

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government

BILL: CS/SB 538

INTRODUCER: Banking and Insurance Committee and Senator Brandes

SUBJECT: Nonadmitted Insurance Market Reform

DATE: April 8, 2019

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Billmeier</u>	<u>Knudson</u>	<u>BI</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Sanders</u>	<u>Betta</u>	<u>AEG</u>	<u>Pre-meeting</u>
3.	_____	_____	<u>AP</u>	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 538 makes various changes to laws related to surplus lines insurance. The bill:

- Repeals the \$35 limit on the policy fee that surplus lines agents may charge when they sell a surplus lines policy, but requires that the fee be reasonable.
- Requires the policy fee be itemized separately for the customer before purchase of the policy and be enumerated in the policy.
- Repeals the requirement that a surplus lines agent file a quarterly affidavit with the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office (FSLSO).
- Extends the exemption from the diligent effort requirement for surplus lines agents exporting flood coverage to an eligible surplus lines insurer from July 1, 2019, until July 1, 2025.

The bill has no fiscal impact on state revenues or expenditures.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2019.

II. Present Situation:

Surplus Lines Insurance Agents

Surplus lines insurance refers to a category of insurance for which there is no market available through standard insurance carriers in the admitted market (insurance companies licensed to transact insurance in Florida). Surplus lines insurance may cover exotic risks or it may cover

day-to-day risks that fall outside the underwriting guidelines of the standard market.¹ Surplus lines insurance is sold by surplus lines insurance agents. Coverage cannot be placed in the surplus lines market unless, among other things “the full amount of insurance required must not be procurable, after a diligent effort has been made by the producing agent to do so, from among the insurers authorized to transact and actually writing that kind and class of insurance in this state.”²

Surplus lines agents must verify that a diligent effort has been made by requiring a properly documented statement of diligent effort from the retail or producing agent.³ The surplus lines agent’s reliance must be reasonable under the particular circumstances surrounding the export of that particular risk.⁴ “Diligent effort” means seeking and being denied coverage from at least three authorized insurers in the admitted market unless the cost to replace the property insured is \$1 million or more. In that case, diligent effort is seeking and being denied coverage from at least one authorized insurer in the admitted market.⁵

Surplus lines agents are required to report and file with the FLSO⁶ specified information on each surplus lines insurance policy within 30 days of the effective date of the transaction, must transmit service fees to the FLSO each month, and must transmit assessment and tax payments to the FLSO quarterly.⁷ When requested by the Department of Financial Services or the FLSO, surplus lines agents are also required to submit a copy of any policy and certain other information.⁸ Surplus lines agents are required to maintain each surplus lines contract, including applications and all certificates, and other detailed information about each surplus lines policy, in their agency office for a period of five years.⁹ Florida law requires a surplus lines agent to file a quarterly affidavit with the FLSO to document all surplus lines insurance transacted in the quarter.¹⁰ The affidavit also documents the efforts the agent made to place coverage with authorized insurers and the results of the efforts.¹¹ To account for the administrative costs surplus lines agents incur to comply with reporting requirements, the agent may charge a reasonable per-policy fee, not to exceed \$35, for each policy exported.¹² This fee has not been adjusted since it was raised from \$25 to \$35 in 2001.¹³

¹ See <https://www.fslso.com/About> (last visited March 5, 2019).

² s. 626.916(1)(a), F.S.

³ A sample “Statement of Diligent Effort” can be found here: <https://www.fslso.com/BusinessForms/DiligentEffort> (last visited March 7, 2019).

⁴ See s. 626.961(1)(a), F.S.

⁵ See s. 626.914(4), F.S.

⁶ The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office was created by the Legislature as a surplus lines self-regulating organization to permit better access by consumers to approved unauthorized insurers. The FLSO collects information from agents about surplus lines transactions in Florida and collects premium taxes for payment to the state.

⁷ See s. 626.921(2), F.S.

⁸ See s. 626.923, F.S.

⁹ See s. 626.930, F.S.

¹⁰ See s. 626.931, F.S.

¹¹ See s. 626.931, F.S.

¹² See s. 626.916(4), F.S.

¹³ See ch. 2001-213, L.O.F.

Flood Insurance

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The NFIP was created by the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.¹⁴ The NFIP is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and provides property owners located in flood-prone areas the ability to purchase flood insurance protection from the federal government.

Private Market Flood Insurance in Florida

In 2014, the Legislature created s. 627.715, F.S., governing the sale of personal lines residential flood insurance.¹⁵ “Flood” is defined as a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties from:

- Overflow of inland or tidal waters;
- Unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source;
- Mudflow; or
- Collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined above.¹⁶

Flood insurance is a separate line of insurance from homeowner’s property insurance and is not included in such a policy.¹⁷ In the case of flood damage occurring during the course of a hurricane, the windstorm portion of the homeowner’s property insurance policy does not cover the flood damage.¹⁸ If the homeowner does not separately purchase flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program or an admitted Florida flood insurer, such losses will be uninsured.

A surplus lines agent may export a contract or endorsement providing flood coverage to an eligible surplus lines insurer without making a diligent effort to seek such coverage from three or more authorized insurers. This exemption from the diligent effort requirement expires July 1, 2019, or on the date on which the Commissioner of Insurance Regulation determines that there is an adequate admitted market to provide flood coverage, whichever date occurs first.

The Office of Insurance Regulation reports there are 29 admitted insurance companies currently writing private flood insurance in the state.¹⁹

¹⁴ <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/7277?id=2216> (Last accessed January 29, 2019).

¹⁵ Ch. 2014-80, Laws of Fla.

¹⁶ s. 627.715(1)(b), F.S.

¹⁷ Part X, ch. 627, F.S.

¹⁸ Flood insurance covers rising water that sits or flows on the ground and damages property by inundation and flow. Windstorm insurance covers water falling or driven by wind that damages property by infiltration of the structure from above or laterally while carried by the wind. In short, flood insurance covers damage related to rising water and windstorm insurance covers damage related to airborne water.

¹⁹ Presentation by OIR “Flood Facts & Florida’s Flood Insurance Market” January 2019. (On file with the Banking and Insurance Committee).

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 repeals the \$35 limit on the policy fee contained in s. 626.916, F.S., that surplus lines agents may charge when they sell a surplus lines policy. The bill requires the fee to be itemized separately for the customer before purchase of the policy and enumerated in the policy.

Section 2 repeals the requirement in s. 626.931, F.S., that a surplus lines agent file a quarterly affidavit with the FLSO stating that all surplus lines insurance transacted by the agent during the calendar quarter has been submitted to the FLSO. The affidavit requirement pre-dates the FLSO. Now, the FLSO requires agents to electronically file each policy transaction with the FLSO. The FLSO believes the affidavit is no longer necessary because FLSO staff audits agents to verify the accuracy of submitted information with original source documents.²⁰ Agents will still be subject to discipline by the Department of Financial Services if they fail to file required information with the FLSO.

Sections 3, 4, and 5 make technical changes to conform to the repeal of the affidavit requirement.

Section 6 amends s. 627.715, F.S., to extend the exemption from the diligent effort requirement for surplus lines agents exporting flood coverage to an eligible surplus lines insurer from July 1, 2019, until July 1, 2025.

Section 7 provides an effective date of July 1, 2019.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

²⁰ Email from Gary Pullen, Executive Director of the FLSO dated March 2, 2015 (on file with the Committee on Banking and Insurance).

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Surplus lines agents will be able to charge a per-policy fee exceeding \$35, so long as the fee is reasonable.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 626.916, 626.931, 626.932, 626.935, 629.401, and 627.715.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)**CS by Banking and Insurance on March 11, 2019:**

The CS removes provisions changing the surplus lines tax.

B. Amendments:

None.