coverage using a notice of coverage change, which may be included with the policy renewal, and not by issuance of a notice of nonrenewal of the excluded coverage upon renewal of the current policy.

20.a.21.a. As of January 1, 2012, unless the Citizens account has been established pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b)2.b., Must require that the agent obtain from an applicant for coverage from the corporation the following an acknowledgment signed by the applicant, which includes, at a minimum, the following statement:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF POTENTIAL SURCHARGE AND ASSESSMENT LIABILITY:

- 1. AS A POLICYHOLDER OF CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION, I UNDERSTAND THAT IF THE CORPORATION SUSTAINS A DEFICIT AS A RESULT OF HURRICANE LOSSES OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON, MY POLICY COULD BE SUBJECT TO SURCHARGES AND ASSESSMENTS, WHICH WILL BE DUE AND PAYABLE UPON RENEWAL, CANCELLATION, OR TERMINATION OF THE POLICY, AND THAT THE SURCHARGES AND ASSESSMENTS COULD BE AS HIGH AS 25 45 PERCENT OF MY PREMIUM, OR A DIFFERENT AMOUNT AS IMPOSED BY THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.
- 2. I UNDERSTAND THAT I CAN AVOID THE CITIZENS POLICYHOLDER SURCHARGE, WHICH COULD BE AS HIGH AS $\underline{15}$ 45 PERCENT OF MY PREMIUM, BY OBTAINING COVERAGE FROM A PRIVATE MARKET INSURER AND

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THAT TO) BE	ELIGIB	LE FOR	COV	/ERAGE	BY	CITIZ	ZENS,	I	MUST	FIRS	T TRY
TO OBTA	AIN P	RIVATE	MARKE	T CC	OVERAGE	E BE	FORE	APPLY	ZIN	G FOR	OR	
RENEWI	1G CO	VERAGE	WITH	CITI	ZENS.	ΙÜ	INDERS	STAND	TH	AT PR	IVAT	E
MARKET	INSU	RANCE	RATES	ARE	REGULA	ATED	AND	APPRO)VE	D BY	THE	STATE.

- 3. I UNDERSTAND THAT I MAY BE SUBJECT TO EMERGENCY ASSESSMENTS TO THE SAME EXTENT AS POLICYHOLDERS OF OTHER INSURANCE COMPANIES, OR A DIFFERENT AMOUNT AS IMPOSED BY THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.
- 4. I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION IS NOT SUPPORTED BY THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.
- b. The corporation must require, if it has established the Citizens account pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b)2.b., that the agent obtain from an applicant for coverage from the corporation the following acknowledgment signed by the applicant, which includes, at a minimum, the following statement:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF POTENTIAL SURCHARGE AND ASSESSMENT LIABILITY:

1. AS A POLICYHOLDER OF CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE
CORPORATION, I UNDERSTAND THAT IF THE CORPORATION SUSTAINS A
DEFICIT AS A RESULT OF HURRICANE LOSSES OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON,
MY POLICY COULD BE SUBJECT TO SURCHARGES AND ASSESSMENTS, WHICH
WILL BE DUE AND PAYABLE UPON RENEWAL, CANCELLATION, OR
TERMINATION OF THE POLICY, AND THAT THE SURCHARGES AND

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ASSESSMENTS COULD BE AS HIGH AS 25 PERCENT OF MY PREMIUM, OR A
DIFFERENT AMOUNT AS IMPOSED BY THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

- 2. I UNDERSTAND THAT I CAN AVOID THE CITIZENS POLICYHOLDER SURCHARGE, WHICH COULD BE AS HIGH AS 15 PERCENT OF MY PREMIUM, BY OBTAINING COVERAGE FROM A PRIVATE MARKET INSURER AND THAT TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR COVERAGE BY CITIZENS, I MUST FIRST TRY TO OBTAIN PRIVATE MARKET COVERAGE BEFORE APPLYING FOR OR RENEWING COVERAGE WITH CITIZENS. I UNDERSTAND THAT PRIVATE MARKET INSURANCE RATES ARE REGULATED AND APPROVED BY THE STATE.
- 3. I UNDERSTAND THAT I MAY BE SUBJECT TO EMERGENCY
 ASSESSMENTS TO THE SAME EXTENT AS POLICYHOLDERS OF OTHER
 INSURANCE COMPANIES, OR A DIFFERENT AMOUNT AS IMPOSED BY THE
 FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.
- 4. I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE

 CORPORATION IS NOT SUPPORTED BY THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE

 STATE OF FLORIDA.
- <u>b.e.</u> The corporation shall maintain, in electronic format or otherwise, a copy of the applicant's signed acknowledgment and provide a copy of the statement to the policyholder as part of the first renewal after the effective date of subsubparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b., as applicable.
- $\underline{\text{c.d.}}$ The signed acknowledgment form creates a conclusive presumption that the policyholder understood and accepted his or her potential surcharge and assessment liability as a policyholder of the corporation.

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- (d)1. All prospective employees for senior management positions, as defined by the plan of operation, are subject to background checks as a prerequisite for employment. The office shall conduct the background checks pursuant to ss. 624.34, 624.404(3), and 628.261.
- 2. On or before July 1 of each year, employees of the corporation must sign and submit a statement attesting that they do not have a conflict of interest, as defined in part III of chapter 112. As a condition of employment, all prospective employees must sign and submit to the corporation a conflict-of-interest statement.
- 3. The executive director, senior managers, and members of the board of governors are subject to part III of chapter 112, including, but not limited to, the code of ethics and public disclosure and reporting of financial interests, pursuant to s. 112.3145. For purposes of applying part III of chapter 112 to activities of the executive director, senior managers, and members of the board of governors, those persons shall be considered public officers or employees and the corporation shall be considered their agency. Notwithstanding s. 112.3143(2), a board member may not vote on any measure that would inure to his or her special private gain or loss; that he or she knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she is retained or to the parent organization or subsidiary of a corporate principal by which he

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or she is retained, other than an agency as defined in s. 112.312; or that he or she knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of a relative or business associate of the public officer. Before the vote is taken, such member shall publicly state to the assembly the nature of his or her interest in the matter from which he or she is abstaining from voting and, within 15 days after the vote occurs, disclose the nature of his or her interest as a public record in a memorandum filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who shall incorporate the memorandum in the minutes. Senior managers and board members are also required to file such disclosures with the Commission on Ethics and the Office of Insurance Regulation. The executive director of the corporation or his or her designee shall notify each existing and newly appointed member of the board of governors and senior managers of their duty to comply with the reporting requirements of part III of chapter 112. At least quarterly, the executive director or his or her designee shall submit to the Commission on Ethics a list of names of the senior managers and members of the board of governors who are subject to the public disclosure requirements under s. 112.3145.

4. Notwithstanding s. 112.3148, s. 112.3149, or any other provision of law, an employee or board member may not knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, any gift or expenditure from a person or entity, or an employee or representative of such

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person or entity, which has a contractual relationship with the corporation or who is under consideration for a contract. An employee or board member who fails to comply with subparagraph 3. or this subparagraph is subject to penalties provided under ss. 112.317 and 112.3173.

- 5. Any senior manager of the corporation who is employed on or after January 1, 2007, regardless of the date of hire, who subsequently retires or terminates employment is prohibited from representing another person or entity before the corporation for 2 years after retirement or termination of employment from the corporation.
- 6. The executive director, members of the board of governors, and senior managers of the corporation are prohibited from having any employment or contractual relationship for 2 years after retirement from or termination of service to the corporation with an insurer that has entered into a take-out bonus agreement with the corporation.
- (e) The corporation is subject to s. 287.057 for the purchase of commodities and contractual services except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. Services provided by tradepersons or technical experts to assist a licensed adjuster in the evaluation of individual claims are not subject to the procurement requirements of this section. Additionally, the procurement of financial services providers and underwriters must be made pursuant to s. 627.3513. Contracts for goods or

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services valued at or more than \$100,000 are subject to approval by the board.

- 1. The corporation is an agency for purposes of s. 287.057, except that, for purposes of s. 287.057(24), the corporation is an eligible user.
- a. The authority of the Department of Management Services and the Chief Financial Officer under s. 287.057 extends to the corporation as if the corporation were an agency.
- b. The executive director of the corporation is the agency head under s. 287.057, except for resolution of bid protests for which the board would serve as the agency head. The executive director may assign or appoint a designee to act on his or her behalf.
- 2. The corporation must provide notice of a decision or intended decision concerning a solicitation, contract award, or exceptional purchase by electronic posting. Such notice must contain the following statement: "Failure to file a protest within the time prescribed in this section constitutes a waiver of proceedings."
- a. A person adversely affected by the corporation's decision or intended decision to award a contract pursuant to s. 287.057(1) or (3)(c) who elects to challenge the decision must file a written notice of protest with the executive director of the corporation within 72 hours after the corporation posts a notice of its decision or intended decision. For a protest of

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

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

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

c. In a protest of an invitation-to-bid or request-forproposals procurement, submissions made after the bid or
proposal opening which amend or supplement the bid or proposal
may not be considered. In protesting an invitation-to-negotiate
procurement, submissions made after the corporation announces
its intent to award a contract, reject all replies, or withdraw
the solicitation that amends or supplements the reply may not be
considered. Unless otherwise provided by law, the burden of
proof rests with the party protesting the corporation's action.
In a competitive-procurement protest, other than a rejection of
all bids, proposals, or replies, the administrative law judge

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must conduct a de novo proceeding to determine whether the corporation's proposed action is contrary to the corporation's governing statutes, the corporation's rules or policies, or the solicitation specifications. The standard of proof for the proceeding is whether the corporation's action was clearly erroneous, contrary to competition, arbitrary, or capricious. In any bid-protest proceeding contesting an intended corporation action to reject all bids, proposals, or replies, the standard of review by the board is whether the corporation's intended action is illegal, arbitrary, dishonest, or fraudulent.

- d. Failure to file a notice of protest or failure to file a formal written protest constitutes a waiver of proceedings.
- 3. The board, acting as agency head or his or her designee, shall consider the recommended order of an administrative law judge in a public meeting and take final action on the protest. Any further legal remedy lies with the First District Court of Appeal.
- (f) The corporation is subject to the provisions of chapter 255.
- (g) The board shall determine whether it is more costeffective and in the best interests of the corporation to use legal services provided by in-house attorneys employed by the corporation rather than contracting with outside counsel. In making such determination, the board shall document its findings and shall consider: the expertise needed; whether time

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commitments exceed in-house staff resources; whether local representation is needed; the travel, lodging and other costs associated with in-house representation; and such other factors that the board determines are relevant.

- (h) The corporation may not retain a lobbyist to represent it before the legislative branch or executive branch. However, full-time employees of the corporation may register as lobbyists and represent the corporation before the legislative branch or executive branch.
- (i)1. The Office of the Internal Auditor is established within the corporation to provide a central point for coordination of and responsibility for activities that promote accountability, integrity, and efficiency to the policyholders and to the taxpayers of this state. The internal auditor shall be appointed by the board of governors, shall report to and be under the general supervision of the board of governors, and is not subject to supervision by an employee of the corporation. Administrative staff and support shall be provided by the corporation. The internal auditor shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation. It is the duty and responsibility of the internal auditor to:
- a. Provide direction for, supervise, conduct, and coordinate audits, investigations, and management reviews relating to the programs and operations of the corporation.

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- b. Conduct, supervise, or coordinate other activities carried out or financed by the corporation for the purpose of promoting efficiency in the administration of, or preventing and detecting fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in, its programs and operations.
- c. Submit final audit reports, reviews, or investigative reports to the board of governors, the executive director, the members of the Financial Services Commission, and the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- d. Keep the board of governors informed concerning fraud, abuses, and internal control deficiencies relating to programs and operations administered or financed by the corporation, recommend corrective action, and report on the progress made in implementing corrective action.
- e. Cooperate and coordinate activities with the corporation's inspector general.
- 2. On or before February 15, the internal auditor shall prepare an annual report evaluating the effectiveness of the internal controls of the corporation and providing recommendations for corrective action, if necessary, and summarizing the audits, reviews, and investigations conducted by the office during the preceding fiscal year. The final report shall be furnished to the board of governors and the executive director, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Financial Services Commission.

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- (j) All records of the corporation, except as otherwise provided by law, are subject to the record retention requirements of s. 119.021.
- (k)1. The corporation shall establish and maintain a unit or division to investigate possible fraudulent claims by insureds or by persons making claims for services or repairs against policies held by insureds; or it may contract with others to investigate possible fraudulent claims for services or repairs against policies held by the corporation pursuant to s. 626.9891. The corporation must comply with reporting requirements of s. 626.9891. An employee of the corporation shall notify the corporation's Office of the Inspector General and the Division of Investigative and Forensic Services within 48 hours after having information that would lead a reasonable person to suspect that fraud may have been committed by any employee of the corporation.
- 2. The corporation shall establish a unit or division responsible for receiving and responding to consumer complaints, which unit or division is the sole responsibility of a senior manager of the corporation.
- (1) The office shall conduct a comprehensive market conduct examination of the corporation every 2 years to determine compliance with its plan of operation and internal operations procedures. The first market conduct examination report shall be submitted to the President of the Senate and the

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Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than February 1, 2009. Subsequent reports shall be submitted on or before February 1 every 2 years thereafter.

- (m) The Auditor General shall conduct an operational audit of the corporation every 3 years to evaluate management's performance in administering laws, policies, and procedures governing the operations of the corporation in an efficient and effective manner. The scope of the review shall include, but is not limited to, evaluating claims handling, customer service, take-out programs and bonuses, financing arrangements, procurement of goods and services, internal controls, and the internal audit function. The initial audit must be completed by February 1, 2009.
- (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

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board and issue a final order establishing the rates for the 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

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exceed the following for any single policy issued by the corporation, excluding coverage changes and surcharges:

- a. Twelve percent for 2023.
- a.b. Thirteen percent for 2024.
- b.c. Fourteen percent for 2025.
- c.d. Fifteen percent for 2026 and all subsequent years.
- 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 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. 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, and may not be charged nor less than, the prior year's established rate for the corporation:
 - a. Policies that do not cover a primary residence;

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- 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.
- (o) If coverage in an account, or the Citizens account if established by the corporation, is deactivated pursuant to paragraph (p), coverage through the corporation shall be reactivated by order of the office only under one of the following circumstances:
- 1. If the market assistance plan receives a minimum of 100 applications for coverage within a 3-month period, or 200 applications for coverage within a 1-year period or less for residential coverage, unless the market assistance plan provides

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a quotation from <u>authorized</u> <u>admitted</u> carriers at their <u>approved</u> <u>filed</u> rates for at least 90 percent of such applicants. Any market assistance plan application that is rejected because an individual risk is so hazardous as to be uninsurable using the criteria specified in subparagraph (c) 8. shall not be included in the minimum percentage calculation provided herein. In the event that there is a legal or administrative challenge to a determination by the office that the conditions of this subparagraph have been met for eligibility for coverage in the corporation, any eligible risk may obtain coverage during the pendency of such challenge.

- 2. In response to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under s. 252.36, the office may activate coverage by order for the period of the emergency upon a finding by the office that the emergency significantly affects the availability of residential property insurance.
- (p)1. The corporation shall file with the office quarterly statements of financial condition, an annual statement of financial condition, and audited financial statements in the manner prescribed by law. In addition, the corporation shall report to the office monthly on the types, premium, exposure, and distribution by county of its policies in force, and shall submit other reports as the office requires to carry out its oversight of the corporation.

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- 2. The activities of the corporation shall be reviewed at least annually by the office to determine whether coverage shall be deactivated in an account, or in the Citizens account if established by the corporation, on the basis that the conditions giving rise to its activation no longer exist.
- (q)1. The corporation shall certify to the office its needs for annual assessments as to a particular calendar year, and for any interim assessments that it deems to be necessary to sustain operations as to a particular year pending the receipt of annual assessments. Upon verification, the office shall approve such certification, and the corporation shall levy such annual or interim assessments. Such assessments shall be prorated, if authority to levy exists, as provided in paragraph (b). The corporation shall take all reasonable and prudent steps necessary to collect the amount of assessments due from each assessable insurer, including, if prudent, filing suit to collect the assessments, and the office may provide such assistance to the corporation it deems appropriate. If the corporation is unable to collect an assessment from any assessable insurer, the uncollected assessments shall be levied as an additional assessment against the assessable insurers and any assessable insurer required to pay an additional assessment as a result of such failure to pay shall have a cause of action against such nonpaying assessable insurer. Assessments shall be included as an appropriate factor in the making of rates. The

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- failure of a surplus lines agent to collect and remit any regular or emergency assessment levied by the corporation is considered to be a violation of s. 626.936 and subjects the surplus lines agent to the penalties provided in that section.
- The governing body of any unit of local government, any residents of which are insured by the corporation, may issue bonds as defined in s. 125.013 or s. 166.101 from time to time to fund an assistance program, in conjunction with the corporation, for the purpose of defraying deficits of the corporation. In order to avoid needless and indiscriminate proliferation, duplication, and fragmentation of such assistance programs, any unit of local government, any residents of which are insured by the corporation, may provide for the payment of losses, regardless of whether or not the losses occurred within or outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the local government. Revenue bonds under this subparagraph may not be issued until validated pursuant to chapter 75, unless a state of emergency is declared by executive order or proclamation of the Governor pursuant to s. 252.36 making such findings as are necessary to determine that it is in the best interests of, and necessary for, the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare of residents of this state and declaring it an essential public purpose to permit certain municipalities or counties to issue such bonds as will permit relief to claimants and policyholders of the corporation. Any such unit of local

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government may enter into such contracts with the corporation and with any other entity created pursuant to this subsection as are necessary to carry out this paragraph. Any bonds issued under this subparagraph shall be payable from and secured by moneys received by the corporation from emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph (b)3.c. (b)3.e., and assigned and pledged to or on behalf of the unit of local government for the benefit of the holders of such bonds. The funds, credit, property, and taxing power of the state or of the unit of local government shall not be pledged for the payment of such bonds.

3.a. The corporation shall adopt one or more programs subject to approval by the office for the reduction of both new and renewal writings in the corporation. Beginning January 1, 2008, any program the corporation adopts for the payment of bonuses to an insurer for each risk the insurer removes from the corporation shall comply with s. 627.3511(2) and may not exceed the amount referenced in s. 627.3511(2) for each risk removed. The corporation may consider any prudent and not unfairly discriminatory approach to reducing corporation writings, and may adopt a credit against assessment liability or other liability that provides an incentive for insurers to take risks out of the corporation and to keep risks out of the corporation by maintaining or increasing voluntary writings in counties or areas in which corporation risks are highly concentrated and a program to provide a formula under which an insurer voluntarily

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taking risks out of the corporation by maintaining or increasing voluntary writings will be relieved wholly or partially from assessments under sub-subparagraph (b) 3.a. In addition, in the event policies are taken out by an approved surplus lines insurer, such insurer's assessable insureds may also be relieved wholly or partially from assessments. However, any "take-out bonus" or payment to an insurer must be conditioned on the property being insured for at least 5 years by the insurer, unless canceled or nonrenewed by the policyholder. If the policy is canceled or nonrenewed by the policyholder before the end of the 5-year period, the amount of the take-out bonus must be prorated for the time period the policy was insured. When the corporation enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of the corporation policy is entitled to retain any unearned commission on such policy, and the insurer shall either:

- (I) Pay to the producing agent of record of the policy, for the first year, an amount which is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a policy fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; or
- (II) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written. If the

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producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment by the new insurer, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-subparagraph (I).

- b. Any credit or exemption from regular assessments adopted under this subparagraph shall last no longer than the 3 years following the cancellation or expiration of the policy by the corporation. With the approval of the office, the board may extend such credits for an additional year if the insurer guarantees an additional year of renewability for all policies removed from the corporation, or for 2 additional years if the insurer guarantees 2 additional years of renewability for all policies so removed.
- c. There shall be no credit, limitation, exemption, or deferment from emergency assessments to be collected from policyholders pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b)3.c. (b)3.e. or sub-subparagraph (b)5.c.
- 4. The plan shall provide for the deferment, in whole or in part, of the assessment of an assessable insurer, other than an emergency assessment collected from policyholders pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b) 3.c. or sub-subparagraph (b) 5.c., if the office finds that payment of the assessment would endanger or impair the solvency of the insurer. In the event an assessment against an assessable insurer is deferred in whole or in part, the amount by which such assessment is deferred may be assessed

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against the other assessable insurers in a manner consistent with the basis for assessments set forth in paragraph (b).

- $\underline{4.5.}$ Effective July 1, 2007, in order to evaluate the costs and benefits of approved take-out plans, if the corporation pays a bonus or other payment to an insurer for an approved take-out plan, it shall maintain a record of the address or such other identifying information on the property or risk removed in order to track if and when the property or risk is later insured by the corporation.
- 5.6. Any policy taken out, assumed, or removed from the corporation is, as of the effective date of the take-out, assumption, or removal, direct insurance issued by the insurer and not by the corporation, even if the corporation continues to service the policies. This subparagraph applies to policies of the corporation and not policies taken out, assumed, or removed from any other entity.
- $\underline{6.7.}$ For a policy taken out, assumed, or removed from the corporation, the insurer may, for a period of no more than 3 years, continue to use any of the corporation's policy forms or endorsements that apply to the policy taken out, removed, or assumed without obtaining approval from the office for use of such policy form or endorsement.
- (r) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to preclude the issuance of residential property insurance coverage pursuant to part VIII of chapter 626.

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(s)1. There shall be no liability on the part of, and no
cause of action of any nature shall arise against, any
assessable insurer or its agents or employees, the corporation
or its agents or employees, members of the board of governors or
their respective designees at a board meeting, corporation
committee members, or the office or its representatives, for any
action taken by them in the performance of their duties or
responsibilities under this subsection. Such immunity does not
apply to:

- a. Any of the foregoing persons or entities for any willful tort;
- b. The corporation or its producing agents for breach of any contract or agreement pertaining to insurance coverage;
- c. The corporation with respect to issuance or payment of debt;
- d. Any assessable insurer with respect to any action to enforce an assessable insurer's obligations to the corporation under this subsection; or
- e. The corporation in any pending or future action for breach of contract or for benefits under a policy issued by the corporation.
- 2. The corporation shall manage its claim employees, independent adjusters, and others who handle claims to ensure they carry out the corporation's duty to its policyholders to handle claims carefully, timely, diligently, and in good faith,

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balanced against the corporation's duty to the state to manage its assets responsibly to minimize its assessment potential.

For the purposes of s. 199.183(1), the corporation shall be considered a political subdivision of the state and shall be exempt from the corporate income tax. The premiums, assessments, investment income, and other revenue of the corporation are funds received for providing property insurance coverage as required by this subsection, paying claims for Florida citizens insured by the corporation, securing and repaying debt obligations issued by the corporation, and conducting all other activities of the corporation, and shall not be considered taxes, fees, licenses, or charges for services imposed by the Legislature on individuals, businesses, or agencies outside state government. Bonds and other debt obligations issued by or on behalf of the corporation are not to be considered "state bonds" within the meaning of s. 215.58(8). The corporation is subject to the procurement provisions of chapter 287 as provided in paragraph (e), and policies and decisions of the corporation relating to incurring debt, levying of assessments and the sale, issuance, continuation, terms and claims under corporation policies, and all services relating thereto, are not subject to the provisions of chapter 120. The corporation is not required to obtain or to hold a certificate of authority issued by the office, nor is it required to participate as a member insurer of the Florida Insurance

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Guaranty Association. However, the corporation is required to pay, in the same manner as an authorized insurer, assessments levied by the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association. It is the intent of the Legislature that the tax exemptions provided in this paragraph will augment the financial resources of the corporation to better enable the corporation to fulfill its public purposes. Any debt obligations issued by the corporation, their transfer, and the income therefrom, including any profit made on the sale thereof, shall at all times be free from taxation of every kind by the state and any political subdivision or local unit or other instrumentality thereof; however, this exemption does not apply to any tax imposed by chapter 220 on interest, income, or profits on debt obligations owned by corporations other than the corporation.

(u) Upon a determination by the office that the conditions giving rise to the establishment and activation of the corporation no longer exist, the corporation is dissolved. Upon dissolution, the assets of the corporation shall be applied first to pay all debts, liabilities, and obligations of the corporation, including the establishment of reasonable reserves for any contingent liabilities or obligations, and all remaining assets of the corporation shall become property of the state and shall be deposited in the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. However, no dissolution shall take effect as long as the corporation has bonds or other financial obligations outstanding

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unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of the bonds or other financial obligations pursuant to the documents authorizing the issuance of the bonds or other financial obligations.

- (v)1. Effective July 1, 2002, policies of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association become policies of the corporation. All obligations, rights, assets and liabilities of the association, including bonds, note and debt obligations, and the financing documents pertaining to them become those of the corporation as of July 1, 2002. The corporation is not required to issue endorsements or certificates of assumption to insureds during the remaining term of in-force transferred policies.
- 2. Effective July 1, 2002, policies of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association are transferred to the corporation and become policies of the corporation. All obligations, rights, assets, and liabilities of the association, including bonds, note and debt obligations, and the financing documents pertaining to them are transferred to and assumed by the corporation on July 1, 2002. The corporation is not required to issue endorsements or certificates of assumption to insureds during the remaining term of in-force transferred policies.
- 3. The Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association shall take all actions necessary to further evidence the

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transfers and provide the documents and instruments of further
assurance as may reasonably be requested by the corporation for
that purpose. The corporation shall execute assumptions and
instruments as the trustees or other parties to the financing
documents of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association or
the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting
Association may reasonably request to further evidence the
transfers and assumptions, which transfers and assumptions,
however, are effective on the date provided under this paragraph
whether or not, and regardless of the date on which, the
assumptions or instruments are executed by the corporation.
Subject to the relevant financing documents pertaining to their
outstanding bonds, notes, indebtedness, or other financing
obligations, the moneys, investments, receivables, choses in
action, and other intangibles of the Florida Windstorm
Underwriting Association shall be credited to the coastal
account of the corporation, and those of the personal lines
residential coverage account and the commercial lines
residential coverage account of the Residential Property and
Casualty Joint Underwriting Association shall be credited to the
personal lines account and the commercial lines account,
respectively, of the corporation.

4. Effective July 1, 2002, a new applicant for property insurance coverage who would otherwise have been eligible for coverage in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association is

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eligible for coverage from the corporation as provided in this subsection.

5. The transfer of all policies, obligations, rights, assets, and liabilities from the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association to the corporation and the renaming of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association as the corporation does not affect the coverage with respect to covered policies as defined in s. 215.555(2)(c) provided to these entities by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. The coverage provided by the fund to the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association based on its exposures as of June 30, 2002, and each June 30 thereafter, unless the corporation has established the Citizens account, shall be redesignated as coverage for the coastal account of the corporation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the coverage provided by the fund to the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association based on its exposures as of June 30, 2002, and each June 30 thereafter, unless the corporation has established the Citizens account, shall be transferred to the personal lines account and the commercial lines account of the corporation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the coastal account, unless the corporation has established the Citizens account, shall be treated, for all Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund purposes, as if it were a separate participating insurer with its own exposures, reimbursement

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premium, and loss reimbursement. Likewise, the personal lines and commercial lines accounts, unless the corporation has established the Citizens account, shall be viewed together, for all fund purposes, as if the two accounts were one and represent a single, separate participating insurer with its own exposures, reimbursement premium, and loss reimbursement. The coverage provided by the fund to the corporation shall constitute and operate as a full transfer of coverage from the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association to the corporation.

- (w) Notwithstanding any other provision of law:
- 1. The pledge or sale of, the lien upon, and the security interest in any rights, revenues, or other assets of the corporation created or purported to be created pursuant to any financing documents to secure any bonds or other indebtedness of the corporation shall be and remain valid and enforceable, notwithstanding the commencement of and during the continuation of, and after, any rehabilitation, insolvency, liquidation, bankruptcy, receivership, conservatorship, reorganization, or similar proceeding against the corporation under the laws of this state.
- 2. The proceeding does not relieve the corporation of its obligation, or otherwise affect its ability to perform its obligation, to continue to collect, or levy and collect, assessments, policyholder surcharges or other surcharges under

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sub-subparagraph (b)3.j., or any other rights, revenues, or other assets of the corporation pledged pursuant to any financing documents.

- 3. Each such pledge or sale of, lien upon, and security interest in, including the priority of such pledge, lien, or security interest, any such assessments, policyholder surcharges or other surcharges, or other rights, revenues, or other assets which are collected, or levied and collected, after the commencement of and during the pendency of, or after, any such proceeding shall continue unaffected by such proceeding. As used in this subsection, the term "financing documents" means any agreement or agreements, instrument or instruments, or other document or documents now existing or hereafter created evidencing any bonds or other indebtedness of the corporation or pursuant to which any such bonds or other indebtedness has been or may be issued and pursuant to which any rights, revenues, or other assets of the corporation are pledged or sold to secure the repayment of such bonds or indebtedness, together with the payment of interest on such bonds or such indebtedness, or the payment of any other obligation or financial product, as defined in the plan of operation of the corporation related to such bonds or indebtedness.
- 4. Any such pledge or sale of assessments, revenues, contract rights, or other rights or assets of the corporation shall constitute a lien and security interest, or sale, as the

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case may be, that is immediately effective and attaches to such assessments, revenues, or contract rights or other rights or assets, whether or not imposed or collected at the time the pledge or sale is made. Any such pledge or sale is effective, valid, binding, and enforceable against the corporation or other entity making such pledge or sale, and valid and binding against and superior to any competing claims or obligations owed to any other person or entity, including policyholders in this state, asserting rights in any such assessments, revenues, or contract rights or other rights or assets to the extent set forth in and in accordance with the terms of the pledge or sale contained in the applicable financing documents, whether or not any such person or entity has notice of such pledge or sale and without the need for any physical delivery, recordation, filing, or other action.

5. As long as the corporation has any bonds outstanding, the corporation may not file a voluntary petition under chapter 9 of the federal Bankruptcy Code or such corresponding chapter or sections as may be in effect, from time to time, and a public officer or any organization, entity, or other person may not authorize the corporation to be or become a debtor under chapter 9 of the federal Bankruptcy Code or such corresponding chapter or sections as may be in effect, from time to time, during any such period.

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- 6. If ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, the corporation may assume policies or otherwise provide coverage for policyholders of an insurer placed in liquidation under chapter 631, under such forms, rates, terms, and conditions as the corporation deems appropriate, subject to approval by the office.
- (x)1. The following records of the corporation are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution:
- a. Underwriting files, except that a policyholder or an applicant shall have access to his or her own underwriting files. Confidential and exempt underwriting file records may also be released to other governmental agencies upon written request and demonstration of need; such records held by the receiving agency remain confidential and exempt as provided herein.
- b. 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. Confidential and exempt claims file records may be released to other governmental agencies upon written request and demonstration of need; such records held by the receiving agency remain confidential and exempt as provided herein.

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- c. Records obtained or generated by an internal auditor pursuant to a routine audit, until the audit is completed, or if the audit is conducted as part of an investigation, until the investigation is closed or ceases to be active. An investigation is considered "active" while the investigation is being conducted with a reasonable, good faith belief that it could lead to the filing of administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings.
- d. Matters reasonably encompassed in privileged attorneyclient communications.
- e. Proprietary information licensed to the corporation under contract and the contract provides for the confidentiality of such proprietary information.
- f. All information relating to the medical condition or medical status of a corporation employee which is not relevant to the employee's capacity to perform his or her duties, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. Information that is exempt shall include, but is not limited to, information relating to workers' compensation, insurance benefits, and retirement or disability benefits.
- g. Upon an employee's entrance into the employee assistance program, a program to assist any employee who has a behavioral or medical disorder, substance abuse problem, or emotional difficulty that affects the employee's job performance, all records relative to that participation shall be

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- confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except as otherwise provided in s. 112.0455(11).
 - h. Information relating to negotiations for financing, reinsurance, depopulation, or contractual services, until the conclusion of the negotiations.
 - i. Minutes of closed meetings regarding underwriting files, and minutes of closed meetings regarding an open claims file until termination of all litigation and settlement of all claims with regard to that claim, except that information otherwise confidential or exempt by law shall be redacted.
 - 2. If an authorized insurer is considering underwriting a risk insured by the corporation, relevant underwriting files and confidential claims files may be released to the insurer provided the insurer agrees in writing, notarized and under oath, to maintain the confidentiality of such files. If a file is transferred to an insurer, that file is no longer a public record because it is not held by an agency subject to the provisions of the public records law. Underwriting files and confidential claims files may also be released to staff and the board of governors of the market assistance plan established pursuant to s. 627.3515, who must retain the confidentiality of such files, except such files may be released to authorized insurers that are considering assuming the risks to which the files apply, provided the insurer agrees in writing, notarized

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and under oath, to maintain the confidentiality of such files. Finally, the corporation or the board or staff of the market assistance plan may make the following information obtained from underwriting files and confidential claims files available to an entity that has obtained a permit to become an authorized insurer, a reinsurer that may provide reinsurance under s. 624.610, a licensed reinsurance broker, a licensed rating organization, a modeling company, a licensed surplus lines agent, or a licensed general lines insurance agent: name, address, and telephone number of the residential property owner or insured; location of the risk; rating information; loss history; and policy type. The receiving person must retain the confidentiality of the information received and may use the information only for the purposes of developing a take-out plan or a rating plan to be submitted to the office for approval or otherwise analyzing the underwriting of a risk or risks insured by the corporation on behalf of the private insurance market. A licensed surplus lines agent or a licensed general lines insurance agent may not use such information for the direct solicitation of policyholders.

3. A policyholder who has filed suit against the corporation has the right to discover the contents of his or her own claims file to the same extent that discovery of such contents would be available from a private insurer in litigation as provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Florida

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Evidence Code, and other applicable law. Pursuant to subpoena, a third party has the right to discover the contents of an insured's or applicant's underwriting or claims file to the same extent that discovery of such contents would be available from a private insurer by subpoena as provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Florida Evidence Code, and other applicable law, and subject to any confidentiality protections requested by the corporation and agreed to by the seeking party or ordered by the court. The corporation may release confidential underwriting and claims file contents and information as it deems necessary and appropriate to underwrite or service insurance policies and claims, subject to any confidentiality protections deemed necessary and appropriate by the corporation.

4. Portions of meetings of the corporation are exempt from the provisions of s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution wherein confidential underwriting files or confidential open claims files are discussed. All portions of corporation meetings which are closed to the public shall be recorded by a court reporter. The court reporter shall record the times of commencement and termination of the meeting, all discussion and proceedings, the names of all persons present at any time, and the names of all persons speaking. No portion of any closed meeting shall be off the record. Subject to the provisions hereof and s. 119.07(1)(d)-(f), the court reporter's notes of any closed meeting shall be retained by the corporation

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for a minimum of 5 years. A copy of the transcript, less any exempt matters, of any closed meeting wherein claims are discussed shall become public as to individual claims after settlement of the claim.

- (y) It is the intent of the Legislature that the amendments to this subsection enacted in 2002 should, over time, reduce the probable maximum windstorm losses in the residual markets and the potential assessments to be levied on property insurers and policyholders statewide.
- In enacting the provisions of this section, the Legislature recognizes that both the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association have entered into financing arrangements that obligate each entity to service its debts and maintain the capacity to repay funds secured under these financing arrangements. It is the intent of the Legislature that nothing in this section be construed to compromise, diminish, or interfere with the rights of creditors under such financing arrangements. It is further the intent of the Legislature to preserve the obligations of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association with regard to outstanding financing arrangements, with such obligations passing entirely and unchanged to the corporation and, specifically, to the Citizens applicable account of the

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1622	corporation. So long as any bonds, notes, indebtedness, or other											
1623	financing obligations of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting											
1624	Association or the Residential Property and Casualty Joint											
1625	Underwriting Association are outstanding, under the terms of the											
1626	financing documents pertaining to them, the governing board of											
1627	the corporation shall have and shall exercise the authority to											
1628	levy, charge, collect, and receive all premiums, assessments,											
1629	surcharges, charges, revenues, and receipts that the											
1630	associations had authority to levy, charge, collect, or receive											
1631	under the provisions of subsection (2) and this subsection,											
1632	respectively, as they existed on January 1, 2002, to provide											
1633	moneys, without exercise of the authority provided by this											
1634	subsection, in at least the amounts, and by the times, as would											
1635	be provided under those former provisions of subsection (2) or											
1636	this subsection, respectively, so that the value, amount, and											
1637	collectability of any assets, revenues, or revenue source											
1638	pledged or committed to, or any lien thereon securing such											
1639	outstanding bonds, notes, indebtedness, or other financing											
1640	obligations will not be diminished, impaired, or adversely											
1641	affected by the amendments made by this act and to permit											
1642	compliance with all provisions of financing documents pertaining											
1643	to such bonds, notes, indebtedness, or other financing											
1644	obligations, or the security or credit enhancement for them, and											
1645	any reference in this subsection to bonds, notes, indebtedness,											
1646	financing obligations, or similar obligations, of the											

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corporation shall include like instruments or contracts of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association to the extent not inconsistent with the provisions of the financing documents pertaining to them.

- (aa) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the corporation shall require the securing and maintaining of flood insurance as a condition of coverage of a personal lines residential risk. The insured or applicant must execute a form approved by the office affirming that flood insurance is not provided by the corporation and that if flood insurance is not secured by the applicant or insured from an insurer other than the corporation and in addition to coverage by the corporation, the risk will not be eligible for coverage by the corporation. The corporation may deny coverage of a personal lines residential risk to an applicant or insured who refuses to secure and maintain flood insurance. The requirement to purchase flood insurance shall be implemented as follows:
- 1. Except as provided in subparagraphs 2. and 3., all personal lines residential policyholders must have flood coverage in place for policies effective on or after:
- a. January 1, 2024, for a structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$600,000 or more.
- b. January 1, 2025, for a structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$500,000 or more.

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1672	С.	January	1,	2026,	for	а	structure	that	has	а	dwelling
1673	replacem	ment cost	of	\$400,0	000	or	more.				

- d. January 1, 2027, for all other personal lines residential property insured by the corporation.
- 2. All personal lines residential policyholders whose property insured by the corporation is located within the special flood hazard area defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency must have flood coverage in place:
- a. At the time of initial policy issuance for all new personal lines residential policies issued by the corporation on or after April 1, 2023.
- b. By the time of the policy renewal for all personal lines residential policies renewing on or after July 1, 2023.
- 3. Policyholders are not required to purchase flood insurance as a condition for maintaining the following policies issued by the corporation:
- a. Policies that do not provide coverage for the peril of wind.
- b. Policies that provide coverage under a condominium unit owners form.

The flood insurance required under this paragraph must meet, at a minimum, the dwelling coverage available from the National Flood Insurance Program or the requirements of subparagraphs s. 627.715(1)(a)1., 2., and 3.

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- (bb) A salaried employee of the corporation who performs policy administration services subsequent to the effectuation of a corporation policy is not required to be licensed as an agent under the provisions of s. 626.112.
- (cc) There shall be no liability on the part of, and no cause of action of any nature shall arise against, producing agents of record of the corporation or employees of such agents for insolvency of any take-out insurer.
- (dd) The assets of the corporation may be invested and managed by the State Board of Administration.
- (ee) The office may establish a pilot program to offer optional sinkhole coverage in one or more counties or other territories of the corporation for the purpose of implementing s. 627.706, as amended by s. 30, chapter 2007-1, Laws of Florida. Under the pilot program, the corporation is not required to issue a notice of nonrenewal to exclude sinkhole coverage upon the renewal of existing policies, but may exclude such coverage using a notice of coverage change.
- (ff) In establishing replacement costs for coverage on a dwelling insured by the corporation, the corporation must accept a valuation from any of the following sources and must use the lowest valuation as the insured value of the dwelling, excluding land value, provided the valuation was completed within the 12 months before the application or renewal date of coverage:

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- 1. A replacement cost valuation software that is
 1722 specifically designed for use in establishing insurance
 1723 replacement costs and that includes an itemized calculation of
 1724 the cost of reconstruction;
 - 2. A replacement cost valuation prepared by a certified or licensed real estate appraiser under part II of chapter 475 that is specifically formulated to establish insurance replacement cost, rather than market value, and which includes an itemized calculation of the cost of reconstruction; or
 - 3. A replacement cost valuation prepared by a general, building, or residential contractor licensed under s. 489.113, or a professional engineer licensed under s. 471.015, which includes an itemized calculation of the total price of reconstruction.
 - (gg) The Office of Inspector General is established within the corporation to provide a central point for coordination of and responsibility for activities that promote accountability, integrity, and efficiency. The office shall be headed by an inspector general, which is a senior management position that involves planning, coordinating, and performing activities assigned to and assumed by the inspector general for the corporation.
 - 1. The inspector general shall be appointed by the Financial Services Commission and may only be removed from

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office by the commission. The inspector general shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation.

- a. At a minimum, the inspector general must possess a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university and 8 years of professional experience related to the duties of an inspector general as described in this paragraph, of which 5 years must have been at a supervisory level.
- b. The inspector general shall report to, and be under the supervision of, the chair of the board of governors. The executive director or corporation staff may not prevent or prohibit the inspector general from initiating, carrying out, or completing any audit, review, evaluation, study, or investigation.
- 2. The inspector general shall initiate, direct, coordinate, participate in, and perform audits, reviews, evaluations, studies, and investigations designed to assess management practices; compliance with laws, rules, and policies; and program effectiveness and efficiency. This includes:
- a. Conducting internal examinations; investigating allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, malfeasance, mismanagement, employee misconduct, or violations of corporation policies; and conducting any other investigations as directed by the Financial Services Commission or as independently determined.
- b. Evaluating and recommending actions regarding security, the ethical behavior of personnel and vendors, and compliance

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with rules, laws, policies, and personnel matters; and rendering ethics opinions.

- c. Evaluating personnel and administrative policy compliance, management and operational matters, and human resources-related matters.
- d. Evaluating the application of a corporation code of ethics, providing reviews and recommendations on the design and content of ethics-related policy training courses, educating employees on the code and on appropriate conduct, and checking for compliance.
- e. Evaluating the activities of the senior management team and management's compliance with recommended solutions.
- f. Cooperating and coordinating activities with the chief of internal audit.
- g. Maintaining records of investigations and discipline in accordance with established policies, or as otherwise required.
- h. Supervising and directing the tasks and assignments of the staff assigned to assist with the inspector general's projects, including regular review and feedback regarding work in progress and providing recommendations regarding relevant training and staff development activities.
- i. Directing, planning, preparing, and presenting interim and final reports and oral briefings which communicate the results of studies, reviews, and investigations.

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- j. Providing the executive director with independent and objective assessments of programs and activities.
 - k. Completing special projects, assignments, and other duties as requested by the Financial Services Commission.
 - 1. Reporting expeditiously to the Department of Law Enforcement or other law enforcement agencies, as appropriate, whenever the inspector general has reasonable grounds to believe there has been a violation of criminal law.
 - (hh) The corporation shall prepare a report for each calendar year outlining both the statewide average and county-specific details of the loss ratio attributable to losses that are not catastrophic losses for residential coverage provided by the corporation, which information must be presented to the office and available for public inspection on the Internet website of the corporation by March 1 of the following calendar year.
 - (ii) The corporation shall revise the programs adopted pursuant to sub-subparagraph (q) 3.a. for personal lines residential policies to maximize policyholder options and encourage increased participation by insurers and agents. After January 1, 2017, a policy may not be taken out of the corporation unless the provisions of this paragraph are met.
 - 1. The corporation must publish a periodic schedule of cycles during which an insurer may identify, and notify the corporation of, policies that the insurer is requesting to take

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C	out.	A	reque	est	must	include	a des	scrip	tion	of	the	cover	age	
C	offei	red	l and	an	esti	mated pr	emium	and	must	be	subr	mitted	to	the
C	corpo	ora	tion	in	a fo	rm and m	anner	pres	cribe	ed k	oy th	ne cor	pora	ation.

- 2. The corporation must maintain and make available to the agent of record a consolidated list of all insurers requesting to take out a policy. The list must include a description of the coverage offered and the estimated premium for each take-out request.
- 3. If a policyholder receives a take-out offer from an authorized insurer, the risk is no longer eligible for coverage with the corporation unless the premium for coverage from the authorized insurer is more than 20 percent greater than the renewal premium for comparable coverage from the corporation pursuant to sub-subparagraph (c) 5.d. (c) 5.c. This subparagraph applies

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove line 27 and insert:

residences and to personal lines residential risks that are not primary residences; providing that comparisons of comparable

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