

Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for  
Senate Bill Nos. 2860 and 1196

An act relating to insurance; providing a short title; amending s. 215.5595, F.S.; revising legislative findings; providing for an appropriation of state funds in exchange for surplus notes issued by residential property insurers under the program; revising the conditions and requirements for providing funds to insurers under the program; requiring a commitment by the insurer to meet minimum premium-to-surplus writing ratios for residential property insurance and for taking policies out of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; requiring insurers to commit to maintaining certain levels of surplus and reinsurance; authorizing the State Board of Administration to charge a fee for late payments; providing for payment of costs and fees incurred by the board in administering the program from funds appropriated to the program, subject to a specified limit; requiring the board to submit an annual report to the Legislature on the program and insurer compliance with certain requirements; providing that amendments made by the act do not affect the terms of surplus notes approved prior to a specified date; authorizing the State Board of Administration and an insurer to renegotiate such terms consistent with such amendments; requiring the State Board of Administration to transfer to Citizens Property Insurance Corporation certain uncommitted or unreserved funds; amending s. 624.3161, F.S.; authorizing the Office of Insurance Regulation to require an insurer to file its claims handling practices and procedures as a public record based on findings of a market conduct examination; amending s. 624.4211, F.S.; increasing the maximum amounts of administrative fines that may be imposed upon an insurer by the Office of Insurance Regulation for nonwillful and willful violations of an order or rule of the office or any provision of the Florida Insurance Code; creating s. 624.4213, F.S.; specifying requirements for submission of a document or information to the Office of Insurance Regulation or the Department of Financial Services in order for a person to claim that the document is a trade secret; requiring each page or portion to be labeled as a trade secret and be separated from non-trade secret material; requiring the submitting party to include an affidavit certifying certain information about the documents claimed to be trade secrets; requiring the office or department to notify persons who submit trade secret documents of any public-records request and the opportunity to file a court action to bar disclosure; specifying conditions for the office to retain or release such documents; creating s. 624.4305, F.S.; requiring that an insurer planning to nonrenew more than a specified number of residential property insurance policies notify the Office of Insurance Regulation and obtain approval for such nonrenewals; specifying procedures for issuance of such notice; amending s. 626.9521, F.S.; increasing the maximum fines that may be imposed by the office or department for nonwillful and willful violations of state law regarding unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or

practices related to insurance; amending s. 626.9541, F.S.; specifying an additional unfair claims settlement practice; amending s. 627.0612, F.S.; providing criteria for administrative hearings to determine whether an insurer's property insurance rates, rating manuals, premium credits, discount schedules, and surcharge schedules comply with the law; providing for entry of certain orders; amending s. 627.062, F.S.; requiring that an insurer seeking a rate for property insurance that is greater than the rate most recently approved by the Office of Insurance Regulation make a "file and use" filing for all such rate filings made after a specified date; revising the factors the office must consider in reviewing a rate filing; prohibiting the Office of Insurance Regulation from disapproving as excessive a rate solely because the insurer obtained reinsurance covering a specified probably maximum loss; allowing the office to disapprove a rate as excessive within 1 year after the rate has been approved under certain conditions related to nonrenewal of policies by the insurer; requiring the Division of Administrative Hearings to expedite a hearing request by an insurer and for the administrative law judge to commence the hearing within a specified time; authorizing an insurer to request an expedited appellate review pursuant to the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure; expressing legislative intent for an expedited appellate review; revising provisions relating to the submission of a disputed rate filing, other than a rate filing for medical malpractice insurance, to an arbitration panel in lieu of an administrative hearing if the rate is filed before a specified date; deleting provisions relating to mandatory arbitration in lieu of certain hearings; amending s. 627.0628, F.S.; providing legislative findings relating to final agency action for insurance ratemaking; requiring the Financial Services Commission to consider and adopt findings relating to certain actuarial models, principles, standards, or models for certain maximum loss level calculations; requiring that with respect to rate filings, insurers must use actuarial methods or models found to be accurate or reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology; deleting the requirement for the Office of Insurance Regulation and the Consumer Advocate to have access to all assumptions of a hurricane loss model in order for a model that has been found to be accurate and reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology to be admissible in a rate proceeding; deleting cross-references to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 627.0629, F.S.; requiring that the Office of Insurance Regulation develop and make publicly available before a specified deadline a proposed method for insurers to establish windstorm mitigation premium discounts that correlate to the uniform home rating scale; requiring that the Financial Services Commission adopt rules before a specified deadline; requiring insurers to make rate filings pursuant to such method; authorizing the commission to make changes by rule to the uniform home grading scale and specify by rule the minimum required discounts, credits, or other rate differentials; requiring that such rate differentials be consistent with generally accepted actuarial principles and wind loss mitigation studies; amending s. 627.351, F.S., relating to Citi-

zens Property Insurance Corporation; deleting a provision to conform to changes made in the act; deleting provisions defining the terms “homestead property” and “nonhomestead property”; increasing threshold replacement costs of certain structures for eligibility for coverage by the corporation; deleting requirements for certain properties to meeting building code plus requirements as a condition of eligibility for coverage by the corporation; decreasing the value at which certain structures are eligible for coverage; requiring written disclosure of windstorm mitigation ratings for certain structures; deleting outdated provisions requiring the corporation to submit a report for approval of offering multiperil coverage; revising threshold amounts of deficits incurred in a calendar year on which the decision to levy assessments and the types of such assessments are based; revising the formula used to calculate shares of assessments owed by certain assessable insureds; requiring that the board of governors make certain determinations before levying emergency assessments; providing the board of governors with discretion to set the amount of an emergency assessment within specified limits; requiring the board of governors to levy a Citizens policyholder surcharge under certain conditions; increasing the amount of the surcharge; deleting a provision requiring the levy of an immediate assessment against certain policyholders under such conditions; requiring that funds collected from the levy of such surcharges be used for certain purposes; providing that such surcharges are not considered premium and are not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes; requiring that the failure to pay such surcharges be treated as failure to pay premium; requiring that the amount of any assessment or surcharge which exceeds the amount of deficits be remitted to and used by the corporation for specified purposes; deleting provisions requiring that the plan of operation of the corporation provide for the levy of a Citizens policyholder surcharge if regular deficit assessments are levied as a result of deficits in certain accounts; deleting provisions related to the calculation, classification, and nonpayment of such surcharge; requiring that the corporation make an annual filing for each personal or commercial line of business it writes, beginning on a specified date; deleting a provision requiring an insurer to purchase bonds that remain unsold; deleting provisions requiring the corporation to make certain confidential underwriting and claims files available to agents to conform to changes made by the act relating to ineligibility of certain dwellings; clarifying the right of certain parties to discover underwriting and claims file records; authorizing the corporation to release such records as it deems necessary; amending s. 627.4133, F.S.; requiring insurers to provide written notice of certain cancellations, nonrenewals, or terminations; creating s. 689.262, F.S.; requiring a purchaser of residential property in wind-borne debris regions to be presented with the windstorm mitigation rating of the structure; authorizing the Financial Services Commission to adopt rules; requiring Citizens Property Insurance Corporation to transfer funds to the General Revenue Fund if the losses due to a hurricane do not exceed a specified amount; requiring the board of governors of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation to make a reasonable estimate of such

losses by a certain date; requiring the board to make quarterly transfers of funds to the corporation under certain circumstances; requiring the corporation to credit certain accounts for funds removed to make certain transfers; requiring the State Board of Administration to transfer to Citizens Property Insurance Corporation certain uncommitted or unreserved funds under certain circumstances; prohibiting Citizens Property Insurance Corporation from using certain statutory changes or authorized transfers of funds as justification or cause to seek any rate or assessment increase; amending s. 627.06281, F.S.; providing for residential property insurers to have access to and use a public hurricane loss projection model; requiring the office to establish a fee schedule for such model access and use; amending s. 627.0655, F.S.; expanding application of policyholder loss or expense-related premium discounts; creating the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Mission Review Task Force; providing purposes; requiring a report; providing report requirements; providing for appointment of members; providing responsibilities; specifying service without compensation; providing for reimbursement of per diem and travel expenses; providing meeting requirements; requiring the corporation to assist the task force; providing for the expiration of the task force; requiring the Chief Financial Officer to provide a report on the economic impact on the state of certain hurricanes; providing report requirements; creating s. 627.0621, F.S.; providing requirements for transparency in rate regulation; providing definitions; providing for a website for public access to rate filing information; providing requirements; providing for application of public meeting requirements; specifying nonapplication of attorney-client or work-product privileges to certain communications in certain administrative or judicial proceedings under certain circumstances; specifying criteria; amending s. 215.555, F.S.; extending for an additional year the offer of reimbursement coverage for specified insurers; revising the qualifying criteria for such insurers; revising provisions to conform; amending s. 627.0613, F.S.; deleting cross-references to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 627.712, F.S.; requiring insurers to provide notice to mortgageholders or lienholders of certain policies not providing wind coverage for certain structures; providing for provisions of the act to supersede and control over conflicting provisions of House Bill 5057; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. This act may be cited as the “Homeowner’s Bill of Rights Act.”

Section 2. Section 215.5595, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

215.5595 Insurance Capital Build-Up Incentive Program.—

(1) Upon entering the ~~2008~~ 2006 hurricane season, the Legislature finds that:

(a) The losses in this state Florida from eight hurricanes in 2004 and 2005 have seriously strained the resources of both the voluntary insurance market and the public sector mechanisms of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation and the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.

~~(b) Private reinsurance is much less available and at a significantly greater cost to residential property insurers as compared to 1 year ago, particularly for amounts below the insurer's retention or retained losses that must be paid before reimbursement is provided by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.~~

~~(c) The Office of Insurance Regulation has reported that the insolvency of certain insurers may be imminent.~~

~~(d) Hurricane forecast experts predict that the 2006 hurricane season will be an active hurricane season and that the Atlantic and Gulf Coast regions face an active hurricane cycle of 10 to 20 years or longer.~~

(b)(e) Citizens Property Insurance Corporation has over 1.2 million policies in force, has the largest market share of any insurer writing residential property insurer in the state, and faces the threat of a catastrophic loss that The number of cancellations or nonrenewals of residential property insurance policies is expected to increase and the number of new residential policies written in the voluntary market are likely to decrease, causing increased policy growth and exposure to the state insurer of last resort, Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, and threatening to increase the deficit of the corporation, currently estimated to be over \$1.7 billion. This deficit must be funded by assessments against insurers and policyholders, unless otherwise funded by the state. The program has a substantial positive effect on the depopulation efforts of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation since companies participating in the program have removed over 199,000 policies from the corporation. Companies participating in the program have issued a significant number of new policies, thereby keeping an estimated 480,000 new policies out of the corporation.

~~(c)(f) Policyholders are subject to high increased premiums and assessments that are increasingly making such coverage unaffordable and that may force policyholders to sell their homes and even leave the state.~~

~~(d)(g) The increased risk to the public sector and private sector continues to pose poses a serious threat to the economy of this state, particularly the building and financing of residential structures, and existing mortgages may be placed in default.~~

~~(h) The losses from 2004 and 2005, combined with the expectation that the increase in hurricane activity will continue for the foreseeable future, have caused both insurers and reinsurers to limit the capital they are willing to commit to covering the hurricane risk in Florida; attracting new capital to the Florida market is a critical priority; and providing a low-cost source of capital would enable insurers to write additional residential property insurance coverage and act to mitigate premium increases.~~

(e)(i) Appropriating state funds to be exchanged for used as surplus notes issued by for residential property insurers, under conditions requiring the insurer to contribute additional private sector capital and to write a minimum level of premiums for residential hurricane coverage, is a valid and important public purpose.

(f) Extending the Insurance Capital Build-up Incentive Program will provide an incentive for investors to commit additional capital to Florida's residential insurance market.

(2) The purpose of this section is to provide funds in exchange for surplus notes to be issued by to new or existing authorized residential property insurers under the Insurance Capital Build-Up Incentive Program administered by the State Board of Administration, under the following conditions:

(a) The amount of state funds provided in exchange for a the surplus note to for any insurer or insurer group, other than an insurer writing only manufactured housing policies, may not exceed \$25 million or 20 percent of the total amount of funds appropriated for available under the program, whichever is greater. The amount of the surplus note for any insurer or insurer group writing residential property insurance covering only manufactured housing may not exceed \$7 million.

(b) On or after April 1, 2008, the insurer must contribute an amount of new capital to its surplus which is at least equal to the amount of the surplus note and must apply to the board by September 1, 2008 ~~July 1, 2006~~. If an insurer applies after September 1, 2008 ~~July 1, 2006~~, but before June 1, 2009 ~~2007~~, the amount of the surplus note is limited to one-half of the new capital that the insurer contributes to its surplus, except that an insurer writing only manufactured housing policies is eligible to receive a surplus note of up to \$7 million. For purposes of this section, new capital must be in the form of cash or cash equivalents as specified in s. 625.012(1).

(c) The insurer's surplus, new capital, and the surplus note must total at least \$50 million, except for insurers writing residential property insurance covering only manufactured housing. The insurer's surplus, new capital, and the surplus note must total at least \$14 million for insurers writing only residential property insurance covering manufactured housing policies as provided in paragraph (a).

(d) The insurer must commit to increase its writings of residential property insurance, including the peril of wind, and to meet meeting a minimum writing ratio of net written premium to surplus of at least 1:1 for the first calendar year after receiving the state funds or renegotiation of the surplus note, 1.5:1 for the second calendar year, and 2:1 for the remaining term of the surplus note, Alternatively, the insurer must meet a minimum writing ratio of gross written premium to surplus of at least 3:1 for the first calendar year after receiving the state funds or renegotiation of the surplus note, 4.5:1 for the second calendar year, and 6:1 for the remaining term of the surplus note. The writing ratios, which shall be determined by the Office of Insurance Regulation and certified quarterly to the board. For this purpose, the term "premium" "net written premium" means net written premium for residential property insurance in this state Florida, including the peril of

wind, and “surplus” means the new capital and surplus note refers to the entire surplus of the insurer. An insurer that makes an initial application after July 1, 2008, must also commit to writing at least 15 percent of its net or gross written premium for new policies, not including renewal premiums, for policies taken out of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, during each of the first 3 years after receiving the state funds in exchange for the surplus note, which shall be determined by the Office of Insurance Regulation and certified annually to the board. The insurer must also commit to maintaining a level of surplus and reinsurance sufficient to cover in excess of its 1-in-100 year probable maximum loss, as determined by a hurricane loss model accepted by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology, which shall be determined by the Office of Insurance Regulation and certified annually to the board. If the board determines that the insurer has failed to meet any of the requirements of this paragraph required ratio is not maintained during the term of the surplus note, the board may increase the interest rate, accelerate the repayment of interest and principal, or shorten the term of the surplus note, subject to approval by the Commissioner of Insurance of payments by the insurer of principal and interest as provided in paragraph (f).

(e) If the requirements of this section are met, the board may approve an application by an insurer for funds in exchange for issuance of a surplus note, unless the board determines that the financial condition of the insurer and its business plan for writing residential property insurance in Florida places an unreasonably high level of financial risk to the state of nonpayment in full of the interest and principal. The board shall consult with the Office of Insurance Regulation and may contract with independent financial and insurance consultants in making this determination.

(f) The surplus note must be repayable to the state with a term of 20 years. The surplus note shall accrue interest on the unpaid principal balance at a rate equivalent to the 10-year U.S. Treasury Bond rate, require the payment only of interest during the first 3 years, and include such other terms as approved by the board. The board may charge late fees up to 5 percent for late payments or other late remittances. Payment of principal, ~~or interest, or late fees~~ by the insurer on the surplus note must be approved by the Commissioner of Insurance, who shall approve such payment unless the commissioner determines that such payment will substantially impair the financial condition of the insurer. If such a determination is made, the commissioner shall approve such payment that will not substantially impair the financial condition of the insurer.

(g) The total amount of funds available for the program is limited to the amount appropriated by the Legislature for this purpose. If the amount of surplus notes requested by insurers exceeds the amount of funds available, the board may prioritize insurers that are eligible and approved, with priority for funding given to insurers writing only manufactured housing policies, regardless of the date of application, based on the financial strength of the insurer, the viability of its proposed business plan for writing additional residential property insurance in the state, and the effect on competition in the residential property insurance market. Between insurers writing residential property insurance covering manufactured housing, priority shall be

given to the insurer writing the highest percentage of its policies covering manufactured housing.

~~(h) The board may allocate portions of the funds available for the program and establish dates for insurers to apply for surplus notes from such allocation which are earlier than the dates established in paragraph (b).~~

~~(h)~~(i) Notwithstanding paragraph (d), a newly formed manufactured housing insurer that is eligible for a surplus note under this section shall meet the premium to surplus ratio provisions of s. 624.4095.

~~(i)~~(j) As used in this section, “an insurer writing only manufactured housing policies” includes:

1. A Florida domiciled insurer that begins writing personal lines residential manufactured housing policies in Florida after March 1, 2007, and that removes a minimum of 50,000 policies from Citizens Property Insurance Corporation without accepting a bonus, provided at least 25 percent of its policies cover manufactured housing. Such an insurer may count any funds above the minimum capital and surplus requirement that were contributed into the insurer after March 1, 2007, as new capital under this section.

2. A Florida domiciled insurer that writes at least 40 percent of its policies covering manufactured housing in Florida.

(3) As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Board” means the State Board of Administration.

(b) “Program” means the Insurance Capital Build-Up Incentive Program established by this section.

(4) The state funds provided to the insurer in exchange for the A surplus note provided to an insurer pursuant to this section are is considered borrowed surplus an asset of the insurer pursuant to s. 628.401 s. 625.012.

(5) If an insurer that receives funds in exchange for issuance of a surplus note pursuant to this section is rendered insolvent, the state is a class 3 creditor pursuant to s. 631.271 for the unpaid principal and interest on the surplus note.

(6) The board shall adopt rules prescribing the procedures, administration, and criteria for approving the applications of insurers to receive funds in exchange for issuance of surplus notes pursuant to this section, which may be adopted pursuant to the procedures for emergency rules of chapter 120. Otherwise, actions and determinations by the board pursuant to this section are exempt from chapter 120.

(7) The board shall invest and reinvest the funds appropriated for the program in accordance with s. 215.47 and consistent with board policy.

(8) Costs and fees incurred by the board in administering this program, including fees for investment services, shall be paid from funds appropriated



by the Legislature for this program, but are limited to 1 percent of the amount appropriated.

(9) The board shall submit a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by February 1 of each year as to the results of the program and each insurer's compliance with the terms of its surplus note.

(10) The amendments to this section enacted in 2008 do not affect the terms or conditions of the surplus notes that were approved prior to January 1, 2008. However, the board may renegotiate the terms of any surplus note issued by an insurer prior to January 2008 under this program upon the agreement of the insurer and the board and consistent with the requirements of this section as amended in 2008.

(11) On January 15, 2009, the State Board of Administration shall transfer to Citizens Property Insurance Corporation any funds that have not been committed or reserved for insurers approved to receive such funds under the program, from the funds that were transferred from Citizens Property Insurance Corporation in 2008-2009 for such purposes.

Section 3. Subsection (6) is added to section, 624.3161, Florida Statutes, to read:

624.3161 Market conduct examinations.—

(6) Based on the findings of a market conduct examination that an insurer has exhibited a pattern or practice of willful violations of an unfair insurance trade practice related to claims-handling which caused harm to policyholders, as prohibited by s. 626.9541(1)(i), the office may order an insurer pursuant to chapter 120 to file its claims-handling practices and procedures related to that line of insurance with the office for review and inspection, to be held by the office for the following 36-month period. Such claims-handling practices and procedures are public records and are not trade secrets or otherwise exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). As used in this section, "claims-handling practices and procedures" are any policies, guidelines, rules, protocols, standard operating procedures, instructions, or directives that govern or guide how and the manner in which an insured's claims for benefits under any policy will be processed.

Section 4. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 624.4211, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

624.4211 Administrative fine in lieu of suspension or revocation.—

(2) With respect to any nonwillful violation, such fine may ~~shall~~ not exceed \$5,000 ~~\$2,500~~ per violation. In no event shall such fine exceed an aggregate amount of \$20,000 ~~\$10,000~~ for all nonwillful violations arising out of the same action. If ~~When~~ an insurer discovers a nonwillful violation, the insurer shall correct the violation and, if restitution is due, make restitution to all affected persons. Such restitution shall include interest at 12 percent per year from either the date of the violation or the date of inception of the affected person's policy, at the insurer's option. The restitution may be a

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

(3) With respect to any knowing and willful violation of a lawful order or rule of the office or commission or a provision of this code, the office may impose a fine upon the insurer in an amount not to exceed ~~\$40,000~~ \$20,000 for each such violation. In no event shall such fine exceed an aggregate amount of ~~\$200,000~~ \$100,000 for all knowing and willful violations arising out of the same action. In addition to such fines, ~~the such~~ insurer shall make restitution when due in accordance with ~~the provisions of~~ subsection (2).

Section 5. Section 624.4213, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

624.4213 Trade secret documents.—

(1) If any person who is required to submit documents or other information to the office or department pursuant to the Insurance Code or by rule or order of the office, department, or commission claims that such submission contains a trade secret, such person may file with the office or department a notice of trade secret as provided in this section. Failure to do so constitutes a waiver of any claim by such person that the document or information is a trade secret.

(a) Each page of such document or specific portion of a document claimed to be a trade secret must be clearly marked as “trade secret.”

(b) All material marked as a trade secret must be separated from all non-trade secret material, such as being submitted in a separate envelope clearly marked as “trade secret.”

(c) In submitting a notice of trade secret to the office or department, the submitting party must include an affidavit certifying under oath to the truth of the following statements concerning all documents or information that are claimed to be trade secrets:

1. [I consider/My company considers] this information a trade secret that has value and provides an advantage or an opportunity to obtain an advantage over those who do not know or use it.

2. [I have/My company has] taken measures to prevent the disclosure of the information to anyone other than those who have been selected to have access for limited purposes, and [I intend/my company intends] to continue to take such measures.

3. The information is not, and has not been, reasonably obtainable without [my/our] consent by other persons by use of legitimate means.

4. The information is not publicly available elsewhere.

(2) If the office or department receives a public-records request for a document or information that is marked and certified as a trade secret, the office or department shall promptly notify the person that certified the document as a trade secret. The notice shall inform such person that he or she or his or her company has 30 days following receipt of such notice to file an action in circuit court seeking a determination whether the document in question contains trade secrets and an order barring public disclosure of the document. If that person or company files an action within 30 days after receipt of notice of the public-records request, the office or department may not release the documents pending the outcome of the legal action. The failure to file an action within 30 days constitutes a waiver of any claim of confidentiality and the office or department shall release the document as requested.

(3) The office or department may disclose a trade secret, together with the claim that it is a trade secret, to an officer or employee of another governmental agency whose use of the trade secret is within the scope of his or her employment.

Section 6. Section 624.4305, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

624.4305 Nonrenewal of residential property insurance policies.—Any insurer planning to nonrenew more than 10,000 residential property insurance policies in this state within a 12-month period shall give notice in writing to the Office of Insurance Regulation for informational purposes 90 days before the issuance of any notices of nonrenewal. The notice provided to the office must set forth the insurer's reasons for such action, the effective dates of nonrenewal, and any arrangements made for other insurers to offer coverage to affected policyholders.

Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 626.9521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9521 Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices prohibited; penalties.—

(2) Any person who violates any provision of this part shall be subject to a fine in an amount not greater than ~~\$5,000~~ \$2,500 for each nonwillful violation and not greater than ~~\$40,000~~ \$20,000 for each willful violation. Fines under this subsection imposed against an insurer may not exceed an aggregate amount of ~~\$20,000~~ \$10,000 for all nonwillful violations arising out of the same action or an aggregate amount of ~~\$200,000~~ \$100,000 for all willful violations arising out of the same action. The fines authorized by this subsection may be imposed in addition to any other applicable penalty.

Section 8. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 626.9541, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9541 Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices defined.—

(1) UNFAIR METHODS OF COMPETITION AND UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS.—The following are defined as unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices:

(i) Unfair claim settlement practices.—

1. Attempting to settle claims on the basis of an application, when serving as a binder or intended to become a part of the policy, or any other material document which was altered without notice to, or knowledge or consent of, the insured;

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

3. Committing or performing with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice any of the following:

a. Failing to adopt and implement standards for the proper investigation of claims;

b. Misrepresenting pertinent facts or insurance policy provisions relating to coverages at issue;

c. Failing to acknowledge and act promptly upon communications with respect to claims;

d. Denying claims without conducting reasonable investigations based upon available information;

e. Failing to affirm or deny full or partial coverage of claims, and, as to partial coverage, the dollar amount or extent of coverage, or failing to provide a written statement that the claim is being investigated, upon the written request of the insured within 30 days after proof-of-loss statements have been completed;

f. Failing to promptly provide a reasonable explanation in writing to the insured of the basis in the insurance policy, in relation to the facts or applicable law, for denial of a claim or for the offer of a compromise settlement;

g. Failing to promptly notify the insured of any additional information necessary for the processing of a claim; or

h. Failing to clearly explain the nature of the requested information and the reasons why such information is necessary.

4. Failing to pay undisputed amounts of partial or full benefits owed under first-party property insurance policies within 90 days after an insurer receives notice of a residential property insurance claim, determines the amounts of partial or full benefits, and agrees to coverage, unless payment of the undisputed benefits is prevented by an act of God, prevented by the impossibility of performance, or due to actions by the insured or claimant that constitute fraud, lack of cooperation, or intentional misrepresentation regarding the claim for which benefits are owed.

Section 9. Section 627.0612, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.0612 Administrative proceedings in rating determinations.—

(1) In any proceeding to determine whether rates, rating plans, or other matters governed by this part comply with the law, the appellate court shall set aside a final order of the office if the office has violated s. 120.57(1)(k) by substituting its findings of fact for findings of an administrative law judge which were supported by competent substantial evidence.

(2) In an administrative hearing to determine whether an insurer's rates, rating schedules, rating manuals, premium credits, discount schedules, surcharge schedules, or changes thereto, for property insurance comply with the law, in addition to any other findings of fact, findings on the following matters shall be considered findings of fact:

(a) Whether a factor or factors used in a rate filing or applied by the office is consistent with standard actuarial techniques or practices or are otherwise based on reasonable actuarial judgment.

(b) Whether a factor for underwriting profit and contingencies is reasonable or excessive.

(c) Whether the cost of reinsurance is reasonable or excessive.

(3) In an administrative hearing to determine whether an insurer's rates, rating schedules, rating manuals, premium credits, discount schedules, surcharge schedules, or changes thereto, for property insurance comply with the law, a recommended order may be entered that approves, modifies, or rejects the requested change. A recommended order modifying the requested rate change shall recommend such change as is supported by the record in the case.

Section 10. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (g) of subsection (2), subsection (6), and paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 627.062, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.062 Rate standards.—

(2) As to all such classes of insurance:

(a) Insurers or rating organizations shall establish and use rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals to allow the insurer a reasonable rate of return on such classes of insurance written in this state. A copy of rates, rating schedules, rating manuals, premium credits or discount schedules, and surcharge schedules, and changes thereto, shall be filed with the office under one of the following procedures except as provided in subparagraph 3.:

1. If the filing is made at least 90 days before the proposed effective date and the filing is not implemented during the office's review of the filing and any proceeding and judicial review, then such filing shall be considered a "file and use" filing. In such case, the office shall finalize its review by issuance of a notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove within 90 days after receipt of the filing. The notice of intent to approve and

the notice of intent to disapprove constitute agency action for purposes of the Administrative Procedure Act. Requests for supporting information, requests for mathematical or mechanical corrections, or notification to the insurer by the office of its preliminary findings shall not toll the 90-day period during any such proceedings and subsequent judicial review. The rate shall be deemed approved if the office does not issue a notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove within 90 days after receipt of the filing.

2. If the filing is not made in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 1., such filing shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days after the effective date, and shall be considered a “use and file” filing. An insurer making a “use and file” filing is potentially subject to an order by the office to return to policyholders portions of rates found to be excessive, as provided in paragraph (h).

3. For all property insurance filings made or submitted after January 25, 2007, but before December 31, ~~2009~~ 2008, an insurer seeking a rate that is greater than the rate most recently approved by the office shall make a “file and use” filing. ~~This subparagraph applies to property insurance only.~~ For purposes of this subparagraph, motor vehicle collision and comprehensive coverages are not considered to be property coverages.

(b) Upon receiving a rate filing, the office shall review the rate filing to determine if a rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. In making that determination, the office shall, in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, consider the following factors:

1. Past and prospective loss experience within and without this state.
2. Past and prospective expenses.
3. The degree of competition among insurers for the risk insured.
4. Investment income reasonably expected by the insurer, consistent with the insurer’s investment practices, from investable premiums anticipated in the filing, plus any other expected income from currently invested assets representing the amount expected on unearned premium reserves and loss reserves. The commission may adopt rules using ~~utilizing~~ reasonable techniques of actuarial science and economics to specify the manner in which insurers shall calculate investment income attributable to such classes of insurance written in this state and the manner in which such investment income shall be used to calculate ~~in the calculation of~~ insurance rates. Such manner shall contemplate allowances for an underwriting profit factor and full consideration of investment income which produce a reasonable rate of return; however, investment income from invested surplus may ~~shall~~ not be considered.
5. The reasonableness of the judgment reflected in the filing.
6. Dividends, savings, or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed or returned to Florida policyholders, members, or subscribers.

7. The adequacy of loss reserves.

8. The cost of reinsurance. The office shall not disapprove a rate as excessive solely due to the insurer having obtained catastrophic reinsurance to cover the insurer's estimated 250-year probable maximum loss or any lower level of loss.

9. Trend factors, including trends in actual losses per insured unit for the insurer making the filing.

10. Conflagration and catastrophe hazards, if applicable.

11. Projected hurricane losses, if applicable, which must be estimated using a model or method found to be acceptable or reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology, and as further provided in s. 627.0628.

~~12.11. A reasonable margin for underwriting profit and contingencies. For that portion of the rate covering the risk of hurricanes and other catastrophic losses for which the insurer has not purchased reinsurance and has exposed its capital and surplus to such risk, the office must approve a rating factor that provides the insurer a reasonable rate of return that is commensurate with such risk.~~

~~13.12. The cost of medical services, if applicable.~~

~~14.13. Other relevant factors which impact upon the frequency or severity of claims or upon expenses.~~

(g) The office may at any time review a rate, rating schedule, rating manual, or rate change; the pertinent records of the insurer; and market conditions. If the office finds on a preliminary basis that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the office shall initiate proceedings to disapprove the rate and shall so notify the insurer. However, the office may not disapprove as excessive any rate for which it has given final approval or which has been deemed approved for a period of 1 year after the effective date of the filing unless the office finds that a material misrepresentation or material error was made by the insurer or was contained in the filing. Upon being so notified, the insurer or rating organization shall, within 60 days, file with the office all information which, in the belief of the insurer or organization, proves the reasonableness, adequacy, and fairness of the rate or rate change. The office shall issue a notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove pursuant to the procedures of paragraph (a) within 90 days after receipt of the insurer's initial response. In such instances and in any administrative proceeding relating to the legality of the rate, the insurer or rating organization shall carry the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence to show that the rate is not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. After the office notifies an insurer that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, unless the office withdraws the notification, the insurer shall not alter the rate except to conform with the office's notice until the earlier of 120 days after the date the notification was provided or 180 days after the date of the

implementation of the rate. The office may, subject to chapter 120, disapprove without the 60-day notification any rate increase filed by an insurer within the prohibited time period or during the time that the legality of the increased rate is being contested.

The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance and to motor vehicle insurance.

(6)(a) If an insurer requests an administrative hearing pursuant to s. 120.57 related to a rate filing under this section, the director of the Division of Administrative Hearings shall expedite the hearing and assign an administrative law judge who shall commence the hearing within 30 days after the receipt of the formal request and shall enter a recommended order within 30 days after the hearing or within 30 days after receipt of the hearing transcript by the administrative law judge, whichever is later. Each party shall be allowed 10 days in which to submit written exceptions to the recommended order. The office shall enter a final order within 30 days after the entry of the recommended order. The provisions of this paragraph may be waived upon stipulation of all parties.

(b) Upon entry of a final order, the insurer may request a expedited appellate review pursuant to the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. It is the intent of the Legislature that the First District Court of Appeal grant an insurer's request for an expedited appellate review.

~~(a) After any action with respect to a rate filing that constitutes agency action for purposes of the Administrative Procedure Act, except for a rate filing for medical malpractice, an insurer may, in lieu of demanding a hearing under s. 120.57, require arbitration of the rate filing. However, the arbitration option provision in this subsection does not apply to a rate filing that is made on or after the effective date of this act until January 1, 2009. Arbitration shall be conducted by a board of arbitrators consisting of an arbitrator selected by the office, an arbitrator selected by the insurer, and an arbitrator selected jointly by the other two arbitrators. Each arbitrator must be certified by the American Arbitration Association. A decision is valid only upon the affirmative vote of at least two of the arbitrators. No arbitrator may be an employee of any insurance regulator or regulatory body or of any insurer, regardless of whether or not the employing insurer does business in this state. The office and the insurer must treat the decision of the arbitrators as the final approval of a rate filing. Costs of arbitration shall be paid by the insurer.~~

~~(b) Arbitration under this subsection shall be conducted pursuant to the procedures specified in ss. 682.06-682.10. Either party may apply to the circuit court to vacate or modify the decision pursuant to s. 682.13 or s. 682.14. The commission shall adopt rules for arbitration under this subsection, which rules may not be inconsistent with the arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association as of January 1, 1996.~~

~~(c) Upon initiation of the arbitration process, the insurer waives all rights to challenge the action of the office under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other provision of law; however, such rights are restored to~~



~~the insurer if the arbitrators fail to render a decision within 90 days after initiation of the arbitration process.~~

(9)(a) ~~Effective March 1, 2007,~~ The chief executive officer or chief financial officer of a property insurer and the chief actuary of a property insurer must certify under oath and subject to the penalty of perjury, on a form approved by the commission, the following information, which must accompany a rate filing:

1. The signing officer and actuary have reviewed the rate filing;
2. Based on the signing officer's and actuary's knowledge, the rate filing does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading;
3. Based on the signing officer's and actuary's knowledge, the information and other factors described in paragraph (2)(b), including, but not limited to, investment income, fairly present in all material respects the basis of the rate filing for the periods presented in the filing; and
4. Based on the signing officer's and actuary's knowledge, the rate filing reflects all premium savings that are reasonably expected to result from legislative enactments and are in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques.

Section 11. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 627.0628, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (e) is added to subsection (1) of that section, to read:

627.0628 Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology; public records exemption; public meetings exemption.—

(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature to create the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology as a panel of experts to provide the most actuarially sophisticated guidelines and standards for projection of hurricane losses possible, given the current state of actuarial science. It is the further intent of the Legislature that such standards and guidelines must be used by the State Board of Administration in developing reimbursement premium rates for the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, and, subject to paragraph (3)(c), must may be used by insurers in rate filings under s. 627.062 unless the way in which such standards and guidelines were applied by the insurer was erroneous, as shown by a preponderance of the evidence.

(e) The Legislature finds that the authority to take final agency action with respect to insurance ratemaking is vested in the Office of Insurance Regulation and the Financial Services Commission, and that the processes, standards, and guidelines of the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology do not constitute final agency action or statements of general applicability that implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy;

accordingly, chapter 120 does not apply to the processes, standards, and guidelines of the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology.

(3) ADOPTION AND EFFECT OF STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.—

(a) The commission shall consider any actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges that have the potential for improving the accuracy of or reliability of the hurricane loss projections used in residential property insurance rate filings. The commission shall, from time to time, adopt findings as to the accuracy or reliability of particular methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges.

(b) The commission shall consider any actuarial methods, principles, standards, or models that have the potential for improving the accuracy of or reliability of projecting probable maximum loss levels. The commission shall adopt findings as to the accuracy or reliability of particular methods, principles, standards, or models related to probable maximum loss calculations.

(c)(b) In establishing reimbursement premiums for the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, the State Board of Administration must, to the extent feasible, employ actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges found by the commission to be accurate or reliable.

(d)(e) With respect to a rate filing under s. 627.062, an insurer shall may employ and may not modify or adjust actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges found by the commission to be accurate or reliable in determining to determine hurricane loss factors for use in a rate filing under s. 627.062. An insurer shall employ and may not modify or adjust models found by the commission to be accurate or reliable in determining probable maximum loss levels pursuant to paragraph (b) with respect to a rate filing under s. 627.062 made more than 60 days after the commission has made such findings. Such findings and factors are admissible and relevant in consideration of a rate filing by the office or in any arbitration or administrative or judicial review only if the office and the consumer advocate appointed pursuant to s. 627.0613 have access to all of the assumptions and factors that were used in developing the actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges, and are not precluded from disclosing such information in a rate proceeding. In any rate hearing under s. 120.57 or in any arbitration proceeding under s. 627.062(6), the hearing officer, judge, or arbitration panel may determine whether the office and the consumer advocate were provided with access to all of the assumptions and factors that were used in developing the actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges and to determine their admissibility.

(e)(d) The commission shall adopt revisions to previously adopted actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges at least annually.

(f)(e)1. A trade secret, as defined in s. 812.081, that is used in designing and constructing a hurricane loss model and that is provided pursuant to

this section, by a private company, to the commission, office, or consumer advocate appointed pursuant to s. 627.0613, is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

2. That portion of a meeting of the commission or of a rate proceeding on an insurer's rate filing at which a trade secret made confidential and exempt by this paragraph is discussed is exempt from s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution.

3. This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act of 1995 in accordance with s. 119.15, and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2010, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 627.0629, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.0629 Residential property insurance; rate filings.—

(1)(a) It is the intent of the Legislature that insurers must provide savings to consumers who install or implement windstorm damage mitigation techniques, alterations, or solutions to their properties to prevent windstorm losses. A rate filing for residential property insurance must include actuarially reasonable discounts, credits, or other rate differentials, or appropriate reductions in deductibles, for properties on which fixtures or construction techniques demonstrated to reduce the amount of loss in a windstorm have been installed or implemented. The fixtures or construction techniques shall include, but not be limited to, fixtures or construction techniques which enhance roof strength, roof covering performance, roof-to-wall strength, wall-to-floor-to-foundation strength, opening protection, and window, door, and skylight strength. Credits, discounts, or other rate differentials, or appropriate reductions in deductibles, for fixtures and construction techniques which meet the minimum requirements of the Florida Building Code must be included in the rate filing. All insurance companies must make a rate filing which includes the credits, discounts, or other rate differentials or reductions in deductibles by February 28, 2003. By July 1, 2007, the office shall reevaluate the discounts, credits, other rate differentials, and appropriate reductions in deductibles for fixtures and construction techniques that meet the minimum requirements of the Florida Building Code, based upon actual experience or any other loss relativity studies available to the office. The office shall determine the discounts, credits, other rate differentials, and appropriate reductions in deductibles that reflect the full actuarial value of such revaluation, which may be used by insurers in rate filings.

(b) By February 1, 2011, the Office of Insurance Regulation, in consultation with the Department of Financial Services and the Department of Community Affairs, shall develop and make publicly available a proposed method for insurers to establish discounts, credits, or other rate differentials for hurricane mitigation measures which directly correlate to the numerical rating assigned to a structure pursuant to the uniform home grading scale adopted by the Financial Services Commission pursuant to s. 215.55865, including any proposed changes to the uniform home grading scale. By

October 1, 2011, the commission shall adopt rules requiring insurers to make rate filings for residential property insurance which revise insurers' discounts, credits, or other rate differentials for hurricane mitigation measures so that such rate differentials correlate directly to the uniform home grading scale. The rules may include such changes to the uniform home grading scale as the commission determines are necessary, and may specify the minimum required discounts, credits, or other rate differentials. Such rate differentials must be consistent with generally accepted actuarial principles and wind-loss mitigation studies. The rules shall allow a period of at least 2 years after the effective date of the revised mitigation discounts, credits, or other rate differentials for a property owner to obtain an inspection or otherwise qualify for the revised credit, during which time the insurer shall continue to apply the mitigation credit that was applied immediately prior to the effective date of the revised credit.

Section 13. Subsection (2) and paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (m), (p), (w), (dd), (ee), and (ff) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.—

(2) WINDSTORM INSURANCE RISK APPORTIONMENT.—

(b) The department shall require all insurers holding a certificate of authority to transact property insurance on a direct basis in this state, other than joint underwriting associations and other entities formed pursuant to this section, to provide windstorm coverage to applicants from areas determined to be eligible pursuant to paragraph (c) who in good faith are entitled to, but are unable to procure, such coverage through ordinary means; or it shall adopt a reasonable plan or plans for the equitable apportionment or sharing among such insurers of windstorm coverage, which may include formation of an association for this purpose. As used in this subsection, the term "property insurance" means insurance on real or personal property, as defined in s. 624.604, including insurance for fire, industrial fire, allied lines, farmowners multiperil, homeowners' multiperil, commercial multiperil, and mobile homes, and including liability coverages on all such insurance, but excluding inland marine as defined in s. 624.607(3) and excluding vehicle insurance as defined in s. 624.605(1)(a) other than insurance on mobile homes used as permanent dwellings. The department shall adopt rules that provide a formula for the recovery and repayment of any deferred assessments.

1. For the purpose of this section, properties eligible for such windstorm coverage are defined as dwellings, buildings, and other structures, including mobile homes which are used as dwellings and which are tied down in compliance with mobile home tie-down requirements prescribed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles pursuant to s. 320.8325, and the contents of all such properties. An applicant or policyholder is eligible for coverage only if an offer of coverage cannot be obtained by or for the applicant or policyholder from an admitted insurer at approved rates.

2.a.(I) All insurers required to be members of such association shall participate in its writings, expenses, and losses. Surplus of the association shall

be retained for the payment of claims and shall not be distributed to the member insurers. Such participation by member insurers shall be in the proportion that the net direct premiums of each member insurer written for property insurance in this state during the preceding calendar year bear to the aggregate net direct premiums for property insurance of all member insurers, as reduced by any credits for voluntary writings, in this state during the preceding calendar year. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "net direct premiums" means direct written premiums for property insurance, reduced by premium for liability coverage and for the following if included in allied lines: rain and hail on growing crops; livestock; association direct premiums booked; National Flood Insurance Program direct premiums; and similar deductions specifically authorized by the plan of operation and approved by the department. A member's participation shall begin on the first day of the calendar year following the year in which it is issued a certificate of authority to transact property insurance in the state and shall terminate 1 year after the end of the calendar year during which it no longer holds a certificate of authority to transact property insurance in the state. The commissioner, after review of annual statements, other reports, and any other statistics that the commissioner deems necessary, shall certify to the association the aggregate direct premiums written for property insurance in this state by all member insurers.

(II) Effective July 1, 2002, the association shall operate subject to the supervision and approval of a board of governors who are the same individuals that have been appointed by the Treasurer to serve on the board of governors of the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.

(III) The plan of operation shall provide a formula whereby a company voluntarily providing windstorm coverage in affected areas will be relieved wholly or partially from apportionment of a regular assessment pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph d.(II).

(IV) A company which is a member of a group of companies under common management may elect to have its credits applied on a group basis, and any company or group may elect to have its credits applied to any other company or group.

(V) There shall be no credits or relief from apportionment to a company for emergency assessments collected from its policyholders under sub-sub-subparagraph d.(III).

(VI) The plan of operation may also provide for the award of credits, for a period not to exceed 3 years, from a regular assessment pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph d.(II) as an incentive for taking policies out of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association. In order to qualify for the exemption under this sub-sub-subparagraph, the take-out plan must provide that at least 40 percent of the policies removed from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association cover risks located in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties or at least 30 percent of the policies so removed cover risks located in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties and an additional 50 percent of the policies so removed cover risks located in other coastal counties, and must also provide that no more than 15 percent of the policies so

removed may exclude windstorm coverage. With the approval of the department, the association may waive these geographic criteria for a take-out plan that removes at least the lesser of 100,000 Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association policies or 15 percent of the total number of Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association policies, provided the governing board of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association certifies that the take-out plan will materially reduce the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association's 100-year probable maximum loss from hurricanes. With the approval of the department, 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 Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, or for 2 additional years if the insurer guarantees 2 additional years of renewability for all policies removed from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association.

b. Assessments to pay deficits in the association under this subparagraph shall be included as an appropriate factor in the making of rates as provided in s. 627.3512.

c. The Legislature finds that the potential for unlimited deficit assessments under this subparagraph may induce insurers to attempt to reduce their writings in the voluntary market, and that such actions would worsen the availability problems that the association was created to remedy. It is the intent of the Legislature that insurers remain fully responsible for paying regular assessments and collecting emergency assessments for any deficits of the association; however, it is also the intent of the Legislature to provide a means by which assessment liabilities may be amortized over a period of years.

d.(I) When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year is 10 percent or less of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for all member insurers, the association shall levy an assessment on member insurers in an amount equal to the deficit.

(II) When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year exceeds 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for all member insurers, the association shall levy an assessment on member insurers in an amount equal to the greater of 10 percent of the deficit or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for member insurers. Any remaining deficit shall be recovered through emergency assessments under sub-sub-subparagraph (III).

(III) Upon a determination by the board of directors that a deficit exceeds the amount that will be recovered through regular assessments on member insurers, pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or sub-sub-subparagraph (II), the board shall levy, after verification by the department, emergency assessments to be collected by member insurers and by underwriting associations created pursuant to this section which write property insurance, upon issuance or renewal of property insurance policies other than National Flood

Insurance policies in the year or years following levy of the regular assessments. The amount of the emergency assessment collected in a particular year shall be a uniform percentage of that year's direct written premium for property insurance for all member insurers and underwriting associations, excluding National Flood Insurance policy premiums, as annually determined by the board and verified by the department. The department shall verify the arithmetic calculations involved in the board's determination within 30 days after receipt of the information on which the determination was based. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each member insurer and each underwriting association created pursuant to this section shall collect emergency assessments from its policyholders without such obligation being affected by any credit, limitation, exemption, or deferment. The emergency assessments so collected shall be transferred directly to the association on a periodic basis as determined by the association. The aggregate amount of emergency assessments levied under this sub-sub-subparagraph in any calendar year may not exceed the greater of 10 percent of the amount needed to cover the original deficit, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing of the original deficit, or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance written by member insurers and underwriting associations for the prior year, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing the original deficit. The board may pledge the proceeds of the emergency assessments under this sub-sub-subparagraph as the source of revenue for bonds, to retire any other debt incurred as a result of the deficit or events giving rise to the deficit, or in any other way that the board determines will efficiently recover the deficit. The emergency assessments under this sub-sub-subparagraph shall continue as long as any bonds issued or other indebtedness incurred with respect to a deficit for which the assessment was imposed remain outstanding, unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of such bonds or other indebtedness pursuant to the document governing such bonds or other indebtedness. Emergency assessments collected under this sub-sub-subparagraph are not part of an insurer's rates, are not premium, and are not subject to premium tax, fees, or commissions; however, failure to pay the emergency assessment shall be treated as failure to pay premium.

(IV) Each member insurer's share of the total regular assessments under sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or sub-sub-subparagraph (II) shall be in the proportion that the insurer's net direct premium for property insurance in this state, for the year preceding the assessment bears to the aggregate statewide net direct premium for property insurance of all member insurers, as reduced by any credits for voluntary writings for that year.

(V) If regular deficit assessments are made under sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or sub-sub-subparagraph (II), or by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association under sub-subparagraph (6)(b)3.a. or sub-subparagraph (6)(b)3.b., the association shall levy upon the association's policyholders, as part of its next rate filing, or by a separate rate filing solely for this purpose, a market equalization surcharge in a percentage equal to the total amount of such regular assessments divided by the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for member insurers for the prior calendar year. Market equalization surcharges under

this sub-sub-subparagraph are not considered premium and are not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes; however, failure to pay a market equalization surcharge shall be treated as failure to pay premium.

e. The governing body of any unit of local government, any residents of which are insured under the plan, may issue bonds as defined in s. 125.013 or s. 166.101 to fund an assistance program, in conjunction with the association, for the purpose of defraying deficits of the association. 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 association, 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 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 the protection and preservation of the economic stability of insurers operating in this state, and declaring it an essential public purpose to permit certain municipalities or counties to issue bonds as will provide relief to claimants and policyholders of the association and insurers responsible for apportionment of plan losses. Any such unit of local government may enter into such contracts with the association and with any other entity created pursuant to this subsection as are necessary to carry out this paragraph. Any bonds issued under this sub-subparagraph shall be payable from and secured by moneys received by the association from assessments under this subparagraph, 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. If any of the bonds remain unsold 60 days after issuance, the department shall require all insurers subject to assessment to purchase the bonds, which shall be treated as admitted assets; each insurer shall be required to purchase that percentage of the unsold portion of the bond issue that equals the insurer's relative share of assessment liability under this subsection. An insurer shall not be required to purchase the bonds to the extent that the department determines that the purchase would endanger or impair the solvency of the insurer. The authority granted by this sub-subparagraph is additional to any bonding authority granted by subparagraph 6.

3. The plan shall also provide that any member with a surplus as to policyholders of \$20 million or less writing 25 percent or more of its total countrywide property insurance premiums in this state may petition the department, within the first 90 days of each calendar year, to qualify as a limited apportionment company. The apportionment of such a member company in any calendar year for which it is qualified shall not exceed its gross participation, which shall not be affected by the formula for voluntary writings. In no event shall a limited apportionment company be required to participate in any apportionment of losses pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II) in the aggregate which exceeds \$50 million after payment of available plan funds in any



calendar year. However, a limited apportionment company shall collect from its policyholders any emergency assessment imposed under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(III). The plan shall provide that, if the department determines that any regular assessment will result in an impairment of the surplus of a limited apportionment company, the department may direct that all or part of such assessment be deferred. However, there shall be no limitation or deferment of an emergency assessment to be collected from policyholders under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(III).

4. The plan shall provide for the deferment, in whole or in part, of a regular assessment of a member insurer under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II), but not for an emergency assessment collected from policyholders under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(III), if, in the opinion of the commissioner, payment of such regular assessment would endanger or impair the solvency of the member insurer. In the event a regular assessment against a member insurer is deferred in whole or in part, the amount by which such assessment is deferred may be assessed against the other member insurers in a manner consistent with the basis for assessments set forth in sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II).

5.a. The plan of operation may include deductibles and rules for classification of risks and rate modifications consistent with the objective of providing and maintaining funds sufficient to pay catastrophe losses.

~~b. The association may require arbitration of a rate filing under s. 627.062(6).~~ It is the intent of the Legislature that the rates for coverage provided by the association be actuarially sound and not competitive with approved rates charged in the admitted voluntary market such that the association functions as a residual market mechanism to provide insurance only when the insurance cannot be procured in the voluntary market. The plan of operation shall provide a mechanism to assure that, beginning no later than January 1, 1999, the rates charged by the association for each line of business are reflective of approved rates in the voluntary market for hurricane coverage for each line of business in the various areas eligible for association coverage.

c. The association shall provide for windstorm coverage on residential properties in limits up to \$10 million for commercial lines residential risks and up to \$1 million for personal lines residential risks. If coverage with the association is sought for a residential risk valued in excess of these limits, coverage shall be available to the risk up to the replacement cost or actual cash value of the property, at the option of the insured, if coverage for the risk cannot be located in the authorized market. The association must accept a commercial lines residential risk with limits above \$10 million or a personal lines residential risk with limits above \$1 million if coverage is not available in the authorized market. The association may write coverage above the limits specified in this subparagraph with or without facultative or other reinsurance coverage, as the association determines appropriate.

d. The plan of operation must provide objective criteria and procedures, approved by the department, to be uniformly applied for 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 shall be considered:

- (I) Whether the likelihood of a loss for the individual risk is substantially higher than for other risks of the same class; and
- (II) 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 association pursuant to such criteria and procedures must be construed as the private placement of insurance, and the provisions of chapter 120 do not apply.

e. If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance program or through a mechanism established by the association, either before the policy is issued by the association or during the first 30 days of coverage by the association, and the producing agent who submitted the application to the association is not currently appointed by the insurer, the insurer shall:

- (I) 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 association; 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 greater of the insurer's or the association'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-subparagraph (I). Subject to the provisions of s. 627.3517, the policies issued by the association must provide that if the association obtains an offer from an authorized insurer to cover the risk at its approved rates under either a standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the department, a basic policy including wind coverage, the risk is no longer eligible for coverage through the association. Upon termination of eligibility, the association shall provide written notice to the policyholder and agent of record stating that the association policy must be canceled as of 60 days after the date of the notice because of the offer of coverage from an authorized insurer. Other provisions of the insurance code relating to cancellation and notice of cancellation do not apply to actions under this sub-subparagraph.

f. When the association enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of the association policy is entitled to retain any unearned commission on the policy, and the insurer shall:

- (I) Pay to the producing agent of record of the association 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 association; or

(II) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the association policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the association'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-subparagraph (I).

6.a. The plan of operation may authorize the formation of a private non-profit corporation, a private nonprofit unincorporated association, a partnership, a trust, a limited liability company, or a nonprofit mutual company which may be empowered, among other things, to borrow money by issuing bonds or by incurring other indebtedness and to accumulate reserves or funds to be used for the payment of insured catastrophe losses. The plan may authorize all actions necessary to facilitate the issuance of bonds, including the pledging of assessments or other revenues.

b. Any entity created under this subsection, or any entity formed for the purposes of this subsection, may sue and be sued, may borrow money; issue bonds, notes, or debt instruments; pledge or sell assessments, market equalization surcharges and other surcharges, rights, premiums, contractual rights, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, other reinsurance recoverables, and other assets as security for such bonds, notes, or debt instruments; enter into any contracts or agreements necessary or proper to accomplish such borrowings; and take other actions necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection. The association may issue bonds or incur other indebtedness, or have bonds issued on its behalf by a unit of local government pursuant to subparagraph (6)(p)2., in the absence of a hurricane or other weather-related event, upon a determination by the association subject to approval by the department that such action would enable it to efficiently meet the financial obligations of the association and that such financings are reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements of this subsection. Any such entity may accumulate reserves and retain surpluses as of the end of any association year to provide for the payment of losses incurred by the association during that year or any future year. The association shall incorporate and continue the plan of operation and articles of agreement in effect on the effective date of chapter 76-96, Laws of Florida, to the extent that it is not inconsistent with chapter 76-96, and as subsequently modified consistent with chapter 76-96. The board of directors and officers currently serving shall continue to serve until their successors are duly qualified as provided under the plan. The assets and obligations of the plan in effect immediately prior to the effective date of chapter 76-96 shall be construed to be the assets and obligations of the successor plan created herein.

c. 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 issued or incurred by the association or any other entity created under this subsection.

7. On such coverage, an agent's remuneration shall be that amount of money payable to the agent by the terms of his or her contract with the company with which the business is placed. However, no commission will be paid on that portion of the premium which is in excess of the standard premium of that company.

8. Subject to approval by the department, the association may establish different eligibility requirements and operational procedures for any line or type of coverage for any specified eligible area or portion of an eligible area if the board determines that such changes to the eligibility requirements and operational procedures 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 would continue to have access to coverage from the association. When coverage is sought in connection with a real property transfer, such requirements and procedures shall not provide for 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.

9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

a. The pledge or sale of, the lien upon, and the security interest in any rights, revenues, or other assets of the association created or purported to be created pursuant to any financing documents to secure any bonds or other indebtedness of the association 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 association under the laws of this state or any other applicable laws.

b. No such proceeding shall relieve the association of its obligation, or otherwise affect its ability to perform its obligation, to continue to collect, or levy and collect, assessments, market equalization or other surcharges, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, reinsurance recoverables, or any other rights, revenues, or other assets of the association pledged.

c. 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, emergency assessments, market equalization or renewal surcharges, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, reinsurance recoverables, 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.

d. As used in this subsection, the term "financing documents" means any agreement, instrument, or other document now existing or hereafter created evidencing any bonds or other indebtedness of the association 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 association 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 of the association related to such bonds or indebtedness.

e. Any such pledge or sale of assessments, revenues, contract rights or other rights or assets of the association shall constitute a lien and security interest, or sale, as the case may be, that is immediately effective and attaches to such assessments, revenues, contract, 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 association 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, contract, 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.

f. There shall be no liability on the part of, and no cause of action of any nature shall arise against, any member insurer or its agents or employees, agents or employees of the association, members of the board of directors of the association, or the department 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 actions for breach of any contract or agreement pertaining to insurance, or any willful tort.

#### (6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION.—

(a)1. It is the public purpose of this subsection to ensure the existence of an orderly market for property insurance for Floridians and Florida businesses. 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 by this subsection that affordable property insurance be provided and that it continue to be provided, as long as necessary, through Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, a government entity that is an integral part of the state, and that is not a private insurance company. To that end, Citizens Property

Insurance 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 Citizens Property Insurance 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 of July 1, 2002, as the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation. The corporation shall provide insurance for residential and commercial property, for applicants who are in good faith entitled, but are unable, to procure insurance through the voluntary market. The corporation shall operate pursuant to a plan of operation approved by order of the Financial Services Commission. The plan is subject to continuous review by the commission. The commission may, by order, withdraw approval of all or part of a plan if the commission determines that conditions have changed since approval was granted and that the purposes of the plan require changes in the plan. The corporation shall continue to operate pursuant to the plan of operation approved by the Office of Insurance Regulation until October 1, 2006. For the purposes of this subsection, residential coverage includes both personal lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of coverage provided by homeowner's, mobile home owner's, dwelling, tenant's, condominium unit owner's, 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. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "homestead property" means:~~

~~a. Property that has been granted a homestead exemption under chapter 196;~~

~~b. Property for which the owner has a current, written lease with a renter for a term of at least 7 months and for which the dwelling is insured by the corporation for \$200,000 or less;~~

~~c. An owner-occupied mobile home or manufactured home, as defined in s. 320.01, which is permanently affixed to real property, is owned by a Florida resident, and has been granted a homestead exemption under chapter 196 or, if the owner does not own the real property, the owner certifies that the mobile home or manufactured home is his or her principal place of residence;~~

~~d. Tenant's coverage;~~

~~e. Commercial lines residential property; or~~

~~f. Any county, district, or municipal hospital; a hospital licensed by any not-for-profit corporation qualified under s. 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code; or a continuing care retirement community that is certified under chapter 651 and that receives an exemption from ad valorem taxes under chapter 196.~~

4. ~~For the purposes of this subsection, the term “nonhomestead property” means property that is not homestead property.~~

3.5. Effective January 1, 2009, a personal lines residential structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of ~~\$2~~ \$1 million or more, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and content replacement cost of ~~\$2~~ \$1 million or more is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2008, may continue to be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term. However, such dwellings that are insured by the corporation and become ineligible for coverage due to the provisions of this subparagraph may reapply and obtain coverage in the high-risk account and be considered “nonhomestead property” if the property owner provides the corporation with a sworn affidavit from one or more insurance agents, on a form provided by the corporation, stating that the agents have made their best efforts to obtain coverage and that the property has been rejected for coverage by at least one authorized insurer and at least three surplus lines insurers. If such conditions are met, the dwelling may be insured by the corporation for up to 3 years, after which time the dwelling is ineligible for coverage. 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 prior to 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 conclusion of the litigation.

~~6. For properties constructed on or after January 1, 2009, the corporation may not insure any property located within 2,500 feet landward of the coastal construction control line created pursuant to s. 161.053 unless the property meets the requirements of the code plus building standards developed by the Florida Building Commission.~~

4.7. 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 also is 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.

5.8. 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 shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this 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 installed. Effective January 1, 2010, for personal lines residential property insured by the corporation that is located in the wind-borne debris region and has an insured value on the structure of \$500,000 or more, a prospective purchaser of any such residential property must be provided by the seller a written disclosure that contains the structure's windstorm mitigation rating based on the uniform home grading scale adopted under s. 215.55865. Such rating shall be provided to the purchaser at or before the time the purchaser executes a contract for sale and purchase.

(b)1. All insurers authorized to write one or more subject lines of business in this state are subject to assessment by the corporation and, for the purposes of this subsection, are referred to collectively as "assessable insurers." Insurers writing one or more subject lines of business in this state pursuant to part VIII of chapter 626 are not assessable insurers, but insureds who procure one or more subject lines of business in this state pursuant to part VIII of chapter 626 are subject to assessment by the corporation and are referred to collectively as "assessable insureds." An authorized insurer's assessment liability shall begin on the first day of the calendar year following the year in which the insurer was issued a certificate of authority to transact insurance for subject lines of business in this state and shall terminate 1 year after the end of the first calendar year during which the insurer no longer holds a certificate of authority to transact insurance for subject lines of business in this state.

2.a. All revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses of the corporation shall be divided into three separate accounts as follows:

(I) A personal lines account for personal residential policies issued by the corporation or issued by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association and renewed by the corporation that provide comprehensive, multiperil coverage on risks that are not located in areas eligible for coverage in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002, and for such policies that do not provide coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in such areas;

(II) A commercial lines account for commercial residential and commercial nonresidential policies issued by the corporation or issued by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association and renewed by the corporation that provide coverage for basic property perils on risks that are not located in areas eligible for coverage in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association as those areas were defined on January 1, 2002, and for such policies that do not provide coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in such areas; and

(III) A high-risk account for personal residential policies and commercial residential and commercial nonresidential property policies issued by the corporation or transferred to the corporation that provide coverage for the peril of wind on risks that are located in areas eligible for coverage in the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association as those areas were defined



on January 1, 2002. Subject to the approval of a business plan by the Financial Services Commission and Legislative Budget Commission as provided in this sub-sub-subparagraph, but no earlier than March 31, 2007, The corporation may offer policies that provide multiperil coverage and the corporation shall continue to offer policies that provide coverage only for the peril of wind for risks located in areas eligible for coverage in the high-risk account. In issuing multiperil coverage, the corporation may use its approved policy forms and rates for the personal lines account. An applicant or insured who is eligible to purchase a multiperil policy from the corporation may purchase a multiperil policy from an authorized insurer without prejudice to the applicant's or insured's eligibility to prospectively purchase a policy that provides coverage only for the peril of wind from the corporation. An applicant or insured who is eligible for a corporation policy that provides coverage only for the peril of wind may elect to purchase or retain such policy and also purchase or retain coverage excluding wind from an authorized insurer without prejudice to the applicant's or insured's eligibility to prospectively purchase a policy that provides multiperil coverage from the corporation. It is the goal of the Legislature that there would be an overall average savings of 10 percent or more for a policyholder who currently has a wind-only policy with the corporation, and an ex-wind policy with a voluntary insurer or the corporation, and who then obtains a multiperil policy from the corporation. It is the intent of the Legislature that the offer of multiperil coverage in the high-risk account be made and implemented in a manner that does not adversely affect the tax-exempt status of the corporation or creditworthiness of or security for currently outstanding financing obligations or credit facilities of the high-risk account, the personal lines account, or the commercial lines account. ~~By March 1, 2007, the corporation shall prepare and submit for approval by the Financial Services Commission and Legislative Budget Commission a report detailing the corporation's business plan for issuing multiperil coverage in the high-risk account. The business plan shall be approved or disapproved within 30 days after receipt, as submitted or modified and resubmitted by the corporation. The business plan must include: the impact of such multiperil coverage on the corporation's financial resources, the impact of such multiperil coverage on the corporation's tax-exempt status, the manner in which the corporation plans to implement the processing of applications and policy forms for new and existing policyholders, the impact of such multiperil coverage on the corporation's ability to deliver customer service at the high level required by this subsection, the ability of the corporation to process claims, the ability of the corporation to quote and issue policies, the impact of such multiperil coverage on the corporation's agents, the impact of such multiperil coverage on the corporation's existing policyholders, and the impact of such multiperil coverage on rates and premium.~~ The high-risk account must also include quota share primary insurance under subparagraph (c)2. The area eligible for coverage under the high-risk account also includes the area within Port Canaveral, which is bordered on the south by the City of Cape Canaveral, bordered on the west by the Banana River, and bordered on the north by Federal Government property.

b. The three separate accounts must be maintained as long as financing obligations entered into by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association or Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association are

outstanding, in accordance with the terms of the corresponding financing documents. When the financing obligations are no longer outstanding, in accordance with the terms of the corresponding financing documents, the corporation may use a single account for all revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses of the corporation. Consistent with the requirement of this subparagraph and prudent investment policies that minimize the cost of carrying debt, the board shall exercise its best efforts to retire existing debt or to obtain approval of necessary parties to amend the terms of existing debt, so as to structure the most efficient plan to consolidate the three separate accounts into a single account. By February 1, 2007, the board shall submit a report to the Financial Services Commission, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which includes an analysis of consolidating the accounts, the actions the board has taken to minimize the cost of carrying debt, and its recommendations for executing the most efficient plan.

c. Creditors of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association and of the accounts specified in sub-sub-subparagraphs a.(I) and (II) may have a claim against, and recourse to, the accounts referred to in sub-sub-subparagraphs a.(I) and (II) and shall have no claim against, or recourse to, the account referred to in sub-sub-subparagraph a.(III). Creditors of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association shall have a claim against, and recourse to, the account referred to in sub-sub-subparagraph a.(III) and shall have no claim against, or recourse to, the accounts referred to in sub-sub-subparagraphs a.(I) and (II).

d. Revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses not attributable to particular accounts shall be prorated among the accounts.

e. The Legislature finds that the revenues of the corporation are revenues that are necessary to meet the requirements set forth in documents authorizing the issuance of bonds under this subsection.

f. No part of the income of the corporation may inure to the benefit of any private person.

3. With respect to a deficit in an account:

a. After accounting for the Citizens policyholder surcharge imposed under sub-subparagraph i., when the remaining projected deficit incurred in a particular calendar year is not greater than ~~6~~ 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year, the entire deficit shall be recovered through regular assessments of assessable insurers under paragraph (p) and assessable insureds.

b. After accounting for the Citizens policyholder surcharge imposed under sub-subparagraph i., when the remaining projected deficit incurred in a particular calendar year exceeds ~~6~~ 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year, the corporation shall levy regular assessments on assessable insurers under paragraph (p) and on assessable insureds in an amount equal to the greater of ~~6~~ 10 percent of the deficit or ~~6~~ 10 percent of the aggregate

statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior calendar year. Any remaining deficit shall be recovered through emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph d.

c. Each assessable insurer's share of the amount being assessed under sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. shall be in the proportion that the assessable insurer's direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the year preceding the assessment bears to the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for that year. The assessment percentage applicable to each assessable insured is the ratio of the amount being assessed under sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. to the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for the prior year. Assessments levied by the corporation on assessable insurers under sub-subparagraphs a. and b. shall be paid as required by the corporation's plan of operation and paragraph (p). ~~notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, the aggregate amount of a regular assessment for a deficit incurred in a particular calendar year shall be reduced by the estimated amount to be received by the corporation from the Citizens policyholder surcharge under subparagraph (c)10. and the amount collected or estimated to be collected from the assessment on Citizens policyholders pursuant to sub-subparagraph i.~~ Assessments levied by the corporation on assessable insureds under sub-subparagraphs a. and b. shall be collected by the surplus lines agent at the time the surplus lines agent collects the surplus lines tax required by s. 626.932 and shall be paid to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office at the time the surplus lines agent pays the surplus lines tax to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office. Upon receipt of regular assessments from surplus lines agents, the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall transfer the assessments directly to the corporation as determined by the corporation.

d. Upon a determination by the board of governors that a deficit in an account exceeds the amount that will be recovered through regular assessments under sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b., plus the amount that is expected to be recovered through surcharges under sub-subparagraph i., as to the remaining projected deficit the board shall levy, after verification by the office, emergency assessments, for as many years as necessary to cover the deficits, to be collected by assessable insurers and the corporation and collected from assessable insureds upon issuance or renewal of policies for subject lines of business, excluding National Flood Insurance policies. The amount of the emergency assessment collected in a particular year shall be a uniform percentage of that year's direct written premium for subject lines of business and all accounts of the corporation, excluding National Flood Insurance Program policy premiums, as annually determined by the board and verified by the office. The office shall verify the arithmetic calculations involved in the board's determination within 30 days after receipt of the information on which the determination was based. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the corporation and each assessable insurer that writes subject lines of business shall collect emergency assessments from its policyholders without such obligation being affected by any credit, limitation, exemption, or deferment. Emergency assessments levied by the corporation on assessable insureds shall be collected by the surplus lines agent at the time the surplus lines agent collects the surplus

lines tax required by s. 626.932 and shall be paid to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office at the time the surplus lines agent pays the surplus lines tax to the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office. The emergency assessments so collected shall be transferred directly to the corporation on a periodic basis as determined by the corporation and shall be held by the corporation solely in the applicable account. The aggregate amount of emergency assessments levied for an account under this sub-subparagraph in any calendar year may, at the discretion of the board of governors, be less than but may not exceed the greater of 10 percent of the amount needed to cover the original deficit, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing of the original deficit, or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for subject lines of business and for all accounts of the corporation for the prior year, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing the original deficit.

e. The corporation may pledge the proceeds of assessments, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, other insurance and reinsurance recoverables, policyholder surcharges and other surcharges, and other funds available to the corporation as the source of revenue for and to secure bonds issued under paragraph (p), bonds or other indebtedness issued under subparagraph (c)3., or lines of credit or other financing mechanisms issued or created under this subsection, or to retire any other debt incurred as a result of deficits or events giving rise to deficits, or in any other way that the board determines will efficiently recover such deficits. The purpose of the lines of credit or other financing mechanisms is to provide additional resources to assist the corporation in covering claims and expenses attributable to a catastrophe. As used in this subsection, the term “assessments” includes regular assessments under sub-subparagraph a., sub-subparagraph b., or subparagraph (p)1. and emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph d. Emergency assessments collected under sub-subparagraph d. are not part of an insurer’s rates, are not premium, and are not subject to premium tax, fees, or commissions; however, failure to pay the emergency assessment shall be treated as failure to pay premium. The emergency assessments under sub-subparagraph d. shall continue as long as any bonds issued or other indebtedness incurred with respect to a deficit for which the assessment was imposed remain outstanding, unless adequate provision has been made for the payment of such bonds or other indebtedness pursuant to the documents governing such bonds or other indebtedness.

f. As used in this subsection for purposes of any deficit incurred on or after January 25, 2007, the term “subject lines of business” means insurance written by assessable insurers or procured by assessable insureds for all property and casualty lines of business in this state, but not including workers’ compensation or medical malpractice. As used in the sub-subparagraph, the term “property and casualty lines of business” includes all lines of business identified on Form 2, Exhibit of Premiums and Losses, in the annual statement required of authorized insurers by s. 624.424 and any rule adopted under this section, except for those lines identified as accident and health insurance and except for policies written under the National Flood Insurance Program or the Federal Crop Insurance Program.

For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, the term “workers’ compensation” includes both workers’ compensation insurance and excess workers’ compensation insurance.

g. The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall determine annually the aggregate statewide written premium in subject lines of business procured by assessable insureds and shall report that information to the corporation in a form and at a time the corporation specifies to ensure that the corporation can meet the requirements of this subsection and the corporation’s financing obligations.

h. The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office shall verify the proper application by surplus lines agents of assessment percentages for regular assessments and emergency assessments levied under this subparagraph on assessable insureds and shall assist the corporation in ensuring the accurate, timely collection and payment of assessments by surplus lines agents as required by the corporation.

i. If a deficit is incurred in any account in 2008 or thereafter, the board of governors shall levy a Citizens policyholder surcharge ~~an immediate assessment against the premium of each nonhomestead property policyholder in all accounts of the corporation, as a uniform percentage of the premium of the policy of up to 10 percent of such premium, which funds shall be used to offset the deficit. If this assessment is insufficient to eliminate the deficit, the board of governors shall levy an additional assessment against all policyholders of the corporation for a 12-month period, which shall be collected at the time of issuance or renewal of a policy, as a uniform percentage of the premium for the policy of up to 15 10 percent of such premium, which funds shall be used to further offset the deficit. Citizens policyholder surcharges under this sub-subparagraph are not considered premium and are not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes. However, failure to pay such surcharges shall be treated as failure to pay premium.~~

j. If the amount of any assessments or surcharges collected from corporation policyholders, assessable insurers or their policyholders, or assessable insureds exceeds the amount of the deficits, such excess amounts shall be remitted to and retained by the corporation in a reserve to be used by the corporation, as determined by the board of governors and approved by the office, to pay claims or reduce any past, present, or future plan-year deficits or to reduce outstanding debt. The board of governors shall maintain separate accounting records that consolidate data for nonhomestead properties, including, but not limited to, number of policies, insured values, premiums written, and losses. The board of governors shall annually report to the office and the Legislature a summary of such data.

(c) The plan of operation of the corporation:

1. Must provide for adoption of residential property and casualty insurance policy forms and commercial residential and nonresidential property insurance forms, which forms must be approved by the office prior to use. The corporation shall adopt the following policy forms:

a. Standard personal lines policy forms that are comprehensive multiperil policies providing full coverage of a residential property equivalent to the coverage provided in the private insurance market under an HO-3, HO-4, or HO-6 policy.

b. Basic personal lines policy forms that are policies similar to an HO-8 policy or a dwelling fire policy that provide coverage meeting the requirements of the secondary mortgage market, but which coverage is more limited than the coverage under a standard policy.

c. Commercial lines residential and nonresidential policy forms that are generally similar to the basic perils of full coverage obtainable for commercial residential structures and commercial nonresidential structures in the admitted voluntary market.

d. Personal lines and commercial lines residential property insurance forms that cover the peril of wind only. The forms are applicable only to residential properties located in areas eligible for coverage under the high-risk account referred to in sub-subparagraph (b)2.a.

e. Commercial lines nonresidential property insurance forms that cover the peril of wind only. The forms are applicable only to nonresidential properties located in areas eligible for coverage under the high-risk account referred to in sub-subparagraph (b)2.a.

f. The corporation may adopt variations of the policy forms listed in sub-subparagraphs a.-e. that contain more restrictive coverage.

2.a. Must provide that the corporation adopt a program in which the corporation and authorized insurers enter into quota share primary insurance agreements for hurricane coverage, as defined in s. 627.4025(2)(a), for eligible risks, and adopt property insurance forms for eligible risks which cover the peril of wind only. As used in this subsection, the term:

(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 quota share primary insurance agreement, may not be altered by the inability of the other party to the agreement to pay its specified percentage of hurricane 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 neither the authorized insurer nor the corporation may be held responsible beyond its 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 quota share primary insurance 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 insured 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 quota share primary insurance agreements, the corporation and the authorized insurer shall maintain complete and accurate records for the purpose of exposure and loss reimbursement audits as required by Florida Hurricane Catastrophe 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 quota share agreements, pricing of quota share 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 shall be 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 shall have the power to borrow funds, by issuing bonds or by incurring other indebtedness, and shall have other powers reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements 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, but is not required to, 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 (p)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 is authorized to take all actions needed to facilitate tax-free status for any such bonds or indebtedness, including formation of trusts or other affiliated entities. The corporation shall have the authority to pledge assessments, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, other reinsurance recoverables, market equalization 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.

4.a. Must require that the corporation operate subject to the supervision and approval of a board of governors consisting of eight individuals who are residents of this state, from different geographical areas of this state. 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. 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 of governors 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. Any board vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the appointing officer. The Chief Financial Officer shall appoint a technical advisory group to provide information and advice to the board of governors 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. The members of the advisory committee shall 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 must serve for 3-year terms and may serve for consecutive terms. 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 the provisions of s. 627.3517, with respect to personal lines residential risks, if the risk is offered coverage from an authorized insurer at the insurer's approved rate under either 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 15 percent greater than the premium for comparable coverage from the corporation. If the risk is not able to obtain any such offer, the risk is eligible for either 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 shall be eligible for a basic policy including wind coverage unless rejected under subparagraph 9. However, with regard to a policyholder of the corporation or a policyholder removed from the corporation through an assumption agreement until the end of the assumption period, the policyholder remains eligible for coverage from the corporation regardless of any offer of coverage from an authorized insurer or surplus lines insurer. 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.

(I) If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance plan or an offer of coverage through a mechanism established by the corporation 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 a period of not less than 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) 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 the policy, and the insurer shall:

(A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the corporation 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 corporation policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 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. 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 any policy issued by the corporation unless the premium for coverage from the authorized insurer is more than 15 percent greater than the premium for comparable coverage from the corporation. 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. However, with regard to a policyholder of the corporation or a policyholder removed from the corporation through an assumption agreement until the end of the assumption period, the policyholder remains eligible for coverage from the corporation regardless of any offer of coverage from an authorized insurer or surplus lines insurer.

(I) If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance plan or an offer of coverage through a mechanism established by the corporation 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 a period of not less than 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) 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 the policy, and the insurer shall:

(A) Pay to the producing agent of record of the corporation 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 corporation policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 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. For purposes of determining comparable coverage under sub-subparagraphs a. and b., the comparison shall 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. 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 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 in the high-risk account, 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 shall 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.

6. Must include rules for classifications of risks and rates therefor.

7. Must provide that if premium and investment income for an account attributable to a particular calendar year are in excess of projected losses and expenses for the account attributable to that year, such excess shall be held in surplus in the account. Such surplus shall be available to defray deficits in that account as to future years and shall be used for that purpose prior to assessing assessable insurers and assessable insureds as to any calendar year.

8. Must provide objective criteria and procedures to be uniformly applied for 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 shall be considered:

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 shall not apply.

9. Must provide that the corporation shall 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.

~~10. Must provide that in the event of regular deficit assessments under sub-subparagraph (b)3.a. or sub-subparagraph (b)3.b., in the personal lines account, the commercial lines residential account, or the high-risk account, the corporation shall levy upon corporation policyholders in its next rate filing, or by a separate rate filing solely for this purpose, a Citizens policyholder surcharge arising from a regular assessment in such account in a percentage equal to the total amount of such regular assessments divided by the aggregate statewide direct written premium for subject lines of business for the prior calendar year. For purposes of calculating the Citizens policyholder surcharge to be levied under this subparagraph, the total~~

~~amount of the regular assessment to which this surcharge is related shall be determined as set forth in subparagraph (b)3., without deducting the estimated Citizens policyholder surcharge. Citizens policyholder surcharges under this subparagraph are not considered premium and are not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes; however, failure to pay a market equalization surcharge shall be treated as failure to pay premium.~~

10.11. The policies issued by the corporation must provide 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.

11.12. Corporation policies and applications must include a notice that the corporation policy could, under this section, be replaced with a policy issued by an authorized insurer that does not provide coverage identical to the coverage provided by the corporation. The notice shall also specify that acceptance of corporation coverage creates a conclusive presumption that the applicant or policyholder is aware of this potential.

12.13. 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 to the eligibility requirements and operational procedures 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 would continue to have access to coverage from the corporation. When coverage is sought in connection with a real property transfer, such requirements and procedures shall not provide for 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.

13.14. Must provide that, with respect to the high-risk account, any assessable insurer with a surplus as to policyholders of \$25 million or 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 high-risk account in 2006 or thereafter may be paid to the corporation on a monthly basis as the assessments are collected by the limited apportionment company from its insureds pursuant to s. 627.3512, but the regular assessment must be paid in full within 12 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.d. The plan shall 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 (p)4. However, there shall be no limitation or deferment of an emergency assessment to be collected from policyholders under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d.

14.15. Must provide that the corporation appoint as its licensed agents only those agents who also hold an appointment as defined in s. 626.015(3) with an insurer who at the time of the agent's initial appointment by the corporation is authorized to write and is actually writing personal lines residential property coverage, commercial residential property coverage, or commercial nonresidential property coverage within the state.

15.16. Must provide, by July 1, 2007, a premium payment plan option to its policyholders which allows at a minimum for quarterly and semiannual payment of premiums. A monthly payment plan may, but is not required to, be offered.

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

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.

(m)1. Rates for coverage provided by the corporation shall be actuarially sound and subject to the requirements of s. 627.062, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. 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 for 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, that model shall serve as the minimum benchmark for determining 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 rate filings for the corporation which were approved by the office and which took effect January 1, 2007, are rescinded, except for those rates that were lowered. As soon as possible, the corporation shall begin using the lower rates that were in effect on December 31, 2006, and shall provide refunds to policyholders who have paid higher rates as a result of that rate filing. The rates in effect on December 31, 2006, shall remain in effect for the 2007 and 2008 calendar years except for any rate change that results in a lower rate. The next rate change that may increase rates shall take effect

January 1, 2009, pursuant to a new rate filing recommended by the corporation and established by the office, subject to the requirements of this paragraph.

5. Beginning on July 15, 2009, and each year thereafter, the corporation must make a recommended actuarially sound rate filing for each personal and commercial line of business it writes, to be effective no earlier than January 1, 2010.

(p)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 as provided in paragraph (b). The corporation shall take all reasonable and prudent steps necessary to collect the amount of assessment due from each assessable insurer, including, if prudent, filing suit to collect such assessment. 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 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.

2. 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 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.d., 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. ~~If any of the bonds remain unsold 60 days after issuance, the office shall require all insurers subject to assessment to purchase the bonds, which shall be treated as admitted assets; each insurer shall be required to purchase that percentage of the unsold portion of the bond issue that equals the insurer's relative share of assessment liability under this subsection. An insurer shall not be required to purchase the bonds to the extent that the office determines that the purchase would endanger or impair the solvency of the insurer.~~

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 taking risks out of the corporation by maintaining or increasing voluntary writings will be relieved wholly or partially from assessments under sub-subparagraphs (b)3.a. and b. 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 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.d.

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

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.

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.

(w)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 ~~for~~ herein.

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 attorney-client 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 which~~ 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 which affects the employee's job performance, all records relative to that participation shall be 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 ~~will~~ be redacted.

2. ~~If When~~ 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 When~~ 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 ~~of~~ 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 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 licensed general lines insurance agents: 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 licensed general lines insurance agent must retain the confidentiality of the information received.

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 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.

4.2. 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)(e)-(g), the court reporter's notes of any closed meeting shall be retained by the corporation 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.

(dd)1. ~~For policies subject to nonrenewal as a result of the risk being no longer eligible for coverage due to being valued at \$1 million or more, the corporation shall, directly or through the market assistance plan, make information from confidential underwriting and claims files of policyholders available only to licensed general lines agents who register with the corporation to receive such information according to the following procedures:~~

~~2. By August 1, 2006, the corporation shall provide such policyholders who are not eligible for renewal the opportunity to request in writing, within 30 days after the notification is sent, that information from their confidential underwriting and claims files not be released to licensed general lines agents registered pursuant to this paragraph.~~

~~3. By August 1, 2006, the corporation shall make available to licensed general lines agents the registration procedures to be used to obtain confidential information from underwriting and claims files for such policies not eligible for renewal. As a condition of registration, the corporation shall require the licensed general lines agent to attest that the agent has the experience and relationships with authorized or surplus lines carriers to attempt to offer replacement coverage for such policies.~~

~~4. By September 1, 2006, the corporation shall make available through a secured website to licensed general lines agents registered pursuant to this paragraph application, rating, loss history, mitigation, and policy type~~

~~information relating to such policies not eligible for renewal and for which the policyholder has not requested the corporation withhold such information. The registered licensed general lines agent may use such information to contact and assist the policyholder in securing replacement policies, and the agent may disclose to the policyholder that such information was obtained from the corporation.~~

~~(dd)(ee)~~ The assets of the corporation may be invested and managed by the State Board of Administration.

~~(ee)(ff)~~ 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.

Section 14. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 627.4133, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.4133 Notice of cancellation, nonrenewal, or renewal premium.—

(2) With respect to any personal lines or commercial residential property insurance policy, including, but not limited to, any homeowner's, mobile home owner's, farmowner's, condominium association, condominium unit owner's, apartment building, or other policy covering a residential structure or its contents:

(b) The insurer shall give the named insured written notice of nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination at least 100 days prior to the effective date of the nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination. However, the insurer shall give at least 100 days' written notice, or written notice by June 1, whichever is earlier, for any nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination that would be effective between June 1 and November 30. The notice must include the reason or reasons for the nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination, except that:

1. The insurer shall give the named insured written notice of nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination at least 180 days prior to the effective date of the nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination for a named insured whose residential structure has been insured by that insurer or an affiliated insurer for at least a 5-year period immediately prior to date of the written notice.

2.1. When cancellation is for nonpayment of premium, at least 10 days' written notice of cancellation accompanied by the reason therefor shall be given. As used in this subparagraph, the term "nonpayment of premium" means failure of the named insured to discharge when due any of her or his obligations in connection with the payment of premiums on a policy or any installment of such premium, whether the premium is payable directly to the insurer or its agent or indirectly under any premium finance plan or extension of credit, or failure to maintain membership in an organization if

such membership is a condition precedent to insurance coverage. "Nonpayment of premium" also means the failure of a financial institution to honor an insurance applicant's check after delivery to a licensed agent for payment of a premium, even if the agent has previously delivered or transferred the premium to the insurer. If a dishonored check represents the initial premium payment, the contract and all contractual obligations shall be void ab initio unless the nonpayment is cured within the earlier of 5 days after actual notice by certified mail is received by the applicant or 15 days after notice is sent to the applicant by certified mail or registered mail, and if the contract is void, any premium received by the insurer from a third party shall be refunded to that party in full.

3.2. When such cancellation or termination occurs during the first 90 days during which the insurance is in force and the insurance is canceled or terminated for reasons other than nonpayment of premium, at least 20 days' written notice of cancellation or termination accompanied by the reason therefor shall be given except where there has been a material misstatement or misrepresentation or failure to comply with the underwriting requirements established by the insurer.

4.3. The requirement for providing written notice of nonrenewal by June 1 of any nonrenewal that would be effective between June 1 and November 30 does not apply to the following situations, but the insurer remains subject to the requirement to provide such notice at least 100 days prior to the effective date of nonrenewal:

a. A policy that is nonrenewed due to a revision in the coverage for sinkhole losses and catastrophic ground cover collapse pursuant to s. 627.730, as amended by s. 30, chapter 2007-1, Laws of Florida.

b. A policy that is nonrenewed by Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, pursuant to s. 627.351(6), for a policy that has been assumed by an authorized insurer offering replacement or renewal coverage to the policyholder.

After the policy has been in effect for 90 days, the policy shall not be canceled by the insurer except when there has been a material misstatement, a nonpayment of premium, a failure to comply with underwriting requirements established by the insurer within 90 days of the date of effectuation of coverage, or a substantial change in the risk covered by the policy or when the cancellation is for all insureds under such policies for a given class of insureds. This paragraph does not apply to individually rated risks having a policy term of less than 90 days.

Section 15. Effective January 1, 2011, section 689.262, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

689.262 Sale of residential property; disclosure of windstorm mitigation rating.—A purchaser of residential property that is located in the windborne debris region, as defined in s. 1609.2 of the International Building Code(2006), must be informed of the windstorm mitigation rating of the structure, based on the uniform home grading scale adopted pursuant to s.

215.55865. The rating must be included in the contract for sale or as a separate document attached to the contract for sale. The Financial Services Commission may adopt rules, consistent with other state laws, to administer this section, including the form of the disclosure and the requirements for the windstorm mitigation inspection or report that is required for purposes of determining the rating.

Section 16. (1) By December 15, 2008, Citizens Property Insurance Corporation shall transfer \$250 million to the General Revenue Fund, from the personal lines account and the commercial lines account only, if the combined surplus of the personal lines account and commercial lines account as defined in s. 627.351(6), Florida Statutes, exceeds \$1 billion. The board of governors of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation must make a reasonable estimate of such surplus on or after December 1, 2008, and no later than December 14, 2008, using generally accepted actuarial and accounting practices, recognizing that audited financial statements will not yet be available.

(2) Beginning July 1, 2009, the board shall make quarterly transfers of any interest earned prior to the issuance of any surplus notes, interest paid, and principal repaid to the state for any surplus notes issued by the program after December 1, 2008, to Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, provided such surplus notes were funded exclusively by an appropriation to the program by the Legislature for the 2008-2009 fiscal year. The corporation shall credit each account as defined in s. 627.351(6) in a pro rata manner for the funds removed from each account to make the transfer required by subsection (1).

(3) On July 1, 2009, the State Board of Administration shall transfer to Citizens Property Insurance Corporation any funds that have not been committed or reserved for insurers approved to receive such funds under the program from the funds that were appropriated from the corporation in 2008-2009 for such purposes.

[Section 16, chapter 2008-66, Laws of Florida, was vetoed by the Governor.]

Section 17. Citizens Property Insurance Corporation may not use any amendments made to s. 215.5595, Florida Statutes, by this act or any transfer of funds authorized by this act as justification or cause in seeking any rate or assessment increase.

Section 18. Subsection (3) is added to section 627.06281, Florida Statutes, to read:

627.06281 Public hurricane loss projection model; reporting of data by insurers.—

(3)(a) A residential property insurer may have access to and use the public hurricane loss projection model, including all assumptions and factors and all detailed loss results, for the purpose of calculating rate indications in a rate filing and for analytical purposes, including any analysis or evaluation of the model required under actuarial standards of practice.

(b) By January 1, 2009, the office shall establish by rule a fee schedule for access to and the use of the model. The fee schedule must be reasonably calculated to cover only the actual costs of providing access to and the use of the model.

Section 19. Section 627.0655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.0655 Policyholder loss or expense-related premium discounts.—An insurer or person authorized to engage in the business of insurance in this state may include, in the premium charged an insured for any policy, contract, or certificate of insurance, a discount based on the fact that another policy, contract, or certificate of any type has been purchased by the insured from the same insurer or insurer group, the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation created under s. 627.351(6) if the same insurance agent is servicing both policies, or an insurer that has removed the policy from the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation if the same insurance agent is servicing both policies.

Section 20. (1) The Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Mission Review Task Force is created to analyze and compile available data and to develop a report setting forth the statutory and operational changes needed to return Citizens Property Insurance Corporation to its former role as a state-created, noncompetitive residual market mechanism that provides property insurance coverage to risks that are otherwise entitled but unable to obtain such coverage in the private insurance market. The task force shall submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 31, 2009. At a minimum, the task force shall analyze and evaluate relevant and applicable information and data and develop recommendations concerning:

(a) The nature of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation's role in providing property insurance coverage only if such coverage is not available from private insurers.

(b) The ability of the admitted market to offer policies to those consumers formerly insured through Citizens Property Insurance Corporation. This consideration shall include, but not be limited to, the availability of private market reinsurance and coverage through the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund and the capacity of the industry to offer policies to former Citizens Property Insurance Corporation policyholders within existing writing ratio limitations.

(c) The relationship of rates charged by Citizens Property Insurance Corporation to rates charged by private insurers, with due consideration for the corporation's role as a noncompetitive residual market mechanism.

(d) The relationships between the exposure of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation to catastrophic hurricane losses, the corporation's history of purchasing any reinsurance coverage, and the corporation's capital capacity to meet its potential claim obligations without incurring large deficits.

(e) The projected assessments on all policies required to offset the lack of capitol to pay claims.

(f) The projections under paragraph (e) shall be specific to losses of \$3 billion, \$12 billion, and \$23 billion caused by a storm or a group of storms in any given year.

(g) The operational implications of the variation in the number of policies in force over time in Citizens Property Insurance Corporation and the merits of outsourcing some or all of its operational responsibilities.

(h) Changes in the mission and operations of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation to reduce or eliminate any adverse effect such mission and operations may be having on the promotion of sound and economic growth and development of the coastal areas of this state.

(i) Appropriate and consistent geographic boundaries of the high-risk account.

(j) The rankings, by county, of the average approved rates in Citizens Property Insurance Corporation and any savings associated with policyholder choice in selecting Citizens.

(2) The task force shall be composed of 11 members as follows:

(a) Two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

1. One member representing a property and casualty residential insurer that provides at least 150,000 homeowner's insurance policies in this state at the time of the creation of the task force.

2. One member representing a surplus lines insurance company.

(b) Two members appointed by the President of the Senate.

1. One member representing a property and casualty commercial non-residential insurer.

2. One member representing a property and casualty residential insurer with fewer than 150,000 homeowner's policies in this state at the time of the creation of the task force.

(c) Three members appointed by the Governor who are not employed by or professionally affiliated with an insurance company or a subsidiary of an insurance company, at least one of whom must be consumer advocates or members of a consumer advocacy organization or agency.

(d) Two members appointed by the Chief Financial Officer representing insurance agents in this state.

(e) One member representing Citizens Property Insurance Corporation selected by Citizens Chairman of the Board.

(f) The Commissioner of Insurance Regulation or his or her designee.

(3) The task force shall conduct research, hold public meetings, receive testimony, employ consultants and administrative staff, and undertake



other activities determined by its members to be necessary to complete its responsibilities. Citizens Property Insurance Corporation shall have appropriate senior staff attend task force meetings, shall respond to requests for testimony and data by the task force, shall otherwise cooperate with the task force, and shall provide funding for the necessary costs of implementing the provisions of this section.

(4) A member of the task force may not delegate his or her attendance or voting power to a designee.

(5) Members of the task force shall serve without compensation but are entitled to receive reimbursement for travel and per diem as provided in s. 112.061, Florida Statutes.

(6) The appointments to the task force must be completed within 30 calendar days after the effective date of this act, and the task force must hold its initial meeting within 1 month after appointment of all members. The task force shall expire no later than 60 calendar days after submission of the report required in subsection (1).

Section 21. The Chief Financial Officer shall provide a report on the economic impact on the state of a 1-in-100-year hurricane to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by March 1 of each year. The report shall include an estimate of the short-term and long-term fiscal impacts of such a storm on Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, the private insurance and reinsurance markets, the state economy, and the state debt. The report shall also include an analysis of the average premium increase to fund a 1-in-100-year hurricane event and list the average cost, in both a percentage and dollar amount, impact to consumers on a county-level basis. The report may also include recommendations by the Chief Financial Officer for preparing for such a hurricane and reducing the economic impact of such a hurricane on the state. In preparing the analysis, the Chief Financial Officer shall coordinate with and obtain data from the Office of Insurance Regulation, Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology, the State Board of Administration, the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and other state agencies.

Section 22. Section 627.0621, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

627.0621 Transparency in rate regulation.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Rate filing” means any original or amended rate residential property insurance filing.

(b) “Recommendation” means any proposed, preliminary, or final recommendation from an office actuary reviewing a rate filing with respect to the issue of approval or disapproval of the rate filing or with respect to rate indications that the office would consider acceptable.

(2) WEBSITE FOR PUBLIC ACCESS TO RATE FILING INFORMATION.—With respect to any rate filing made on after July 1, 2008, the office shall provide the following information on a publicly accessible Internet website:

(a) The overall rate change requested by the insurer.

(b) All assumptions made by the office's actuaries.

(c) A statement describing any assumptions or methods that deviate from the actuarial standards of practice of the Casualty Actuarial Society or the American Academy of Actuaries, including an explanation of the nature, rationale, and effect of the deviation.

(d) All recommendations made by any office actuary who reviewed the rate filing.

(e) Certification by the office's actuary that, based on the actuary's knowledge, his or her recommendations are consistent with accepted actuarial principles.

(f) The overall rate change approved by the office.

(3) ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE; WORK PRODUCT.—It is the intent of the Legislature that the principles of the public records and open meetings laws apply to the assertion of attorney-client privilege and work product confidentiality by the office in connection with a challenge to its actions on a rate filing. Therefore, in any administrative or judicial proceeding relating to a rate filing, attorney-client privilege and work product exemptions from disclosure do not apply to communications with office attorneys or records prepared by or at the direction of an office attorney, except when the conditions of paragraphs (a) and (b) have been met:

(a) The communication or record reflects a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or office that was prepared exclusively for civil or criminal litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings.

(b) The communication occurred or the record was prepared after the initiation of an action in a court of competent jurisdiction, after the issuance of a notice of intent to deny a rate filing, or after the filing of a request for a proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

Section 23. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 215.555, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

215.555 Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.—

(4) REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACTS.—

(b)1. The contract shall contain a promise by the board to reimburse the insurer for 45 percent, 75 percent, or 90 percent of its losses from each covered event in excess of the insurer's retention, plus 5 percent of the reimbursed losses to cover loss adjustment expenses.

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 shall provide that reimbursement amounts shall not be reduced by reinsurance paid or payable to the insurer from other sources.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision contained in this section, the board shall make available to insurers that purchased coverage provided by this subparagraph in ~~2007~~ 2006, insurers qualifying as limited apportionment companies under s. 627.351(6)(c), and insurers that ~~have been~~ were approved to participate in ~~2006~~ or that are approved in 2007 for the Insurance Capital Build-Up Incentive Program pursuant to s. 215.5595, a contract or contract addendum that provides an additional amount of reimbursement coverage of up to \$10 million. The premium to be charged for this additional reimbursement coverage shall be 50 percent of the additional reimbursement coverage provided, which shall include one prepaid reinstatement. The minimum retention level that an eligible participating insurer must retain associated with this additional coverage layer is 30 percent of the insurer's surplus as of December 31, ~~2007~~ 2006. This coverage shall be in addition to all other coverage that may be provided under this section. The coverage provided by the fund under this subparagraph shall be in addition to the claims-paying capacity as defined in subparagraph (c)1., but only with respect to those insurers that select the additional coverage option and meet the requirements of this subparagraph. The claims-paying capacity with respect to all other participating insurers and limited apportionment companies that do not select the additional coverage option shall be limited to their reimbursement premium's proportionate share of the actual claims-paying capacity otherwise defined in subparagraph (c)1. and as provided for under the terms of the reimbursement contract. Coverage provided in the reimbursement contract ~~shall~~ will not be affected by the additional premiums paid by participating insurers exercising the additional coverage option allowed in this subparagraph. This subparagraph expires on May 31, ~~2009~~ 2008.

Section 24. Subsection (1) of section 627.0613, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.0613 Consumer advocate.—The Chief Financial Officer must appoint a consumer advocate who must represent the general public of the state before the department and the office. The consumer advocate must report directly to the Chief Financial Officer, but is not otherwise under the authority of the department or of any employee of the department. The consumer advocate has such powers as are necessary to carry out the duties of the office of consumer advocate, including, but not limited to, the powers to:

(1) Recommend to the department or office, by petition, the commencement of any proceeding or action; appear in any proceeding or action before the department or office; or appear in any proceeding before the Division of Administrative Hearings ~~or arbitration panel specified in s. 627.062(6)~~ relating to subject matter under the jurisdiction of the department or office.

Section 25. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 627.712, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.712 Residential windstorm coverage required; availability of exclusions for windstorm or contents.—

(1) An insurer issuing a residential property insurance policy must provide windstorm coverage. Except as provided in paragraph (2)(c), this section ~~subsection~~ does not apply with respect to risks that are eligible for wind-only coverage from Citizens Property Insurance Corporation under s. 627.351(6).

(2) A property insurer must make available, at the option of the policyholder, an exclusion of windstorm coverage.

(a) The coverage may be excluded only if:

(a)1. When the policyholder is a natural person, the policyholder personally writes and provides to the insurer the following statement in his or her own handwriting and signs his or her name, which must also be signed by every other named insured on the policy, and dated: “I do not want the insurance on my (home/mobile home/condominium unit) to pay for damage from windstorms. I will pay those costs. My insurance will not.”

2. When the policyholder is other than a natural person, the policyholder provides to the insurer on the policyholder’s letterhead the following statement that must be signed by the policyholder’s authorized representative and dated: “...(Name of entity)... does not want the insurance on its ...(type of structure)... to pay for damage from windstorms. ...(Name of entity)... will be responsible for these costs. ...(Name of entity’s)... insurance will not.”

(b) If the structure insured by the policy is subject to a mortgage or lien, the policyholder must provide the insurer with a written statement from the mortgageholder or lienholder indicating that the mortgageholder or lienholder approves the policyholder electing to exclude windstorm coverage or hurricane coverage from his or her or its property insurance policy.

(c) If the residential structure is eligible for wind-only coverage from Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, an insurer nonrenewing a policy and issuing a replacement policy, or issuing a new policy, that does not provide wind coverage shall provide a notice to the mortgageholder or lienholder indicating the policyholder has elected coverage that does not cover wind.

Section 26. The provisions of this act shall supersede and control over any conflicting provisions adopted in House Bill 5057, 2008 Regular Session, to the extent of such conflict, if that bill becomes a law.

Section 27. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

Approved by the Governor May 28, 2008.

Filed in Office Secretary of State May 28, 2008.