By Senator DiCeglie

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund and reinsurance assistance; amending s. 215.555, F.S.; deleting obsolete language; specifying the retention multiple for specified contracts under the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund program beginning on a certain date; providing the adjusted retention multiple for insurers electing the 100-percent coverage level; requiring that the reimbursement contract contain a promise by the State Board of Administration to reimburse the insurer a specified percentage of its losses and applicable loss adjustment expenses; specifying the loss adjustment expense for specified contracts and rates; modifying the contract obligation of the board for a contract year; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; deleting provisions relating to reimbursements; requiring that the hurricane loss portion of a specified formula be determined by averaging the results of certain catastrophe models; authorizing, rather than requiring, a certain formula to provide for a cash build-up factor; requiring the cash buildup factor to be frozen beginning in a specified contract year and to freeze for a specified period ending by a specified date; requiring that the savings realized as a result of the freeze of the cash buildup factor be passed to consumers; requiring the board to file certain premiums with the Office of Insurance Regulation; requiring the office to review such

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premiums; prohibiting certain costs from being added to the cost of the reimbursement contracts; amending s. 215.5551, F.S.; revising definitions applicable to the Reinsurance to Assist Policyholders (RAP) program; defining the term "eligible RAP insurer"; deleting the definition of the term "RAP qualification ratio"; authorizing, rather than requiring, eligible RAP insurers to purchase RAP coverage; revising reimbursement under the RAP program; revising the requirements of reimbursement contracts; deleting calculations for specified amounts of losses to determine reimbursement under the program; deleting insurer eligibility requirements; deleting provisions regarding deferral of coverage under the program; requiring that reimbursement contracts require that insurers annually pay actuarially indicated premiums; deleting a prohibition against insurers being charged premiums for participation in the program; revising obsolete dates; prohibiting transfers from exceeding a specified amount each contract year; revising reporting requirements; revising the expiration date of provisions governing the program; amending s. 215.5552, F.S.; revising definitions; revising the coverage layers of the Florida Optional Reinsurance Assistance (FORA) program; revising the coverage limits for certain coverage layers; increasing the maximum aggregate coverage limit for all coverage layers; revising obsolete dates; revising requirements of the reimbursement contract; deleting the

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calculation of payout multiples; revising the FORA layer retention calculations; revising the calculation of premiums under the program; increasing the amount that certain transfers may not exceed in a contract year; requiring a transfer of a specified amount from the FORA Fund into the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund; revising the expiration date of provisions governing the program; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraphs (c) and (e) of subsection (2), paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (4), paragraph (b) of subsection (5), and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 215.555, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

215.555 Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.-

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(c) "Covered policy" means any insurance policy covering residential property in this state, including, but not limited to, any homeowner, mobile home owner, farm owner, condominium association, condominium unit owner, tenant, or apartment building policy, or any other policy covering a residential

structure or its contents issued by any authorized insurer, including a commercial self-insurance fund holding a certificate of authority issued by the Office of Insurance Regulation under

s. 624.462, the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, and any joint underwriting association or similar entity created under

protection insurance policy covering personal residences which

law. The term "covered policy" includes any collateral

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protects both the borrower's and the lender's financial interests, in an amount at least equal to the coverage amount for the dwelling in place under the lapsed homeowner's policy, the coverage amount that the homeowner has been notified of by the collateral protection insurer, or the coverage amount that the homeowner requests from the collateral protection insurer, if such collateral protection insurance policy can be accurately reported as required in subsection (5). Additionally, covered policies include policies covering the peril of wind removed from the Florida Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association or from the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, created under s. 627.351(6), or from the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association, created under s. 627.351(2), by an authorized insurer under the terms and conditions of an executed assumption agreement between the authorized insurer and such association or Citizens Property Insurance Corporation. Each assumption agreement between the association and such authorized insurer and or Citizens Property Insurance Corporation must be approved by the Office of Insurance Regulation before the effective date of the assumption, and the Office of Insurance Regulation must provide written notification to the board within 15 working days after such approval. "Covered policy" does not include any policy that excludes wind coverage or hurricane coverage or any reinsurance agreement and does not include any policy otherwise meeting this definition which is issued by a surplus lines insurer or a reinsurer. All commercial residential excess policies and all deductible buyback policies that, based on sound actuarial principles, require individual ratemaking shall be excluded by rule if the actuarial

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soundness of the fund is not jeopardized. For this purpose, the term "excess policy" means a policy that provides insurance protection for large commercial property risks and that provides a layer of coverage above a primary layer insured by another insurer.

- (e) "Retention" means the amount of losses below which an insurer is not entitled to reimbursement from the fund. An insurer's retention shall be calculated as follows:
- 1. The board shall calculate and report to each insurer the retention multiples for that year. For the contract year beginning June 1, 2025 2005, the retention multiple must shall be equal to \$8.5 \$4.5 billion divided by the total estimated reimbursement premium for the contract year; for subsequent years, the retention multiple shall be equal to \$4.5 billion, adjusted based upon the reported exposure for the contract year occurring 2 years before the particular contract year to reflect the percentage growth in exposure to the fund for covered policies since 2004, divided by the total estimated reimbursement premium for the contract year. Total reimbursement premium for purposes of the calculation under this subparagraph shall be estimated using the assumption that all insurers have selected the 90-percent coverage level.
- 2. The retention multiple as determined under subparagraph 1. shall be adjusted to reflect the coverage level elected by the insurer. For insurers electing the 100-percent coverage level, the adjusted retention multiple is 90 percent of the amount determined under subparagraph 1. For insurers electing the 90-percent coverage level, the adjusted retention multiple is 100 percent of the amount determined under subparagraph 1.

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For insurers electing the 75-percent coverage level, the retention multiple is 120 percent of the amount determined under subparagraph 1. For insurers electing the 45-percent coverage level, the adjusted retention multiple is 200 percent of the amount determined under subparagraph 1.

- 3. An insurer shall determine its provisional retention by multiplying its provisional reimbursement premium by the applicable adjusted retention multiple and shall determine its actual retention by multiplying its actual reimbursement premium by the applicable adjusted retention multiple.
- 4. For insurers who experience multiple covered events causing loss during the contract year, beginning June 1, 2005, each insurer's full retention shall be applied to each of the covered events causing the two largest losses for that insurer. For each other covered event resulting in losses, the insurer's retention shall be reduced to one-third of the full retention. The reimbursement contract <u>must shall</u> provide for the reimbursement of losses for each covered event based on the full retention with adjustments made to reflect the reduced retentions on or after January 1 of the contract year provided the insurer reports its losses as specified in the reimbursement contract.
  - (4) REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACTS.-
- (b)1. The contract <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> contain a promise by the board to reimburse the insurer for 45 percent, 75 percent, or 90 percent, or 100 percent of its losses <u>and applicable loss</u> <u>adjustment expenses</u> from each covered event in excess of the insurer's retention, <u>plus 5 percent of the reimbursed losses to cover loss adjustment expenses</u>. For contracts and rates

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effective on or after June 1,  $\underline{2025}$   $\underline{2019}$ , the loss adjustment expense included reimbursement must be the lesser of 25  $\underline{10}$  percent of the total subject losses before reimbursement or the total subject actual loss adjustment expenses reimbursed losses.

- 2. The insurer must elect one of the percentage coverage levels specified in this paragraph and may, upon renewal of a reimbursement contract, elect a lower percentage coverage level if no revenue bonds issued under subsection (6) after a covered event are outstanding, or elect a higher percentage coverage level, regardless of whether or not revenue bonds are outstanding. All members of an insurer group must elect the same percentage coverage level. Any joint underwriting association, risk apportionment plan, or other entity created under s. 627.351 must elect the 90-percent coverage level.
- 3. The contract  $\underline{\text{must}}$  shall provide that reimbursement amounts  $\underline{\text{may}}$  shall not be reduced by reinsurance paid or payable to the insurer from other sources.
- (c)1. The contract <u>must</u> shall also provide that the obligation of the board with respect to all contracts covering a particular contract year <u>is</u> shall not exceed the actual claims-paying capacity of the fund up to a limit of \$17 billion for that contract year, unless the board determines that there is sufficient estimated claims-paying capacity to provide \$17 billion of capacity for the current contract year and an additional \$17 billion of capacity for subsequent contract years. If the board makes such a determination, the estimated claims-paying capacity for the particular contract year shall be determined by adding to the \$17 billion limit one-half of the fund's estimated claims-paying capacity in excess of \$34

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billion. However, the dollar growth in the limit may not increase in any year by an amount greater than the dollar growth of the balance of the fund as of December 31, less any premiums or interest attributable to optional coverage, as defined by rule which occurred over the prior calendar year.

- 2. In May and October of the contract year, the board shall publish in the Florida Administrative Register a statement of the fund's estimated borrowing capacity, the fund's estimated claims-paying capacity, and the projected balance of the fund as of December 31. After the end of each calendar year, the board shall notify insurers of the estimated borrowing capacity, estimated claims-paying capacity, and the balance of the fund as of December 31 to provide insurers with data necessary to assist them in determining their retention and projected payout from the fund for loss reimbursement purposes. In conjunction with the development of the premium formula, as provided for in subsection (5), the board shall publish factors or multiples that assist insurers in determining their retention and projected payout for the next contract year. For all regulatory and reinsurance purposes, an insurer may calculate its projected payout from the fund as its share of the total fund premium for the current contract year multiplied by the sum of the projected balance of the fund as of December 31 and the estimated borrowing capacity for that contract year as reported under this subparagraph.
- (d) 1. For purposes of determining potential liability and to aid in the sound administration of the fund, the contract <a href="must shall">must shall</a> require each insurer to report such insurer's losses from each covered event on an interim basis, as directed by the

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board. The contract <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> require the insurer to report to the board no later than December 31 of each year, and quarterly thereafter, its reimbursable losses from covered events for the year. The contract <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> require the board to determine and pay, as soon as practicable after receiving these reports of reimbursable losses, the initial amount of reimbursement due and adjustments to this amount based on later loss information. The adjustments to reimbursement amounts <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> require the board to pay, or the insurer to return, amounts reflecting the most recent calculation of losses.

- 2. In determining reimbursements pursuant to this subsection, the contract shall provide that the board shall pay to each insurer such insurer's projected payout, which is the amount of reimbursement it is owed, up to an amount equal to the insurer's share of the actual premium paid for that contract year, multiplied by the actual claims-paying capacity available for that contract year.
- 3. The board may reimburse insurers for amounts up to the published factors or multiples for determining each participating insurer's retention and projected payout derived as a result of the development of the premium formula in those situations in which the total reimbursement of losses to such insurers would not exceed the estimated claims-paying capacity of the fund. Otherwise, the projected payout factors or multiples shall be reduced uniformly among all insurers to reflect the estimated claims-paying capacity.
  - (5) REIMBURSEMENT PREMIUMS.-
- (b) The State Board of Administration shall select an independent consultant to develop a formula for determining the

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actuarially indicated premium to be paid to the fund. The hurricane loss portion of the formula must be determined by averaging the results of all the catastrophe models approved by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology. The formula must shall specify, for each zip code or other limited geographical area, the amount of premium to be paid by an insurer for each \$1,000 of insured value under covered policies in that zip code or other area. In establishing premiums, the board shall consider the coverage elected under paragraph (4)(b) and any factors that tend to enhance the actuarial sophistication of ratemaking for the fund, including deductibles, type of construction, type of coverage provided, relative concentration of risks, and other such factors deemed by the board to be appropriate. The formula may must provide for a cash build-up factor. For the 2009-2010 contract year, the factor is 5 percent. For the 2010-2011 contract year, the factor is 10 percent. For the 2011-2012 contract year, the factor is 15 percent. For the 2012-2013 contract year, the factor is 20 percent. For the 2013-2014 contract year and thereafter, the factor is 25 percent; however, the cash build-up factor must be frozen beginning in the 2025-2026 contract year and must freeze for a 12-month period ending no later than July 1, 2026. Any savings realized as a result of the freeze of the cash build-up factor must be passed directly to the consumers. The formula may provide for a procedure to determine the premiums to be paid by new insurers that begin writing covered policies after the beginning of a contract year, taking into consideration when the insurer starts writing covered policies, the potential exposure of the insurer, the potential exposure of the fund, the

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administrative costs to the insurer and to the fund, and any other factors deemed appropriate by the board. The formula must be approved by unanimous vote of the board. The board may, at any time, revise the formula pursuant to the procedure provided in this paragraph. The board shall file the premiums to be paid with the Office of Insurance Regulation, and the office shall review such premiums.

- (7) ADDITIONAL POWERS AND DUTIES.-
- (a) The board may procure reinsurance from reinsurers acceptable to the Office of Insurance Regulation for the purpose of maximizing the capacity of the fund and may enter into capital market transactions, including, but not limited to, industry loss warranties, catastrophe bonds, side-car arrangements, or financial contracts permissible for the board's usage under s. 215.47(11) and (12), consistent with prudent management of the fund. The cost of any reinsurance or other capital market transaction other than issuing bonds secured by assessments purchased by the board to maximize the claims-paying capacity of the fund may not be added to the actuarially determined cost of the reimbursement contracts.

Section 2. Section 215.5551, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 215.5551 Reinsurance to Assist Policyholders program.-
- (1) CREATION OF THE REINSURANCE TO ASSIST POLICYHOLDERS PROGRAM.—There is created the Reinsurance to Assist Policyholders program to be administered by the State Board of Administration.
  - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
  - (a) "Board" means the State Board of Administration.

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(b) "Contract year" means the period beginning on June 1 of a specified calendar year and ending on May 31 of the following calendar year.

- (c) "Covered event" means any <u>hurricane</u>, tropical storm, <u>hail storm</u>, tornado, wind event, or wildfire that <u>one storm</u> declared to be a hurricane by the National Hurricane Center, which storm causes insured losses in this state.
- (d) "Covered policy" has the same meaning as in s. 215.555(2) (c).
- (e) "Eligible RAP insurer" means an insurer participating in FHCF as of June 1 of a contract year. However, any joint underwriting association, risk apportionment plan, or other entity created under s. 627.351 is not considered a RAP insurer and is prohibited from obtaining coverage under the RAP program.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  (e) "FHCF" means the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund created under s. 215.555.
- (g) (f) "Losses and loss adjustment expenses" means the amounts paid by an insurer to adjust and pay covered claims has the same meaning as in s. 215.555(2)(d).
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$  "RAP" means the Reinsurance to Assist Policyholders program created by this section.
- (i) (h) "RAP insurer" means an eligible RAP insurer that elects to purchase is a participating insurer in the FHCF on June 1, 2022, which must obtain coverage under the RAP program and qualifies under subsection (5). A However, any joint underwriting association, risk apportionment plan, or other entity created under s. 627.351 is not considered a RAP insurer and is prohibited from obtaining coverage under the RAP program.
  - (j) (i) "RAP limit" means, for the 2022-2023 contract year,

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the RAP insurer's maximum payout, which is its share of the \$2 billion per event and \$4 billion in the aggregate RAP layer aggregate limit. The ratio of a RAP insurer's RAP limit to the \$4 billion RAP layer aggregate limit may not exceed the ratio of the RAP insurer's actual FHCF premium paid during that contract year to the actual FHCF premium paid by all eligible RAP insurers participating in the FHCF during that contract year For the 2023-2024 contract year, for RAP insurers that are subject to participation deferral under subsection (6) and participate during the 2023-2024 contract year, the RAP limit means the RAP insurer's maximum payout, which is its share of the total amount of the RAP program layer aggregate limit deferred from 2022-2023.

## (i)—"RAP qualification ratio" means:

1. For the 2022-2023 contract year, the ratio of FHCF mandatory premium adjusted to 90 percent for RAP insurers divided by the FHCF mandatory premium adjusted to 90 percent for all insurers. The preliminary RAP qualification ratio shall be based on the 2021-2022 contract year's company premiums, as of December 31, 2021, adjusted to 90 percent based on the 2022-2023 contract year coverage selections. The RAP qualification ratio shall be based on the reported 2022-2023 contract year company premiums, as of December 31, 2022, adjusted to 90 percent.

2. For the 2023-2024 contract year, the ratio of FHCF mandatory premium adjusted to 90 percent for the qualified RAP insurers that have deferred RAP coverage to 2023-2024 divided by the FHCF mandatory premium adjusted to 90 percent for all insurers. The preliminary RAP qualification ratio shall be based on the 2022-2023 contract year's company premiums as of December

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31, 2022, adjusted to 90 percent based on the 2023-2024 contract year coverage selections. The RAP qualification ratio shall be based on the reported 2023-2024 contract year company premiums as of December 31, 2023, adjusted to 90 percent.

- (k) "RAP reimbursement contract" means the reimbursement contract reflecting the obligations of the RAP program to insurers.
- (1) "RAP retention" means the amount of losses below which a RAP insurer is not entitled to reimbursement under the RAP program.
- (m) "Unsound insurer" means a RAP insurer determined by the Office of Insurance Regulation to be in unsound condition as defined in s. 624.80(2) or a RAP insurer placed in receivership under chapter 631.
  - (3) COVERAGE. -
- (a) An eligible RAP insurer may purchase RAP coverage As a condition of doing business in this state, each RAP insurer shall obtain coverage under the RAP program.
- (b) The board shall provide a reimbursement layer of \$2 billion per event below the FHCF retention for losses and loss adjustment expenses paid to covered policies for covered events prior to the third event dropdown of the FHCF retention set forth in s. 215.555(2)(e). Subject to the mandatory notice provisions in subsection (5), The board shall enter into a RAP reimbursement contract with each eligible RAP insurer writing covered policies in this state which requests RAP coverage to provide to the insurer the reimbursement described in this section.
  - (4) RAP REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACTS.-

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(a) 1. The board shall issue <u>an initial</u> a RAP reimbursement contract to each eligible RAP insurer <u>that requests RAP coverage</u> which is effective <u>June 1, 2025. RAP contracts must be made available annually thereafter until the fiscal year beginning</u> July 1, 2030÷

- a. June 1, 2022, for RAP insurers that participate in the RAP program during the 2022-2023 contract year; or
- b. June 1, 2023, for RAP insurers that are subject to participation deferral under subsection (6) and participate in the RAP program during the 2023-2024 contract year.
- 2. The reimbursement contract shall be executed no later than:
- a. July 15, 2022, for RAP insurers that participate in the RAP program during the 2022-2023 contract year; or
- b. March 1, 2023, for RAP insurers that are subject to participation deferral under subsection (6) and participate in the RAP program during the 2023-2024 contract year.
- 3. If a RAP insurer fails to execute the RAP reimbursement contract by the dates required in this paragraph, the RAP insurance contract is deemed to have been executed by the RAP insurer.
- (b) For the two covered events with the largest losses, The RAP reimbursement contract must contain a promise by the board to reimburse the RAP insurer for 100 90 percent of its losses and loss adjustment expenses from each covered event in excess of the insurer's RAP retention up to the RAP insurer's, plus 10 percent of the reimbursed losses to cover loss adjustment expenses. The sum of the losses and 10 percent loss adjustment expense allocation from the RAP layer may not exceed the RAP

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limit. Recoveries on losses in the FHCF mandatory layer <u>must</u> shall inure to the benefit of the RAP contract layer.

- (c) The RAP reimbursement contract must provide that reimbursement amounts are not reduced by reinsurance paid or payable to the insurer from other sources excluding the FHCF.
- (d) The board shall calculate and report to each RAP insurer the RAP payout multiples as the ratio of the RAP industry limit of \$2 billion for the 2022-2023 contract year, or the deferred limit for the 2022-2023 contract year, to the mandatory FHCF retention multiplied by the mandatory FHCF retention multiplied by the RAP qualification ratio. The RAP payout multiple for an insurer is multiplied by the RAP insurer's FHCF premium to calculate its RAP maximum payout. RAP payout multiples are calculated for 45 percent, 75 percent, and 90 percent FHCF mandatory coverage selections.
  - (e) A RAP insurer's RAP retention is calculated as follows:
- 1. The board shall calculate and report to each RAP insurer the RAP retention multiples for each FHCF coverage selection as the FHCF retention multiple minus the RAP payout multiple. The RAP retention multiple for an insurer is multiplied by the RAP insurer's FHCF premium to calculate its RAP retention. RAP retention multiples are calculated for 45 percent, 75 percent, and 90 percent FHCF mandatory coverage selections.
- 2. The RAP industry retention for the 2022-2023 contract year is the FHCF's industry retention minus \$2 billion, prior to allocation to qualifying RAP insurers. The RAP industry retention for the 2023-2024 contract year is the FHCF's industry retention for the 2023-2024 contract year minus the total deferred RAP limit, prior to allocation to qualifying RAP

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insurers.

3. A RAP insurer determines its actual RAP retention by multiplying its actual mandatory reimbursement FHCF premium by the RAP retention multiple.

(d) (f) To ensure that insurers have properly reported the losses for which RAP reimbursements have been made, the board may inspect, examine, and verify the records of each RAP insurer's covered policies at such times as the board deems appropriate for the specific purpose of validating the accuracy of losses required to be reported under the terms and conditions of the RAP reimbursement contract.

- (5) INSURER QUALIFICATION.-
- (a) An insurer is not eligible to participate in the RAP program if the board receives a notice from the Commissioner of Insurance Regulation which certifies that the insurer is in an unsound financial condition no later than:
- 1. June 15, 2022, for RAP insurers that participate during the 2022-2023 contract year; or
- 2. February 1, 2023, for RAP insurers subject to participation deferral under subsection (6) that participate during the 2023-2024 contract year.
- (b) The office must make this determination based on the following factors:
- 1. The insurer's compliance with the requirements to qualify for and hold a certificate of authority under s. 624.404;
- 2. The insurer's compliance with the applicable surplus requirements of s. 624.408;
  - 3.—The insurer's compliance with the applicable risk-based

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capital requirements under s. 624.4085;

- 4. The insurer's compliance with the applicable premium to surplus requirements under s. 624.4095; and
- 5. An analysis of quarterly and annual statements, including an actuarial opinion summary, and other information submitted to the office pursuant to s. 624.424.
- (c) If the board receives timely notice pursuant to paragraph (a) regarding an insurer, such insurer is disqualified from participating in the RAP program.
  - (6) PARTICIPATION DEFERRAL -
- (a) A RAP insurer that has any private reinsurance that duplicates RAP coverage that such insurer would receive for the 2022-2023 contract year shall notify the board in writing of such duplicative coverage no later than June 30, 2022. Participation in the RAP program for such RAP insurers shall be deferred until the 2023-2024 contract year.
- (b)—A new participating insurer that begins writing covered policies in this state after June 1, 2022, is deemed to defer its RAP coverage to the 2023-2024 contract year.
- (5) (7) RAP PREMIUMS.—Each RAP reimbursement contract must require that the insurer annually pay to the fund an actuarially indicated premium for the full annual aggregate reimbursement limit Premiums may not be charged for participation in the RAP program.
- (6) (8) FHCF OBLIGATION CLAIMS-PAYING CAPACITY.—The RAP program may shall not affect the obligation claims-paying capacity of the FHCF as provided in s. 215.555(4)(c)1.
  - (7) INSOLVENCY OF RAP INSURER.—
  - (a) The RAP reimbursement contract shall provide that in

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the event of an insolvency of a RAP insurer, the RAP program shall pay reimbursements directly to the applicable state guaranty fund for the benefit of policyholders in this state of the RAP insurer.

- (b) If an authorized insurer or the Citizens Property
  Insurance Corporation accepts an assignment of an unsound RAP
  insurer's RAP contract, the FHCF shall apply the unsound RAP
  insurer's RAP contract to such policies and treat the authorized
  insurer or the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation as if it
  were the unsound RAP insurer for the remaining term of the RAP
  contract, with all rights and duties of the unsound RAP insurer
  beginning on the date it provides coverage for such policies.
- (8) (10) VIOLATIONS.—Any violation of this section or of rules adopted under this section constitutes a violation of the insurance code.
- $\underline{(9)}$  (11) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—The board is authorized to take any action necessary to enforce the rules, provisions, and requirements of the RAP reimbursement contract, required by and adopted pursuant to this section.
- (10) (12) RULEMAKING.—The board may adopt rules to implement this section. In addition, the board may adopt emergency rules, pursuant to s. 120.54, at any time, as are necessary to implement this section for the 2025-2026 2022-2023 fiscal year. The Legislature finds that such emergency rulemaking power is necessary in order to address a critical need in this the state's problematic property insurance market. The Legislature further finds that the uniquely short timeframe needed to effectively implement this section for the 2025-2026 2022-2023 fiscal year requires that the board adopt rules as quickly as

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practicable. Therefore, in adopting such emergency rules, the board need not make the findings required by s. 120.54(4)(a). Emergency rules adopted under this section are exempt from s. 120.54(4)(c) and shall remain in effect until replaced by rules adopted under the nonemergency rulemaking procedures of chapter 120, which must occur no later than July 1, 2023.

## $(11) \frac{(13)}{(13)}$ APPROPRIATION.

- (a) Within 60 days after a covered event, the board must shall submit written notice to the Executive Office of the Governor if the board determines that funds from the RAP program coverage established by this section will be necessary to reimburse RAP insurers for losses associated with the covered event. The initial notice, and any subsequent requests, must specify the amount necessary to provide RAP reimbursements. Upon receiving such notice, the Executive Office of the Governor shall instruct the Chief Financial Officer to draw a warrant from the General Revenue Fund for a transfer to the board for the RAP program in the amount requested. The Executive Office of the Governor shall provide written notification to the chair and vice chair of the Legislative Budget Commission at least 3 days before the effective date of the warrant. Cumulative Transfers authorized under this paragraph may not exceed \$4 \$2 billion, less reimbursement premium paid, for each contract year.
- (b) If general revenue funds are transferred to the board for the RAP program under paragraph (a), the board <u>must shall</u> submit written notice to the Executive Office of the Governor that funds will be necessary for the administration of the RAP program and post-event examinations for covered events that require RAP coverage. The initial notice, and any subsequent

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requests, must specify the amount necessary for administration of the RAP program and post-event examinations. Upon receiving such notice, the Executive Office of the Governor shall instruct the Chief Financial Officer to draw a warrant from the General Revenue Fund for a transfer to the board for the RAP program in the amount requested. The Executive Office of the Governor shall provide written notification to the chair and vice chair of the Legislative Budget Commission at least 3 days before the effective date of the warrant. Cumulative transfers authorized under this paragraph may not exceed \$5 million.

- (c) No later than January 31, 2026 2023, and quarterly thereafter, the board shall submit a report to the Executive Office of the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives detailing any reimbursements of the RAP program, all loss development projections, the amount of RAP reimbursement coverage deferred until the 2023-2024 contract year, and detailed information about administrative and post-event examination expenditures.
- (12) (14) EXPIRATION DATE.—If no general revenue funds have been transferred to the board for the RAP program under subsection (11) (13) by June 30,  $\underline{2030}$   $\underline{2025}$ , this section expires on July 1,  $\underline{2030}$   $\underline{2025}$ . If general revenue funds have been transferred to the board for the RAP program under subsection (11) (13) by June 30,  $\underline{2030}$   $\underline{2025}$ , this section expires on July 1,  $\underline{2035}$   $\underline{2029}$ , and all unencumbered RAP program funds shall be transferred by the board back to the General Revenue Fund unallocated.
- Section 3. Paragraphs (c), (f), (h), (o), and (q) of subsection (2), subsections (3) through (6) and (10), paragraphs

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(a) and (c) of subsection (11), and subsection (12) of section 215.5552, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (d) is added to subsection (11) of that section, to read:

215.5552 Florida Optional Reinsurance Assistance program.-

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (c) "Covered event" means any event in which a catastrophe serial number is assigned by the Insurance Services Office's

  Property Claim Services has the same meaning as in s.

  215.555(2)(b).
- (f) "Final FORA premium" means the premium due no later than March 1, 2024, paid by a FORA insurer after the actual 2023 FHCF premiums for that contract year are calculated.
- (h) "FORA eligible insurer" means a FHCF participating insurer as of November 30, 2022. New FHCF participants after that date are ineligible for FORA coverage. In addition, any joint underwriting association, risk apportionment plan, or other entity created under s. 627.351 is not considered a FORA insurer and may not obtain coverage under FORA.
- (o) "Initial FORA premium" means the premium paid by a FORA insurer in the same installment plan as the FHCF premium by July 1, 2023, for coverage under the FORA program.
- (q) "RAP insurer" has the same meaning as in  $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{215.5551(2)(i)}$   $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{215.5551(2)(h)}$ .
  - (3) COVERAGE. -
- (a) Each FORA eligible insurer may purchase coverage under FORA. The board shall provide three four optional layers above a \$500 million FHCF industry retention below the FHCF retention prior to the third event dropdown of the FHCF retention set forth in s. 215.555(2)(e)4. Only RAP insurers required to

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participate in the 2022-2023 contract year may select FORA layers 1 through 3. All FORA eligible insurers may purchase FORA layer 4. If a RAP insurer required to participate in the 2022-2023 contract year chooses to purchase layer 2, 3, or 4, such layers must be purchased inclusive of the prior layer and cannot be purchased separately.

- (b) FORA industry limits  $\underline{\text{before}}$   $\underline{\text{prior to}}$  FORA insurer selections are as follows:
  - 1. FORA industry layer 1 limit is \$1 billion.
  - 2. FORA industry layer 2 limit is \$1 billion.
- 3. FORA industry layer 3 limit is \$2 billion divided by the RAP Qualification ratio minus \$2 billion.
- 3.4. FORA industry layer 3 4 limit is \$1 billion minus the total FORA industry limit selected for FORA layers 1, 2, and 3, plus the total FORA premium collected for FORA layers 1, 2, and 3.
- (c) The maximum aggregate coverage for all selected FORA layers is  $\frac{$3}{$}$  \$\frac{\$1}{\$}\$ billion as provided under paragraph (11)(a) plus premiums needed to fulfill the obligations of this section.
  - (4) FORA REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACTS.-
- (a) FORA eligible insurers selecting coverage must execute a FORA reimbursement contract with the board.
- (b) The board must enter into a FORA reimbursement contract effective June 1,  $\underline{2025}$   $\underline{2023}$ , with each FORA eligible insurer electing to purchase coverage. Such contract must provide coverage pursuant to this section in exchange for premium paid.
- (c) The FORA reimbursement contract must be executed by the FORA insurer no later than  $\underline{\text{May 30 of the contract year}}$  April 15, 2023, for layers 1 through 3, and  $\underline{\text{May 30, 2023, for layer 4}}$ .

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(d) For the two covered events with the largest losses for the FORA insurer, the FORA reimbursement contract must contain a promise by the board to reimburse the FORA insurer for 100 percent of its losses from each covered event in excess of the lowest selected FORA layer's retention. The sum of the FORA insurer's covered losses from the two covered events with the largest losses from each FORA layer may not exceed the FORA insurer's combined selected FORA layer limit or limits.

- (e) The FORA reimbursement contract must provide that reimbursement amounts are not reduced by reinsurance paid or payable to the insurer from other sources other than the mandatory FHCF layer.
- (f) The board shall calculate and report to each FORA insurer the initial and final FORA payout multiples for each FORA layer using the source data described in paragraph (5)(a).
- 1. For FORA layer 1, the FORA payout multiple is the quotient of \$1 billion divided by the FHCF industry aggregate retention multiplied by the FHCF retention multiple for the FHCF coverage selected.
- 2.—For FORA layer 2, the FORA payout multiple is the quotient of \$1 billion divided by the FHCF industry aggregate retention multiplied by the FHCF retention multiple for the FHCF coverage selected.
- 3. For FORA layer 3, the FORA payout multiple is calculated as follows: the numerator is the quotient of \$2 billion divided by the RAP qualification ratio as defined in s. 215.5551(2)(j) minus \$2 billion. The denominator is the FHCF industry aggregate retention. The FORA multiple is the FHCF retention multiple multiplied by the numerator divided by the denominator.

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4. The FORA layer 4 payout multiple is the total FORA industry layer 4 limit divided by the FHCF industry aggregate retention multiplied by the FHCF retention multiple for the FHCF coverage selected. For FORA layer 4, the total FORA industry layer limit is \$1 billion minus the total FORA industry limit selected for FORA layers 1, 2, and 3, plus the total FORA premium collected for FORA layers 1, 2, and 3.

- (g) For each FORA layer, the FORA payout multiple is multiplied by the FORA insurer's FHCF premium to calculate its FORA maximum payout. FORA payout multiples are calculated for 45 percent, 75 percent, and 90 percent FHCF mandatory coverage selections.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  (h) For a FORA insurer that selects more than one layer, the FORA layer limits  $\underline{\text{must}}$  shall be combined to a single aggregate limit for the two covered events with the largest losses for the FORA insurer.
  - (g) (i) FORA layer retentions are calculated as follows:
- 1. For each FORA layer, the board shall calculate and report to each FORA insurer the initial and final FORA retention multiples for each FHCF coverage selection as the FORA layer retention divided by the total estimated reimbursement FHCF premium for the contract year FHCF retention multiple minus the FORA payout multiple using the source data described in paragraph (5)(a). Total reimbursement premium for purposes of the calculation under this subparagraph must be estimated using the assumption that all insurers have selected the 90-percent coverage level. The FORA retention multiple is multiplied by the FORA insurer's FHCF premium to calculate its FORA retention.

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percent, and 90 percent FHCF mandatory coverage selections.

- 2. The retention multiple as determined under subparagraph 1. must be adjusted to reflect the coverage level elected by the insurer. For insurers electing the 90-percent coverage level, the adjusted retention multiple is 100 percent of the amount determined under subparagraph 1. For insurers electing the 75percent coverage level, the retention multiple is 120 percent of the amount determined under subparagraph 1. For insurers electing the 45-percent coverage level, the adjusted retention multiple is 200 percent of the amount determined under subparagraph 1 The FORA industry retention for the 2023-2024 contract year for FORA layer 1 is the FHCF's industry retention minus \$1 billion. The FORA layer 2 industry retention is the FHCF industry retention minus \$2 billion. The FORA layer 3 industry retention is the FHCF's industry retention minus the quotient of \$2 billion divided by the RAP qualification ratio. The FORA layer 4 industry retention is the FORA layer 3 retention minus the FORA layer 4 limit.
- 3. A FORA insurer's initial and final FORA retentions are determined by multiplying its FHCF reimbursement premium by the FORA retention multiple for each FHCF coverage selection using the source data in paragraph (5)(a).
- 4. For a FORA insurer that selects more than one layer, the FORA combined layer retention is shall be the lowest selected layer retention for each of the two covered events with the largest losses for the FORA insurer.
- (h)(j) To ensure that insurers have properly reported the losses for which FORA reimbursements have been made, the board may inspect, examine, and verify the records of each FORA

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participating insurer's covered policies at such times as the board deems appropriate for the specific purpose of validating the accuracy of losses required to be reported under the terms and conditions of the FORA reimbursement contract.

- (5) FORA PREMIUMS.—
- (a) Each FORA reimbursement contract must require that the insurer annually pay to the fund an actuarially indicated premium for the annual aggregate limit. Premiums shall be charged as follows:
- 1. Fifty percent Rate on Line multiplied by the FORA insurer's FORA layer 1 limit.
- 2. Fifty-five percent Rate on Line multiplied by the FORA insurer's FORA layer 2 limit.
- 3. Sixty percent Rate on Line multiplied by the FORA insurer's FORA layer 3 limit.
- 4. Sixty-five percent Rate on Line multiplied by the FORA insurer's FORA layer 4 limit.
- (b) Initial FORA premiums <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be based on the <u>contract year</u> 2023 FHCF projected industry retention, FHCF retention multiples, 2022 RAP qualification ratio, and insurers' <u>prior contract year</u> 2022 FHCF premiums. Final FORA premiums will be adjusted after December 31 <u>of the contract year</u>, 2023, based on <u>FHCF premiums</u> on December 31 <u>of the contract year</u>, 2023, FHCF <u>premiums</u>, FHCF industry retention, the 2023 RAP qualification ratio, and insurers' 2023 FHCF premiums for the contract year.
- (c) Failure to pay the initial FORA premium in full by <u>December 1 of the contract year will</u> <del>July 1, 2023, shall</del> result in disqualification as a FORA insurer. The final FORA premium will be due no later than March 1 following the contract year,

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(6) FHCF OBLIGATION CLAIMS—PAYING CAPACITY.—FORA may shall not affect the obligation claims—paying capacity of the FHCF as provided in s. 215.555(4)(c)1.

- (10) RULEMAKING.—The board may adopt rules to implement this section. In addition, the board may adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4) at any time as are necessary to implement this section for the 2025-2026 <del>2023-2024</del> fiscal year. The Legislature finds that such emergency rulemaking power is necessary in order to address a critical need in the state's problematic property insurance market. The Legislature further finds that the uniquely short timeframe needed to effectively implement this section for the 2025-2026 <del>2023-2024</del> fiscal year requires that the board adopt rules as quickly as practicable. Therefore, in adopting such emergency rules, the board need not make the findings required by s. 120.54(4)(a). Emergency rules adopted under this section are exempt from s. 120.54(4)(c) and shall remain in effect until replaced by rules adopted under the nonemergency rulemaking procedures of chapter 120, which must occur no later than December 31 of the contract year, 2023.
  - (11) APPROPRIATION.-
- (a) Within 60 days after a covered event, the board <u>must</u> shall submit written notice to the Executive Office of the Governor if the board determines that funds from FORA coverage established by this section will be necessary to reimburse FORA insurers for losses associated with the covered event. The initial notice, and any subsequent requests, must specify the amount necessary to provide FORA reimbursements. Upon receiving such notice, the Executive Office of the Governor shall instruct

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the Chief Financial Officer to draw a warrant from the General Revenue Fund for a transfer to the board for FORA in the amount requested. The Executive Office of the Governor shall provide written notification to the chair and vice chair of the Legislative Budget Commission at least 3 days before the effective date of the warrant. Cumulative Transfers authorized under this paragraph may not exceed \$3 \$1 billion, less reimbursement premium paid, per contract year.

- (c) If a covered event occurs that triggers reimbursements under FORA, no later than January 31 following the covered event, 2024, and quarterly thereafter, the board must shall submit a report to the Executive Office of the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives detailing any reimbursements of FORA, all premiums collected, all loss development projections, and detailed information about administrative and post-event examination activities and expenditures.
- (d) On July 1, 2025, or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, the Executive Office of the Governor shall instruct the Chief Financial Officer to draw a warrant from the FORA Fund and transfer \$580 million into FHCF to offset losses that occur as result of the freeze of the cash build-up as set forth in s. 215.555(5)(b).
- (12) EXPIRATION DATE.—If no general revenue funds have been transferred to the board for FORA under subsection (11) by June 30,  $\underline{2030}$   $\underline{2026}$ , this section expires on July 1,  $\underline{2030}$   $\underline{2026}$ . If general revenue funds have been transferred to the board for FORA under subsection (11) by June 30,  $\underline{2030}$   $\underline{2026}$ , this section expires on July 1,  $\underline{2035}$   $\underline{2030}$ , and all unencumbered funds

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842	collected under this section shall be transferred by the board	
843	back to the General Revenue Fund unallocated.	
844	Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.	