By the Committee on Banking and Insurance; and Senator Hays

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; amending s. 627.351, F.S.; providing exemptions from the restriction on obtaining coverage from the corporation for substantial improvement to major structures under certain conditions; requiring the corporation to submit any alternate study relating to windstorm mitigation discounts to the office and, if approved, including the discounts in its next rate filing; amending s. 627.711, F.S.; authorizing the corporation to create an addendum to the uniform mitigation verification form for use by counties under certain circumstances; prohibiting a mitigation inspector from paying for referrals from an insurance broker, insurance agent, or employee of an insurance agency and a broker, agent, or employee from receiving such compensation; providing an effective date.

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

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

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

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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 on otherwise resulting to the public health, safety, and welfare, to the economy of the state, and to the revenues of the state and local governments which are needed to provide for the public welfare. It is necessary, therefore, to provide affordable property insurance to applicants who are in good faith entitled to procure insurance through the voluntary market but are unable to do so. The Legislature intends, therefore, that affordable property insurance be provided and that it continue to be provided, as long as necessary, through Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, a government entity that is an integral part of the state, and that is not a private insurance company. To that end, the corporation shall strive to increase the availability of affordable property insurance in this state, while achieving efficiencies and economies, and while providing service to policyholders, applicants, and agents which is no less than the quality generally provided in the voluntary market, for the achievement of the foregoing public purposes. Because it is essential for this government entity to have the maximum financial resources to pay claims following a catastrophic hurricane, it is further the intent of the

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Legislature that the corporation continue to be an integral part of the state, and that the income of the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation, and that interest on the debt obligations issued by the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation.

- 2. The Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association originally created by this statute shall be known as the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation. The corporation shall provide insurance for residential and commercial property, for applicants who are entitled, but, in good faith, are unable to procure insurance through the voluntary market. The corporation shall operate pursuant to a plan of operation approved by order of the Financial Services Commission. The plan is subject to continuous review by the commission. The commission may, by order, withdraw approval of all or part of a plan if the commission determines that conditions have changed since approval was granted and that the purposes of the plan require changes in the plan. For the purposes of this subsection, residential coverage includes both personal lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of coverage provided by homeowner'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. With respect to coverage for personal lines residential structures:
- a. Effective January 1, 2014, a structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$1 million or more, or a single

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condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and contents replacement cost of \$1 million or more is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2013, may continue to be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term. The office shall approve the method used by the corporation for valuing the dwelling replacement costs under cost for the purposes of this subparagraph. If a policyholder is insured by the corporation before being determined to be ineligible pursuant to this subparagraph and such policyholder files a lawsuit challenging the determination, the policyholder may remain insured by the corporation until the conclusion of the litigation.

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

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replacement cost of \$700,000 or more, is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2016, may continue to be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term.

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

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

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comply with this <u>sub-subparagraph</u> 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.

- b. Any major structure as defined in s. 161.54(6)(a) for which a permit is applied on or after July 1, 2014, for new construction or substantial improvement as defined in s. 161.54(12) is not eligible for coverage by the corporation if the structure is seaward of the coastal construction control line established pursuant to s. 161.053 or is within the Coastal Barrier Resources System as designated by 16 U.S.C. ss. 3501-3510. This sub-subparagraph does not apply to substantial improvement of major structures located in a county where the office determines that the corporation issues 75 percent or more of the total of the number of policies for each line of personal residential, commercial residential, and commercial nonresidential insurance.
- (n) 1. Rates for coverage provided by the corporation must be actuarially sound and subject to s. 627.062, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph.
- 1. 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

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to this paragraph, the corporation shall impose and collect an amount equal to the premium tax provided in s. 624.509 to augment the financial resources of the corporation.

- 3. After the public hurricane loss-projection model under s. 627.06281 has been found to be accurate and reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology, the model shall 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 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 provide refunds to policyholders who paid higher rates as a result of that rate filing. The rates in effect on December 31, 2006, 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 pursuant to a new rate filing recommended by the corporation and established by the office, subject to this paragraph.
- 5. Beginning on July 15, 2009, and annually 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.
- 6. Beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and notwithstanding the board's recommended rates and the office's final order regarding the corporation's filed rates under

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subparagraph 1., the corporation shall annually implement a rate increase which, except for sinkhole coverage, does not exceed 10 percent for any single policy issued by the corporation, excluding coverage changes and surcharges.

- 7. The corporation may also implement an increase to reflect the effect on the corporation of the cash buildup factor pursuant to s. 215.555(5)(b).
- 8. The corporation's implementation of rates as prescribed in subparagraph 6. shall cease for any line of business written by the corporation upon the corporation's implementation of actuarially sound rates. Thereafter, the corporation shall annually make a recommended actuarially sound rate filing for each commercial and personal line of business the corporation writes.
- 9. The corporation must submit any alternate study relating to windstorm mitigation discounts to the office. Upon the office's approval of the alternate study, the corporation must include the discounts provided by the study in the next filing of its recommended rates.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 627.711, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (6), (7), and (8) of that section are renumbered as subsections (7), (8), and (9), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

- 627.711 Notice of premium discounts for hurricane loss mitigation; uniform mitigation verification inspection form.—
- (2) (a) The Financial Services Commission shall, by rule, develop by rule a uniform mitigation verification inspection form that shall be used by all insurers when submitted by

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policyholders for the purpose of factoring discounts for wind insurance. The commission may develop an addendum to the form for use in a county that has adopted a building code that is stricter than the building code recognized by the uniform mitigation form. In developing the form, the commission shall seek input from insurance, construction, and building code representatives. Further, The commission shall also provide guidance as to the length of time the inspection results are valid. An insurer shall accept as valid a uniform mitigation verification form signed by the following authorized mitigation inspectors:

- 1. A home inspector licensed under s. 468.8314 who has completed at least 3 hours of hurricane mitigation training approved by the Construction Industry Licensing Board, which includes hurricane mitigation techniques and compliance with the uniform mitigation verification form and completion of a proficiency exam;
 - 2. A building code inspector certified under s. 468.607;
- 3. A general, building, or residential contractor licensed under s. 489.111;
 - 4. A professional engineer licensed under s. 471.015;
 - 5. A professional architect licensed under s. 481.213; or
- 6. Any other individual or entity recognized by the insurer as possessing the necessary qualifications to properly complete a uniform mitigation verification form.
- (b) An insurer may, but is not required to, accept a form from any other person possessing qualifications and experience acceptable to the insurer.
 - (6) (a) An authorized mitigation inspector may not directly

of this paragraph.

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or indirectly offer or deliver any compensation, inducement, or reward to an insurance broker, an insurance agent, or an employee of an insurance agency for the referral of the owner of the inspected property to the inspector or the inspection company. Section 455.227(1)(k) applies to licensees in violation

(b) An insurance broker, insurance agent, or employee of an insurance agency may not directly or indirectly receive or accept any compensation, inducement, or reward from an authorized mitigation inspector for the referral of the owner of the inspected property to the inspector or the inspection company. Section 626.6215(5)(d) applies to a violation of this paragraph

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.