CS/HB 625 2024

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to property insurance coverage; 3 amending s. 627.351, F.S.; providing that rates 4 charged for certain commercial lines residential 5 condominium wind-only policies by Citizens Property 6 Insurance Corporation are not subject to specified 7 rate increases; amending s. 627.7011, F.S.; requiring 8 authorized inspectors to use a specified inspection 9 form for inspections of residential structure roofs; authorizing such inspectors to provide appendices to 10 11 the inspection forms for a specified purpose; creating s. 627.70143, F.S.; providing a definition; requiring 12 13 authorized inspectors to use a specified inspection form for inspections of commercial structure roofs; 14 15 authorizing such inspectors to provide appendices to 16 the inspection forms for a specified purpose; amending s. 627.714, F.S.; increasing property loss assessment 17 coverages under condominium unit owners' residential 18 19 property policies; providing an effective date. 21

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (n) of subsection (6) of that section is republished, to read:

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627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.-

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- (6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION. -
- (a) The public purpose of this subsection is to ensure that there is an orderly market for property insurance for residents and businesses of this state.
- The Legislature finds that private insurers are unwilling or unable to provide affordable property insurance coverage in this state to the extent sought and needed. The absence of affordable property insurance threatens the public health, safety, and welfare and likewise threatens the economic health of the state. The state therefore has a compelling public interest and a public purpose to assist in assuring that property in the state is insured and that it is insured at affordable rates so as to facilitate the remediation, reconstruction, and replacement of damaged or destroyed property in order to reduce or avoid the negative effects otherwise resulting to the public health, safety, and welfare, to the economy of the state, and to the revenues of the state and local governments which are needed to provide for the public welfare. It is necessary, therefore, to provide affordable property insurance to applicants who are in good faith entitled to procure insurance through the voluntary market but are unable to do so. The Legislature intends, therefore, that affordable property insurance be provided and that it continue to be provided, as long as necessary, through Citizens Property

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Insurance Corporation, a government entity that is an integral part of the state, and that is not a private insurance company. To that end, the corporation shall strive to increase the availability of affordable property insurance in this state, while achieving efficiencies and economies, and while providing service to policyholders, applicants, and agents which is no less than the quality generally provided in the voluntary market, for the achievement of the foregoing public purposes. Because it is essential for this government entity to have the maximum financial resources to pay claims following a catastrophic hurricane, it is the intent of the Legislature that the corporation continue to be an integral part of the state and that the income of the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation and that interest on the debt obligations issued by the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation.

2. The Residential Property and Casualty Joint
Underwriting Association originally created by this statute
shall be known as the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.
The corporation shall provide insurance for residential and
commercial property, for applicants who are entitled, but, in
good faith, are unable to procure insurance through the
voluntary market. The corporation shall operate pursuant to a
plan of operation approved by order of the Financial Services
Commission. The plan is subject to continuous review by the
commission. The commission may, by order, withdraw approval of

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all or part of a plan if the commission determines that conditions have changed since approval was granted and that the purposes of the plan require changes in the plan. For the purposes of this subsection, residential coverage includes both personal lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of coverage provided by homeowner, mobile home owner, dwelling, tenant, condominium unit owner, and similar policies; and commercial lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of coverage provided by condominium association, apartment building, and similar policies.

- 3. With respect to coverage for personal lines residential structures:
- a. Effective January 1, 2014, a structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$1 million or more, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$1 million or more, is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2013, may continue to be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term. The office shall approve the method used by the corporation for valuing the dwelling replacement cost for the purposes of this subparagraph. If a policyholder is insured by the corporation before being determined to be ineligible pursuant to this subparagraph and such policyholder files a lawsuit challenging the determination, the policyholder may remain insured by the corporation until the

101 conclusion of the litigation.

- b. Effective January 1, 2015, a structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$900,000 or more, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$900,000 or more, is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2014, may continue to be covered by the corporation only until the end of the policy term.
- c. Effective January 1, 2016, a structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$800,000 or more, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$800,000 or more, is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2015, may continue to be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term.
- d. Effective January 1, 2017, a structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$700,000 or more, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$700,000 or more, is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2016, may continue to be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term.

The requirements of sub-subparagraphs b.-d. do not apply in counties where the office determines there is not a reasonable

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degree of competition. In such counties a personal lines residential structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of less than \$1 million, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of less than \$1 million, is eligible for coverage by the corporation.

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

151 installed.

- b. Any major structure, as defined in s. 161.54(6)(a), that is newly constructed, or rebuilt, repaired, restored, or remodeled to increase the total square footage of finished area by more than 25 percent, pursuant to a permit applied for after July 1, 2015, is not eligible for coverage by the corporation if the structure is seaward of the coastal construction control line established pursuant to s. 161.053 or is within the Coastal Barrier Resources System as designated by 16 U.S.C. ss. 3501-3510.
- 6. Beginning with the implementation of the corporation's next annual rate change on or after August 1, 2024, if the corporation writes a commercial lines residential condominium wind-only policy for a condominium in which 50 percent or more of the units are rented more than eight times in a calendar year for a rental agreement period of less than 30 days, the rate charged for such policy is not subject to subparagraph (n) 5 With respect to wind-only coverage for commercial lines residential condominiums, effective July 1, 2014, a condominium shall be deemed ineligible for coverage if 50 percent or more of the units are rented more than eight times in a calendar year for a rental agreement period of less than 30 days.
- (n)1. Rates for coverage provided by the corporation must be actuarially sound pursuant to s. 627.062 and not competitive with approved rates charged in the admitted voluntary market so

that the corporation functions as a residual market mechanism to provide insurance only when insurance cannot be procured in the voluntary market, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. The office shall provide the corporation such information as would be necessary to determine whether rates are competitive. The corporation shall file its recommended rates with the office at least annually. The corporation shall provide any additional information regarding the rates which the office requires. The office shall consider the recommendations of the board and issue a final order establishing the rates for the corporation within 45 days after the recommended rates are filed. The corporation may not pursue an administrative challenge or judicial review of the final order of the office.

- 2. In addition to the rates otherwise determined pursuant to this paragraph, the corporation shall impose and collect an amount equal to the premium tax provided in s. 624.509 to augment the financial resources of the corporation.
- 3. After the public hurricane loss-projection model under s. 627.06281 has been found to be accurate and reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology, the model shall be considered when establishing the windstorm portion of the corporation's rates. The corporation may use the public model results in combination with the results of private models to calculate rates for the windstorm portion of the corporation's rates. This subparagraph does not require or allow

the corporation to adopt rates lower than the rates otherwise required or allowed by this paragraph.

- 4. The corporation must make a recommended actuarially sound rate filing for each personal and commercial line of business it writes.
- 5. Notwithstanding the board's recommended rates and the office's final order regarding the corporation's filed rates under subparagraph 1., the corporation shall annually implement a rate increase which, except for sinkhole coverage, does not exceed the following for any single policy issued by the corporation, excluding coverage changes and surcharges:
  - a. Twelve percent for 2023.

- b. Thirteen percent for 2024.
- c. Fourteen percent for 2025.
- 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

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226 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, nor less than, the prior year's established rate for the corporation:
  - a. Policies that do not cover a primary residence;
- b. New policies under which the coverage for the insured risk, before the date of application with the corporation, was last provided by an insurer determined by the office to be unsound or an insurer placed in receivership under chapter 631; or
- c. Subsequent renewals of those policies, including the new policies in sub-subparagraph b., under which the coverage for the insured risk, before the date of application with the corporation, was last provided by an insurer determined by the office to be unsound or an insurer placed in receivership under chapter 631.
- 9. As used in this paragraph, the term "primary residence" means the dwelling that is the policyholder's primary home or is a rental property that is the primary home of the tenant, and which the policyholder or tenant occupies for more than 9 months of each year.
- Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 627.7011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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251	627.7011 Homeowners' policies; offer of replacement cost
252	coverage and law and ordinance coverage.—
253	(5)
254	(c) For a roof that is at least 15 years old, an insurer
255	must allow a homeowner to have a roof inspection performed by an
256	authorized inspector at the homeowner's expense before requiring
257	the replacement of the roof of a residential structure as a
258	condition of issuing or renewing a homeowner's insurance policy.
259	The insurer may not refuse to issue or refuse to renew a
260	homeowner's insurance policy solely because of roof age if an
261	inspection of the roof of the residential structure performed by
262	an authorized inspector indicates that the roof has 5 years or
263	more of useful life remaining. An authorized inspector must use
264	the personal Roof Condition Inspection Form issued by Citizens
265	Property Insurance Corporation and approved by the office. An
266	authorized inspector may provide an appendix to this form which
267	includes pictures or other documentation to demonstrate the
268	remaining useful life of the roof.
269	Section 3. Section 627.70143, Florida Statutes, is created
270	to read:
271	627.70143 Commercial roof inspections.—
272	(1) As used in this section, the term "authorized
273	inspector" has the same meaning as in s. 627.7011(5)(a).
274	(2) An authorized inspector inspecting the roof of a
275	commercial structure must use the commercial Roof Condition

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CODING: Words  $\frac{\text{stricken}}{\text{stricken}}$  are deletions; words  $\frac{\text{underlined}}{\text{ore additions}}$ .

Inspection Form issued by Citizens Property Insurance

Corporation and approved by the office. An authorized inspector may provide an appendix to this form which includes pictures or other documentation to demonstrate the remaining useful life of the roof.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 627.714, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

2.76

- 627.714 Residential condominium unit owner coverage; loss assessment coverage required.—
- (1) For policies issued or renewed on or after July 1, 2024 2010, coverage under a unit owner's residential property policy must include at least \$5,000 \$2,000 in property loss assessment coverage for all assessments made as a result of the same direct loss to the property, regardless of the number of assessments, owned by all members of the association collectively if such loss is of the type of loss covered by the unit owner's residential property insurance policy, to which a deductible of no more than \$250 per direct property loss applies. If a deductible was or will be applied to other property loss sustained by the unit owner resulting from the same direct loss to the property, no deductible applies to the loss assessment coverage.
  - Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

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