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2 An act relating to insurance; amending s. 320.27, 3 F.S.; exempting salvage motor vehicle dealers from 4 having to carry certain types of insurance coverage 5 under certain circumstances; amending s. 624.4625, 6 F.S.; authorizing corporation not for profit self-7 insurance funds that are required to maintain a 8 continuing program of excess insurance coverage and 9 reserve evaluation to purchase excess insurance from 10 eligible surplus lines insurers or reinsurers; 11 authorizing certain corporation not for profit selfinsurance funds to purchase certain group insurance 12 coverage for its members; providing requirements and 13 14 conditions relating to such purchases; amending s. 15 624.501, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending 16 s. 624.402, F.S.; revising provisions relating to determining whether the domicile of an insurer is 17 outside the United States for certain purposes; 18 19 providing that life insurance policies or annuity contracts may be solicited, sold, or issued in this 20 21 state by insurers domiciled outside the United States 22 in certain circumstances; amending s. 624.610, F.S.; 23 revising provisions specifying which insurers are not 24 subject to certain filing requirements relating to 25 reinsurance; amending s. 626.261, F.S.; authorizing 26 the Department of Financial Services to provide 27 examinations in Spanish; providing for costs to be 28 paid by applicants who request examinations in Page 1 of 103

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29	Spanish; providing a requirement with respect to
30	whether an examination in Spanish should be allowed;
31	amending s. 626.321, F.S.; revising provisions
32	relating to limited licenses for travel insurance;
33	providing that a full-time salaried employee of a
34	licensed general lines agent or a business entity that
35	offers travel planning services may be issued such
36	license under certain circumstances; creating s.
37	626.8685, F.S.; exempting certain employees who
38	conduct data entry from licensure as insurance
39	adjusters under certain circumstances; defining the
40	term "automated claims adjudication system" with
41	respect to application of such exemption; prohibiting
42	residents of Canada from licensure as nonresident
43	independent adjusters under certain circumstances;
44	amending s. 626.9201, F.S.; providing specified
45	exemptions from the requirement that an insurer
46	provide notification of nonrenewal to an insured;
47	amending s. 626.9541, F.S.; providing an additional
48	action that is a misrepresentation and false
49	advertising of insurance policies; amending s.
50	627.351, F.S.; increasing the amount of surplus as to
51	policyholders that certain insurers who are members of
52	a plan to equitably apportion or share windstorm
53	coverage may have in order to petition the Department
54	of Financial Services to qualify as a limited
55	apportionment company; requiring the Citizens Property
56	Insurance Corporation to offer certain policies;
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i	
57	specifying acceptable valuations for replacement
58	costs; creating s. 627.6011, F.S.; providing
59	legislative intent relating to the application of
60	certain mandatory health benefits regulated under ch.
61	627, F.S.; defining the term "mandatory health
62	benefits"; amending s. 627.6699, F.S.; revising the
63	definition of the term "carrier" for purposes of the
64	Employee Health Care Access Act; amending s. 627.7015,
65	F.S.; revising provisions relating to alternative
66	procedures for the resolution of disputed property
67	insurance claims; amending s. 627.707, F.S.; providing
68	a definition; amending s. 627.7295, F.S.; clarifying
69	provisions relating to cancellation for nonpayment of
70	premiums for motor vehicle insurance; allowing the
71	cancellation of such policies under certain
72	circumstances; amending s. 627.736, F.S.; specifying
73	the interest rate applicable to the accrual of
74	interest on overdue payments of personal injury
75	protection benefits; amending s. 627.7405, F.S.;
76	providing an exception for liability for right of
77	reimbursement; amending s. 628.901, F.S.; providing
78	definitions; amending s. 628.905, F.S.; expanding the
79	kinds of insurance for which a captive insurer may
80	seek licensure; limiting the risks that certain
81	captive insurers may insure; specifying requirements
82	and conditions relating to a captive insurer's
83	authority to conduct business; requiring that before
84	licensure certain captive insurers must file or submit
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85 to the Office of Insurance Regulation specified 86 information, documents, and statements; requiring a 87 captive insurance company to file specific evidence 88 with the office relating to the financial condition 89 and quality of management and operations of the 90 company; specifying certain fees to be paid by captive 91 insurance companies; authorizing a foreign or alien 92 captive insurance company to become a domestic captive 93 insurance company by complying with specified 94 requirements; authorizing the office to waive any 95 requirements for public hearings relating to the redomestication of an alien captive insurance company; 96 97 creating s. 628.906, F.S.; requiring biographical 98 affidavits, background investigations, and fingerprint 99 cards for all officers and directors; providing 100 restrictions on officers and directors involved with 101 insolvent insurers under certain conditions; providing 102 restrictions on officers and directors that are found 103 guilty of, or have pleaded guilty or nolo contendere 104 to, any felony or crime involving moral turpitude, 105 including a crime of dishonesty or breach of trust; 106 amending s. 628.907, F.S.; revising capitalization 107 requirements for specified captive insurance 108 companies; requiring capital of specified captive 109 insurance companies to be held in certain forms; 110 requiring contributions to captive insurance companies 111 that are stock insurer corporations to be in a certain form; authorizing the office to issue a captive 112

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113 insurance company license conditioned upon certain 114 evidence relating to possession of specified capital; 115 authorizing revocation of a conditional license under 116 certain circumstances; authorizing the office to 117 prescribe certain additional capital and net asset 118 requirements; requiring such additional requirements 119 relating to capital and net assets to be held in 120 specified forms; requiring dividends or distributions 121 of capital or surplus to meet certain conditions and 122 be approved by the office; requiring certain irrevocable letters of credit to meet certain 123 124 standards; creating s. 628.908, F.S.; prohibiting the 125 issuance of a license to specified captive insurance 126 companies unless such companies possess and maintain 127 certain levels of unimpaired surplus; authorizing the office to condition issuance of a captive insurance 128 129 company license upon the provision of certain evidence 130 relating to the possession of a minimum amount of 131 unimpaired surplus; authorizing revocation of a 132 conditional license under certain circumstances; 133 requiring dividends or distributions of capital or 134 surplus to meet certain conditions and be approved by 135 the office; requiring certain irrevocable letters of 136 credit to meet certain standards; amending s. 628.909, 137 F.S.; providing for applicability of certain statutory 138 provisions to specified captive insurers; creating s. 139 628.910, F.S.; providing requirements, options, and conditions relating to how a captive insurance company 140 Page 5 of 103

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141 may be incorporated or organized as a business; 142 amending s. 628.911, F.S.; providing reporting 143 requirements for specified captive insurance companies 144 and captive reinsurance companies; creating s. 145 628.912, F.S.; authorizing a captive reinsurance 146 company to discount specified losses subject to 147 certain conditions; amending s. 628.913, F.S.; 148 authorizing a captive reinsurance company to apply to the office for licensure to write reinsurance covering 149 150 property and casualty insurance or reinsurance 151 contracts; authorizing the office to allow a captive 152 reinsurance company to write reinsurance contracts 153 covering risks in any state; specifying that a captive 154 reinsurance company is subject to specified 155 requirements and must meet specified conditions in 156 order to conduct business in this state; creating s. 157 628.914, F.S.; specifying requirements and conditions 158 relating to the capitalization or maintenance of 159 reserves by a captive reinsurance company; creating s. 160 628.9141, F.S.; specifying requirements and conditions 161 relating to the incorporation of a captive reinsurance 162 company; creating s. 628.9142, F.S.; providing for the 163 effect on reserves of certain actions taken by a 164 captive insurance company relating to providing 165 reinsurance for specified risks; creating s. 628.918, 166 F.S.; requiring a specified percentage of a captive 167 reinsurance company's assets to be managed by an asset 168 manager domiciled in this state; creating s. 628.919, Page 6 of 103

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169	F.S.; authorizing the Financial Services Commission to
170	adopt rules establishing certain standards for control
171	of an unaffiliated business by a parent or affiliated
172	company relating to coverage by a pure captive
173	insurance company; creating s. 628.920, F.S.;
174	requiring that a licensed captive insurance company
175	must be considered for issuance of a certificate of
176	authority as an insurer under certain circumstances;
177	amending s. 626.7491, F.S.; conforming a cross-
178	reference; repealing s. 628.903, F.S., relating to the
179	definition of the term "industrial insured captive
180	insurer," to conform to changes made by the act;
181	amending s. 631.271, F.S.; providing for priority of
182	interest on allowed claims; providing that if this act
183	and certain legislation become law in the same
184	legislative session or an extension thereof, a surplus
185	lines insurer removing policies from the Citizens
186	Property Insurance Corporation must maintain a
187	specified financial rating; providing effective dates.
188	
189	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
190	
191	Section 1. Subsection (3) of section 320.27, Florida
192	Statutes, is amended to read:
193	320.27 Motor vehicle dealers
194	(3) APPLICATION AND FEE.—The application for the license
195	shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the department and
196	shall be subject to such rules with respect thereto as may be so
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197 prescribed by it. Such application shall be verified by oath or 198 affirmation and shall contain a full statement of the name and 199 birth date of the person or persons applying therefor; the name 200 of the firm or copartnership, with the names and places of 201 residence of all members thereof, if such applicant is a firm or 202 copartnership; the names and places of residence of the 203 principal officers, if the applicant is a body corporate or 204 other artificial body; the name of the state under whose laws 205 the corporation is organized; the present and former place or 206 places of residence of the applicant; and prior business in 207 which the applicant has been engaged and the location thereof. 208 Such application shall describe the exact location of the place 209 of business and shall state whether the place of business is 210 owned by the applicant and when acquired, or, if leased, a true 211 copy of the lease shall be attached to the application. The 212 applicant shall certify that the location provides an adequately 213 equipped office and is not a residence; that the location 214 affords sufficient unoccupied space upon and within which 215 adequately to store all motor vehicles offered and displayed for 216 sale; and that the location is a suitable place where the 217 applicant can in good faith carry on such business and keep and maintain books, records, and files necessary to conduct such 218 219 business, which will be available at all reasonable hours to 220 inspection by the department or any of its inspectors or other employees. The applicant shall certify that the business of a 221 motor vehicle dealer is the principal business which shall be 222 223 conducted at that location. Such application shall contain a statement that the applicant is either franchised by a 224

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225 manufacturer of motor vehicles, in which case the name of each 226 motor vehicle that the applicant is franchised to sell shall be 227 included, or an independent (nonfranchised) motor vehicle 228 dealer. Such application shall contain such other relevant 229 information as may be required by the department, including 230 evidence that the applicant is insured under a garage liability 231 insurance policy or a general liability insurance policy coupled 232 with a business automobile policy, which shall include, at a 233 minimum, \$25,000 combined single-limit liability coverage 234 including bodily injury and property damage protection and 235 \$10,000 personal injury protection. However, a salvage motor 236 vehicle dealer as defined in subparagraph (1)(c)5. is exempt 237 from the requirements for garage liability insurance and 238 personal injury protection insurance on those vehicles that cannot be legally operated on roads, highways, or streets in 239 240 this state. Franchise dealers must submit a garage liability insurance policy, and all other dealers must submit a garage 241 242 liability insurance policy or a general liability insurance 243 policy coupled with a business automobile policy. Such policy 244 shall be for the license period, and evidence of a new or 245 continued policy shall be delivered to the department at the 246 beginning of each license period. Upon making initial 247 application, the applicant shall pay to the department a fee of 248 \$300 in addition to any other fees now required by law; upon 249 making a subsequent renewal application, the applicant shall pay to the department a fee of \$75 in addition to any other fees now 250 251 required by law. Upon making an application for a change of 252 location, the person shall pay a fee of \$50 in addition to any Page 9 of 103

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253 other fees now required by law. The department shall, in the 254 case of every application for initial licensure, verify whether 255 certain facts set forth in the application are true. Each 256 applicant, general partner in the case of a partnership, or 257 corporate officer and director in the case of a corporate 258 applicant, must file a set of fingerprints with the department 259 for the purpose of determining any prior criminal record or any 260 outstanding warrants. The department shall submit the 261 fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement for state 262 processing and forwarding to the Federal Bureau of Investigation 263 for federal processing. The actual cost of state and federal 264 processing shall be borne by the applicant and is in addition to 265 the fee for licensure. The department may issue a license to an 266 applicant pending the results of the fingerprint investigation, 267 which license is fully revocable if the department subsequently 268 determines that any facts set forth in the application are not 269 true or correctly represented.

270 Section 2. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 271 624.4625, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsection (5) of that 272 section is renumbered as subsection (6), and a new subsection 273 (5) is added to that section, to read:

624.4625 Corporation not for profit self-insurance funds.(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any two or
more corporations not for profit located in and organized under
the laws of this state may form a self-insurance fund for the
purpose of pooling and spreading liabilities of its group
members in any one or combination of property or casualty risk,

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280	provided the corporation not for profit self-insurance fund that
281	is created:
282	(e) Maintains a continuing program of excess insurance
283	coverage and reserve evaluation to protect the financial
284	stability of the fund in an amount and manner determined by a
285	qualified actuary. At a minimum, this program must:
286	1. Purchase excess insurance from authorized insurance
287	carriers or eligible surplus lines insurers or reinsurers.
288	2. Retain a per-loss occurrence that does not exceed
289	\$350,000.
290	(5) A corporation not for profit self-insurance fund
291	formed under this section, which is hereby deemed to be an
292	association in compliance with s. 627.654, may purchase for its
293	members, on a group basis, any one or more policies of health,
294	accident, or hospitalization coverage, provided:
295	(a) Insurance policies purchased to provide coverage under
296	this subsection are purchased only from authorized insurance
297	companies that participate in the Florida Life and Health
298	Insurance Guaranty Association and such policy forms have been
299	filed with and approved by the office;
300	(b) The corporation not for profit self-insurance fund
301	retains no risk related to coverage provided under this
302	subsection;
303	(c) An insurance policy purchased to provide coverage
304	under this subsection shall not be subject to the restrictions
305	relating to the premium rates for small employer groups under
306	chapter 627;

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307 The premiums paid for insurance policies purchased (d) 308 pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not count toward the \$5 million 309 requirement in paragraph (1)(a); and 310 (e) Any individual not-for-profit entity participating as 311 a member of the association for the purchase of a master health, 312 accident, or hospitalization policy by the association under 313 this subsection may retain its individual insurance agent and such agent shall be deemed an additional agent of record for the 314 315 master policy issued to the association. Section 3. Subsection (8) of section 624.402, Florida 316 317 Statutes, is amended, and subsection (9) is added to that 318 section, to read: 319 624.402 Exceptions, certificate of authority required.-A 320 certificate of authority shall not be required of an insurer 321 with respect to: 322 (8) (a) An insurer domiciled outside the United States 323 covering only persons who, at the time of issuance or renewal, 324 are nonresidents of the United States if: The insurer or any affiliated person as defined in s. 325 1. 326 624.04 under common ownership or control with the insurer does 327 not solicit, sell, or accept application for any insurance 328 policy or contract to be delivered or issued for delivery to any 329 person in any state; 330 The insurer registers with the office via a letter of 2. 331 notification upon commencing business from this state; The insurer provides the following information, in 332 3. 333 English, to the office annually by March 1:

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334 The name of the insurer; the country of domicile; the a. 335 address of the insurer's principal office and office in this 336 state; the names of the owners of the insurer and their 337 percentage of ownership; the names of the officers and directors 338 of the insurer; the name, e-mail, and telephone number of a 339 contact person for the insurer; and the number of individuals 340 who are employed by the insurer or its affiliates in this state; 341 b. The lines of insurance and types of products offered by the insurer; 342 c. A statement from the applicable regulatory body of the 343 344 insurer's domicile certifying that the insurer is licensed or 345 registered for those lines of insurance and types of products in 346 that domicile; and 347 A copy of the filings required by the applicable d. regulatory body of the insurer's country of domicile in that 348 349 country's official language or in English, if available; 350 4. All certificates, policies, or contracts issued in this 351 state showing coverage under the insurer's policy include the 352 following statement in a contrasting color and at least 10-point 353 type: "The policy providing your coverage and the insurer 354 providing this policy have not been approved by the Florida 355 Office of Insurance Regulation"; and

5. <u>If In the event</u> the insurer ceases to do business from this state, the insurer will provide written notification to the office within 30 days after cessation.

(b) For purposes of this subsection, "nonresident" means a trust or other entity organized and domiciled under the laws of a country other than the United States or a person who resides Page 13 of 103

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362 in and maintains a physical place of domicile in a country other 363 than the United States, which he or she recognizes as and 364 intends to maintain as his or her permanent home. A nonresident 365 does not include an unauthorized immigrant present in the United 366 States. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it is 367 conclusively presumed, for purposes of this subsection, that a 368 person is a resident of the United States if such person has: 369 Had his or her principal place of domicile in the 1. 370 United States for 180 days or more in the 365 days prior to issuance or renewal of the policy; 371 2. 372 Registered to vote in any state; 373 3. Made a statement of domicile in any state; or 374 4. Filed for homestead tax exemption on property in any 375 state. (C) 376 Subject to the limitations provided in this 377 subsection, services, including those listed in s. 624.10, may 378 be provided by the insurer or an affiliated person as defined in 379 s. 624.04 under common ownership or control with the insurer. 380 (d) An alien insurer transacting insurance in this state 381 without complying with this subsection shall be in violation of 382 this chapter and subject to the penalties provided in s. 624.15. 383 (9) (a) Life insurance policies or annuity contracts may be 384 solicited, sold, or issued in this state by an insurer domiciled 385 outside the United States, covering only persons who, at the 386 time of issuance are nonresidents of the United States, provided 387 that: 388 1. The insurer is currently an authorized insurer in his 389 or her country of domicile as to the kind or kinds of insurance Page 14 of 103

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390	proposed to be offered and must have been such an insurer for
391	not fewer than the immediately preceding 3 years, or must be the
392	wholly owned subsidiary of such authorized insurer or must be
393	the wholly owned subsidiary of an already eligible authorized
394	insurer as to the kind or kinds of insurance proposed for a
395	period of not fewer than the immediately preceding 3 years.
396	However, the office may waive the 3-year requirement if the
397	insurer has operated successfully for a period of at least the
398	immediately preceding year and has capital and surplus of not
399	less than \$25 million.
400	2. Before the office may grant eligibility, the requesting
401	insurer furnishes the office with a duly authenticated copy of
402	its current annual financial statement, in English, and with all
403	monetary values therein expressed in United States dollars, at
404	an exchange rate then-current and shown in the statement, in the
405	case of statements originally made in the currencies of other
406	countries, and with such additional information relative to the
407	insurer as the office may request.
408	3. The insurer has and maintains surplus as to
409	policyholders of not less than \$15 million. Any such surplus as
410	to policyholders shall be represented by investments consisting
411	of eligible investments for like funds of like domestic insurers
412	under part II of chapter 625; however, any such surplus as to
413	policyholders may be represented by investments permitted by the
414	domestic regulator of such alien insurance company if such
415	investments are substantially similar in terms of quality,
416	liquidity, and security to eligible investments for like funds
417	of like domestic insurers under part II of chapter 625.
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418	4. The insurer has of good reputation as to providing
419	service to its policyholders and the payment of losses and
420	claims.
421	5. To maintain eligibility, the insurer furnishes the
422	office within the time period specified in s. 624.424(1), a duly
423	authenticated copy of its current annual and quarterly financial
424	statements, in English, and with all monetary values therein
425	expressed in United States dollars, at an exchange rate then-
426	current and shown in the statement, in the case of statements
427	originally made in the currencies of other countries, and with
428	such additional information relative to the insurer as the
429	office may request.
430	6. An insurer receiving eligibility under this subsection
431	agrees to make its books and records pertaining to its
432	operations in this state available for inspection during normal
433	business hours upon request of the office.
434	7. The insurer notifies the applicant in clear and
435	conspicuous language:
436	a. The date of organization of the insurer.
437	b. The identity of and rating assigned by each recognized
438	insurance company rating organization that has rated the insurer
439	or, if applicable, that the insurer is unrated.
440	c. That the insurer does not hold a certificate of
441	authority issued in this state and that the office does not
442	exercise regulatory oversight over the insurer.
443	d. The identity and address of the regulatory authority
444	exercising oversight of the insurer. This paragraph does not
445	impose upon the office any duty or responsibility to determine
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446	the actual financial condition or claims practices of any
447	unauthorized insurer, and the status of eligibility, if granted
448	by the office, indicates only that the insurer appears to be
449	financially sound and to have satisfactory claims practices and
450	that the office has no credible evidence to the contrary.
451	(b) If the office has reason to believe that an insurer
452	issuing policies or contracts pursuant to this subsection is
453	insolvent or is in unsound financial condition, does not make
454	reasonable prompt payment of benefits, or is no longer eligible
455	under the conditions specified in this subsection, the office
456	may conduct an examination or investigation in accordance with
457	s. 624.316, s. 624.3161, or s. 624.320 and, if the findings of
458	the examination or investigation warrant, may withdraw the
459	eligibility of the insurer to issue policies or contracts
460	pursuant to this subsection without having a certificate of
461	authority issued by the office.
462	(c) This subsection does not provide an exception to the
463	agent licensure requirements of chapter 626. A insurer issuing
464	policies or contracts pursuant to this subsection shall appoint
465	the agents that the insurer uses to sell such policies or
466	contracts as provided in chapter 626.
467	(d) An insurer issuing policies or contracts pursuant to
468	this subsection is subject to part IX of chapter 626, the Unfair
469	Insurance Trade Practices Act, and the office may take such
470	actions against the insurer for a violation as are provided in
471	that part.

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472	(e) Policies and contracts issued pursuant to this
473	subsection are not subject to the premium tax specified in s.
474	624.509.
475	(f) Applications for life insurance coverage offered under
476	this subsection must contain, in contrasting color and not less
477	than 12-point type, the following statement on the same page as
478	the applicant's signature:
479	
480	This policy is primarily governed by the laws of a
481	foreign country. As a result, all of the rating and
482	underwriting laws applicable to policies filed in this
483	state do not apply to this coverage, which may result
484	in your premiums being higher than would be
485	permissible under a Florida-approved policy. A
486	purchase of individual life insurance should be
487	considered carefully, as future medical conditions may
488	make it impossible to qualify for another individual
489	life policy. If the insurer issuing your policy
490	becomes insolvent, this policy is not covered by the
491	Florida Life and Health Insurance Guaranty
492	Association. For information concerning individual
493	life coverage under a Florida-approved policy, consult
494	your agent or the Florida Department of Financial
495	Services.
496	
497	(g) All life insurance policies and annuity contracts
498	issued pursuant to this subsection must contain on the first
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499	page of the policy or contract, in contrasting color and not
500	less than 10-point type, the following statement:
501	
502	The benefits of the policy providing your coverage are
503	governed primarily by the law of a country other than
504	the United States.
505	
506	(h) All single-premium life insurance policies and single-
507	premium annuity contracts issued to persons who are not
508	residents of the United States and are not nonresidents
509	illegally residing in the United States pursuant to this
510	subsection are subject to chapter 896.
511	(i) For purposes of this subsection, the term
512	"nonresident" means a trust or other entity or person as defined
513	in subsection 624.402(8).
514	(j) An alien insurer transacting insurance in this state
515	without complying with this subsection is in violation of this
516	chapter and subject to the penalties provided in s. 624.15, and
517	must also pay the fine required for each violation as prescribed
518	by s. 626.910.
519	Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (9) of section
520	624.501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
521	624.501 Filing, license, appointment, and miscellaneous
522	feesThe department, commission, or office, as appropriate,
523	shall collect in advance, and persons so served shall pay to it
524	in advance, fees, licenses, and miscellaneous charges as
525	follows:
526	(9)
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(b) For all limited appointments as agent, as provided for in s. <u>626.321(1)(c) and (d)</u> <u>626.321(1)(d)</u>, the agent's original appointment and biennial renewal or continuation thereof for each insurer <u>is shall be</u> equal to the number of offices, branch offices, or places of business covered by the license multiplied by the fees set forth in paragraph (a).

533 Section 5. Paragraph (c) of subsection (11) of section 534 624.610, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

624.610 Reinsurance.-

536 (11)

535

This subsection applies to cessions of directly 537 (C) 538 written risk or loss. This subsection does not apply to 539 contracts of facultative reinsurance or to any ceding insurer 540 that has a with surplus as to policyholders which that exceeds \$100 million as of the immediately preceding December 31. \underline{A} 541 542 Additionally, any ceding insurer otherwise subject to this 543 section which had with less than \$500,000 in direct premiums 544 written in this state during the preceding calendar year and no 545 more than \$250,000 in direct premiums written in this state 546 during the preceding calendar quarter, and which had fewer or 547 with less than 1,000 policyholders at the end of the preceding 548 calendar year, is exempt from the requirements of this 549 subsection. However, any ceding insurer otherwise subject to 550 this section with more than \$250,000 in direct premiums written 551 in this state during the preceding calendar quarter is not 552 exempt from the requirements of this subsection. Section 6. Subsection (5) is added to section 626.261, 553

554 Florida Statutes, to read:

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555	626.261 Conduct of examination
556	(5) The department may provide licensure examinations in
557	Spanish. Applicants requesting examination or reexamination in
558	Spanish must bear the full cost of the department's development,
559	preparation, administration, grading, and evaluation of the
560	Spanish-language examination. When determining whether it is in
561	the public interest to allow the examination to be translated
562	into and administered in Spanish, the department shall consider
563	the percentage of the population who speak Spanish.
564	Section 7. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
565	626.321, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
566	626.321 Limited licenses
567	(1) The department shall issue to a qualified individual,
568	or a qualified individual or entity under paragraphs (c), (d),
569	(e), and (i), a license as agent authorized to transact a
570	limited class of business in any of the following categories:
571	(c) Travel insurance.—License covering only policies and
572	certificates of travel insurance, which are subject to review by
573	the office under s. 624.605(1)(q) . Policies and certificates of
574	travel insurance may provide coverage for risks incidental to
575	travel, planned travel, or accommodations while traveling,
576	including, but not limited to, accidental death and
577	dismemberment of a traveler; trip or event cancellation,
578	interruption, or delay; loss of or damage to personal effects or
579	travel documents; damages to travel accommodations; baggage
580	delay; emergency medical travel or evacuation of a traveler; or
581	medical, surgical, and hospital expenses related to an illness
582	or emergency of a traveler. Any Such policy or certificate may
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be issued for terms longer than <u>90</u> 60 days, but each policy or certificate, other than a policy or certificate providing coverage for air ambulatory services only, <u>each policy or</u> <u>certificate</u> must be limited to coverage for travel or use of accommodations of no longer than <u>90</u> 60 days. The license may be issued only:

589 1. To a full-time salaried employee of a common carrier or 590 a full-time salaried employee or owner of a transportation 591 ticket agency and may authorize the sale of such ticket policies 592 only in connection with the sale of transportation tickets, or 593 to the full-time salaried employee of such an agent. No Such 594 policy may not shall be for a duration of more than 48 hours or more than for the duration of a specified one-way trip or round 595 596 trip.

597

2. To an entity or individual that is:

598 a. The developer of a timeshare plan that is the subject 599 of an approved public offering statement under chapter 721;

b. An exchange company operating an exchange programapproved under chapter 721;

602 c. A managing entity operating a timeshare plan approved603 under chapter 721;

604

d. A seller of travel as defined in chapter 559; or

605 e. A subsidiary or affiliate of any of the entities606 described in sub-subparagraphs a.-d.

3. To a full-time salaried employee of a licensed general
 lines agent or a business entity that offers travel planning
 services if insurance sales activities authorized by the license
 are in connection with, and incidental to, travel.

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611	a. A license issued to a business entity that offers
612	travel planning services must encompass each office, branch
613	office, or place of business making use of the entity's business
614	name in order to offer, solicit, and sell insurance pursuant to
615	this paragraph.
616	b. The application for licensure must list the name,
617	address, and phone number for each office, branch office, or
618	place of business that is to be covered by the license. The
619	licensee shall notify the department of the name, address, and
620	phone number of any new location that is to be covered by the
621	license before the new office, branch office, or place of
622	business engages in the sale of insurance pursuant to this
623	paragraph. The licensee shall notify the department within 30
624	days after the closing or terminating of an office, branch
625	office, or place of business. Upon receipt of the notice, the
626	department shall delete the office, branch office, or place of
627	business from the license.
628	c. A licensed and appointed entity is directly responsible
629	and accountable for all acts of the licensee's employees and
630	parties with whom the licensee has entered into a contractual
631	agreement to offer travel insurance.
632	
633	A licensee shall require each <u>individual</u> employee who offers
634	policies or certificates under this subparagraph <u>2. or</u>
635	subparagraph 3. to receive initial training from a general lines
636	agent or an insurer authorized under chapter 624 to transact
637	insurance within this state. For an entity applying for a
638	license as a travel insurance agent, the fingerprinting
1	Page 23 of 103

ENROLLED CS/CS/HB 1101, Engrossed 2 2012 Legislature 639 requirement of this section applies only to the president, 640 secretary, and treasurer and to any other officer or person who 641 directs or controls the travel insurance operations of the 642 entity. Section 8. Effective January 1, 2013, section 626.8685, 643 644 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 645 626.8685 Portable electronics insurance claims; exemption; 646 licensure restriction.-647 (1) This part does not apply to any individual who collects claims information from, or furnishes claims 648 information to, insureds or claimants, and who conducts data 649 650 entry, including entering data into an automated claims 651 adjudication system, provided that the individual is an employee 652 of a business entity licensed under this chapter, or its 653 affiliate, and no more than 25 such persons are under the 654 supervision of one licensed independent adjuster or licensed 655 agent who is exempt from licensure pursuant to s. 626.862. For 656 purposes of this subsection, the term "automated claims 657 adjudication system" means a preprogrammed computer system 658 designed for the collection, data entry, calculation, and final 659 resolution of portable electronics insurance claims that: 660 (a) May be used only by a licensed independent adjuster, 661 licensed agent, or supervised individual operating pursuant to 662 this subsection; 663 Must comply with all claims payment requirements of (b) 664 the insurance code; and

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665 (c) Must be certified as compliant with this subsection by 666 a licensed independent adjuster that is an officer of a licensed 667 business entity under this chapter. (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a resident 668 669 of Canada may not be licensed as a nonresident independent 670 adjuster for purposes of adjusting portable electronics 671 insurance claims unless the person has successfully obtained an 672 adjuster's license in another state. 673 Section 9. Section 626.9201, Florida Statutes, is amended 674 to read: 626.9201 Notice of cancellation or nonrenewal.-675 676 An insurer issuing a policy providing coverage for (1) property, casualty, surety, or marine insurance must shall give 677 678 the first named insured at least 45 days' advance written notice of nonrenewal. If the policy is not to be renewed, the written 679 680 notice shall state the reason or reasons as to why the policy is 681 not to be renewed. This subsection does not apply: If the insurer has manifested its willingness to 682 (a) 683 renew, and the offer is not rescinded prior to expiration of the 684 policy; or 685 If a notice of cancellation for nonpayment of premium (b) 686 is provided under subsection (2). 687 (2) An insurer issuing a policy providing coverage for 688 property, casualty, surety, or marine insurance must shall give 689 the named insured written notice of cancellation or termination other than nonrenewal at least 45 days before prior to the 690 691 effective date of the cancellation or termination, including in

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692 the written notice the reason or reasons for the cancellation or 693 termination, except that:

694 If When cancellation is for nonpayment of premium, at (a) 695 least 10 days' written notice of cancellation accompanied by the 696 reason for cancellation must therefor shall be given. As used in this paragraph, the term "nonpayment of premium" means the 697 698 failure of the named insured to discharge when due any of his or 699 her obligations in connection with the payment of premiums on a policy or an installment of such a premium, whether the premium 700 701 or installment is payable directly to the insurer or its agent or indirectly under any plan for financing premiums or extension 702 703 of credit or the failure of the named insured to maintain 704 membership in an organization if such membership is a condition 705 precedent to insurance coverage. The term also includes the failure of a financial institution to honor the check of an 706 707 applicant for insurance which was delivered to a licensed agent 708 for payment of a premium, even if the agent previously delivered 709 or transferred the premium to the insurer. If a correctly 710 dishonored check represents payment of the initial premium, the 711 contract and all contractual obligations are void ab initio 712 unless the nonpayment is cured within the earlier of 5 days 713 after actual notice by certified mail is received by the 714 applicant or 15 days after notice is sent to the applicant by 715 certified mail or registered mail, and, if the contract is void, any premium received by the insurer from a third party shall be 716 717 refunded to that party in full; and

(b) <u>If</u> When such cancellation or termination occurs during the first 90 days during which the insurance is in force and <u>if</u> Page 26 of 103

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the insurance is canceled or terminated for reasons other than nonpayment, at least 20 days' written notice of cancellation or termination accompanied by the reason <u>for cancellation or</u> <u>termination must</u> therefor shall be given, except <u>if</u> where there has been a material misstatement or misrepresentation or failure to comply with the underwriting requirements established by the insurer.

(3) If an insurer fails to provide the 45-day or 20-day
written notice <u>as</u> required under this section, the coverage
provided to the named insured <u>remains</u> shall remain in effect
until 45 days after the notice is given or until the effective
date of replacement coverage obtained by the named insured,
whichever occurs first. The premium for the coverage <u>remains</u>
shall remain the same during any such extension period.

734Section 10. Paragraphs (a) and (h) of subsection (1) of735section 626.9541, Florida Statutes, are 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:

741 Misrepresentations and false advertising of insurance (a) 742 policies.-Knowingly making, issuing, circulating, or causing to 743 be made, issued, or circulated, any estimate, illustration, circular, statement, sales presentation, omission, or 744 comparison, or property and casualty certificate of insurance 745 746 altered after being issued, which: 747 Misrepresents the benefits, advantages, conditions, or 1.

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748 terms of any insurance policy.

Misrepresents the dividends or share of the surplus to 749 2. 750 be received on any insurance policy.

Makes any false or misleading statements as to the 751 3. 752 dividends or share of surplus previously paid on any insurance 753 policy.

754 4. Is misleading, or is a misrepresentation, as to the 755 financial condition of any person or as to the legal reserve 756 system upon which any life insurer operates.

5. Uses any name or title of any insurance policy or class 757 758 of insurance policies misrepresenting the true nature thereof.

759 Is a misrepresentation for the purpose of inducing, or 6. 760 tending to induce, the lapse, forfeiture, exchange, conversion, 761 or surrender of any insurance policy.

762 7. Is a misrepresentation for the purpose of effecting a 763 pledge or assignment of, or effecting a loan against, any 764 insurance policy.

765 Misrepresents any insurance policy as being shares of 8. 766 stock or misrepresents ownership interest in the company.

767 Uses any advertisement that would mislead or otherwise 9. 768 cause a reasonable person to believe mistakenly that the state 769 or the Federal Government is responsible for the insurance sales 770 activities of any person or stands behind any person's credit or 771 that any person, the state, or the Federal Government guarantees any returns on insurance products or is a source of payment of 772 any insurance obligation of or sold by any person. 773

774

(h) Unlawful rebates.-

775

Except as otherwise expressly provided by law, or in an 1. Page 28 of 103

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776 applicable filing with the office, knowingly:

a. Permitting, or offering to make, or making, any
contract or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly
expressed in the insurance contract issued thereon;

b. Paying, allowing, or giving, or offering to pay, allow, or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to such insurance contract, any unlawful rebate of premiums payable on the contract, any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the contract;

C. Giving, selling, or purchasing, or offering to give, sell, or purchase, as inducement to such insurance contract or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds, or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association, or partnership, or any dividends or profits accrued thereon, or anything of value whatsoever not specified in the insurance contract.

Nothing in paragraph (g) or subparagraph 1. of this
paragraph shall be construed as including within the definition
of discrimination or unlawful rebates:

a. In the case of any contract of life insurance or life
annuity, paying bonuses to all policyholders or otherwise
abating their premiums in whole or in part out of surplus
accumulated from nonparticipating insurance; provided that any
such bonuses or abatement of premiums is fair and equitable to
all policyholders and for the best interests of the company and
its policyholders.



b. In the case of life insurance policies issued on the Page 29 of 103

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industrial debit plan, making allowance to policyholders who have continuously for a specified period made premium payments directly to an office of the insurer in an amount which fairly represents the saving in collection expenses.

808 c. Readjustment of the rate of premium for a group 809 insurance policy based on the loss or expense thereunder, at the 810 end of the first or any subsequent policy year of insurance 811 thereunder, which may be made retroactive only for such policy 812 year.

d. Issuance of life insurance policies or annuity
contracts at rates less than the usual rates of premiums for
such policies or contracts, as group insurance or employee
insurance as defined in this code.

e. Issuing life or disability insurance policies on a
salary savings, bank draft, preauthorized check, payroll
deduction, or other similar plan at a reduced rate reasonably
related to the savings made by the use of such plan.

3.a. No title insurer, or any member, employee, attorney, agent, or agency thereof, shall pay, allow, or give, or offer to pay, allow, or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to title insurance, or after such insurance has been effected, any rebate or abatement of the premium or any other charge or fee, or provide any special favor or advantage, or any monetary consideration or inducement whatever.

b. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed as
prohibiting the payment of fees to attorneys at law duly
licensed to practice law in the courts of this state, for
professional services, or as prohibiting the payment of earned

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832 portions of the premium to duly appointed agents or agencies who 833 actually perform services for the title insurer. Nothing in this 834 subparagraph shall be construed as prohibiting a rebate or 835 abatement of an attorney attorney's fee charged for professional 836 services, or that portion of the premium that is not required to 837 be retained by the insurer pursuant to s. 627.782(1), or any 838 other agent charge or fee to the person responsible for paying 839 the premium, charge, or fee.

840 с. No insured named in a policy, or any other person 841 directly or indirectly connected with the transaction involving 842 the issuance of such policy, including, but not limited to, any mortgage broker, real estate broker, builder, or attorney, any 843 844 employee, agent, agency, or representative thereof, or any other 845 person whatsoever, shall knowingly receive or accept, directly 846 or indirectly, any rebate or abatement of any portion of the 847 title insurance premium or of any other charge or fee or any 848 monetary consideration or inducement whatsoever, except as set 849 forth in sub-subparagraph b.; provided, in no event shall any 850 portion of the attorney attorney's fee, any portion of the 851 premium that is not required to be retained by the insurer 852 pursuant to s. 627.782(1), any agent charge or fee, or any other 853 monetary consideration or inducement be paid directly or 854 indirectly for the referral of title insurance business.

Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (ff) is added to subsection (6) of that section, to read:

859

627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.-

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860	(2) WINDSTORM INSURANCE RISK APPORTIONMENT
861	(b) The department shall require all insurers holding a
862	certificate of authority to transact property insurance on a
863	direct basis in this state, other than joint underwriting
864	associations and other entities formed pursuant to this section,
865	to provide windstorm coverage to applicants from areas
866	determined to be eligible pursuant to paragraph (c) who in good
867	faith are entitled to, but are unable to procure, such coverage
868	through ordinary means; or it shall adopt a reasonable plan or
869	plans for the equitable apportionment or sharing among such
870	insurers of windstorm coverage, which may include formation of
871	an association for this purpose. As used in this subsection, the
872	term "property insurance" means insurance on real or personal
873	property, as defined in s. 624.604, including insurance for
874	fire, industrial fire, allied lines, farmowners multiperil,
875	homeowners' multiperil, commercial multiperil, and mobile homes,
876	and including liability coverages on all such insurance, but
877	excluding inland marine as defined in s. 624.607(3) and
878	excluding vehicle insurance as defined in s. 624.605(1)(a) other
879	than insurance on mobile homes used as permanent dwellings. The
880	department shall adopt rules that provide a formula for the
881	recovery and repayment of any deferred assessments.
882	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

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888 contents of all such properties. An applicant or policyholder is 889 eligible for coverage only if an offer of coverage cannot be 890 obtained by or for the applicant or policyholder from an 891 admitted insurer at approved rates.

892 2.a.(I) All insurers required to be members of such 893 association shall participate in its writings, expenses, and 894 losses. Surplus of the association shall be retained for the 895 payment of claims and shall not be distributed to the member 896 insurers. Such participation by member insurers shall be in the 897 proportion that the net direct premiums of each member insurer 898 written for property insurance in this state during the 899 preceding calendar year bear to the aggregate net direct 900 premiums for property insurance of all member insurers, as 901 reduced by any credits for voluntary writings, in this state 902 during the preceding calendar year. For the purposes of this 903 subsection, the term "net direct premiums" means direct written 904 premiums for property insurance, reduced by premium for 905 liability coverage and for the following if included in allied 906 lines: rain and hail on growing crops; livestock; association 907 direct premiums booked; National Flood Insurance Program direct 908 premiums; and similar deductions specifically authorized by the 909 plan of operation and approved by the department. A member's 910 participation shall begin on the first day of the calendar year 911 following the year in which it is issued a certificate of 912 authority to transact property insurance in the state and shall terminate 1 year after the end of the calendar year during which 913 it no longer holds a certificate of authority to transact 914 915 property insurance in the state. The commissioner, after review

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916 of annual statements, other reports, and any other statistics 917 that the commissioner deems necessary, shall certify to the 918 association the aggregate direct premiums written for property 919 insurance in this state by all member insurers.

920 (II) Effective July 1, 2002, the association shall operate 921 subject to the supervision and approval of a board of governors 922 who are the same individuals that have been appointed by the 923 Treasurer to serve on the board of governors of the Citizens 924 Property Insurance Corporation.

925 (III) The plan of operation shall provide a formula 926 whereby a company voluntarily providing windstorm coverage in 927 affected areas will be relieved wholly or partially from 928 apportionment of a regular assessment pursuant to sub-sub-929 subparagraph d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph d.(II).

930 (IV) A company which is a member of a group of companies 931 under common management may elect to have its credits applied on 932 a group basis, and any company or group may elect to have its 933 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-subparagraph d.(III).

937 (VI) The plan of operation may also provide for the award 938 of credits, for a period not to exceed 3 years, from a regular 939 assessment pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph d.(I) or sub-sub-940 subparagraph d.(II) as an incentive for taking policies out of 941 the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting 942 Association. In order to qualify for the exemption under this 943 sub-subparagraph, the take-out plan must provide that at

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944 least 40 percent of the policies removed from the Residential 945 Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association cover risks 946 located in Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties or at 947 least 30 percent of the policies so removed cover risks located 948 in Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties and an 949 additional 50 percent of the policies so removed cover risks 950 located in other coastal counties, and must also provide that no 951 more than 15 percent of the policies so removed may exclude 952 windstorm coverage. With the approval of the department, the 953 association may waive these geographic criteria for a take-out 954 plan that removes at least the lesser of 100,000 Residential 955 Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association policies or 956 15 percent of the total number of Residential Property and 957 Casualty Joint Underwriting Association policies, provided the 958 governing board of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint 959 Underwriting Association certifies that the take-out plan will 960 materially reduce the Residential Property and Casualty Joint 961 Underwriting Association's 100-year probable maximum loss from 962 hurricanes. With the approval of the department, the board may 963 extend such credits for an additional year if the insurer 964 guarantees an additional year of renewability for all policies 965 removed from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint 966 Underwriting Association, or for 2 additional years if the 967 insurer guarantees 2 additional years of renewability for all 968 policies removed from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association. 969

970 b. Assessments to pay deficits in the association under 971 this subparagraph shall be included as an appropriate factor in Page 35 of 103

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972 the making of rates as provided in s. 627.3512.

973 с. The Legislature finds that the potential for unlimited 974 deficit assessments under this subparagraph may induce insurers 975 to attempt to reduce their writings in the voluntary market, and 976 that such actions would worsen the availability problems that 977 the association was created to remedy. It is the intent of the 978 Legislature that insurers remain fully responsible for paying 979 regular assessments and collecting emergency assessments for any 980 deficits of the association; however, it is also the intent of 981 the Legislature to provide a means by which assessment 982 liabilities may be amortized over a period of years.

983 d.(I) When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar 984 year is 10 percent or less of the aggregate statewide direct 985 written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar 986 year for all member insurers, the association shall levy an 987 assessment on member insurers in an amount equal to the deficit.

988 When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar (II)989 year exceeds 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct 990 written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar 991 year for all member insurers, the association shall levy an 992 assessment on member insurers in an amount equal to the greater 993 of 10 percent of the deficit or 10 percent of the aggregate 994 statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the 995 prior calendar year for member insurers. Any remaining deficit 996 shall be recovered through emergency assessments under sub-sub-997 subparagraph (III).

998 (III) Upon a determination by the board of directors that 999 a deficit exceeds the amount that will be recovered through

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1000 regular assessments on member insurers, pursuant to sub-subsubparagraph (I) or sub-subparagraph (II), the board shall 1001 1002 levy, after verification by the department, emergency 1003 assessments to be collected by member insurers and by 1004 underwriting associations created pursuant to this section which 1005 write property insurance, upon issuance or renewal of property 1006 insurance policies other than National Flood Insurance policies 1007 in the year or years following levy of the regular assessments. 1008 The amount of the emergency assessment collected in a particular 1009 year shall be a uniform percentage of that year's direct written 1010 premium for property insurance for all member insurers and underwriting associations, excluding National Flood Insurance 1011 policy premiums, as annually determined by the board and 1012 1013 verified by the department. The department shall verify the arithmetic calculations involved in the board's determination 1014 1015 within 30 days after receipt of the information on which the 1016 determination was based. Notwithstanding any other provision of 1017 law, each member insurer and each underwriting association 1018 created pursuant to this section shall collect emergency assessments from its policyholders without such obligation being 1019 1020 affected by any credit, limitation, exemption, or deferment. The 1021 emergency assessments so collected shall be transferred directly 1022 to the association on a periodic basis as determined by the 1023 association. The aggregate amount of emergency assessments 1024 levied under this sub-sub-subparagraph in any calendar year may not exceed the greater of 10 percent of the amount needed to 1025 1026 cover the original deficit, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing of 1027

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1028 the original deficit, or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide 1029 direct written premium for property insurance written by member 1030 insurers and underwriting associations for the prior year, plus 1031 interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other costs 1032 associated with financing the original deficit. The board may 1033 pledge the proceeds of the emergency assessments under this sub-1034 sub-subparagraph as the source of revenue for bonds, to retire 1035 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 1036 1037 determines will efficiently recover the deficit. The emergency 1038 assessments under this sub-sub-subparagraph shall continue as 1039 long as any bonds issued or other indebtedness incurred with 1040 respect to a deficit for which the assessment was imposed remain 1041 outstanding, unless adequate provision has been made for the 1042 payment of such bonds or other indebtedness pursuant to the 1043 document governing such bonds or other indebtedness. Emergency assessments collected under this sub-subparagraph are not 1044 1045 part of an insurer's rates, are not premium, and are not subject 1046 to premium tax, fees, or commissions; however, failure to pay 1047 the emergency assessment shall be treated as failure to pay 1048 premium.

(IV) Each member insurer's share of the total regular assessments under sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or sub-subsubparagraph (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

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1056 that year.

1057 (V) If regular deficit assessments are made under sub-sub-1058 subparagraph (I) or sub-subparagraph (II), or by the 1059 Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association 1060 under sub-subparagraph (6) (b) 3.a. or sub-subparagraph 1061 (6) (b) 3.b., the association shall levy upon the association's 1062 policyholders, as part of its next rate filing, or by a separate 1063 rate filing solely for this purpose, a market equalization 1064 surcharge in a percentage equal to the total amount of such 1065 regular assessments divided by the aggregate statewide direct 1066 written premium for property insurance for member insurers for 1067 the prior calendar year. Market equalization surcharges under 1068 this sub-subparagraph are not considered premium and are not 1069 subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes; however, failure 1070 to pay a market equalization surcharge shall be treated as 1071 failure to pay premium.

1072 The governing body of any unit of local government, any е. 1073 residents of which are insured under the plan, may issue bonds 1074 as defined in s. 125.013 or s. 166.101 to fund an assistance 1075 program, in conjunction with the association, for the purpose of 1076 defraying deficits of the association. In order to avoid 1077 needless and indiscriminate proliferation, duplication, and 1078 fragmentation of such assistance programs, any unit of local 1079 government, any residents of which are insured by the 1080 association, may provide for the payment of losses, regardless of whether or not the losses occurred within or outside of the 1081 1082 territorial jurisdiction of the local government. Revenue bonds 1083 may not be issued until validated pursuant to chapter 75, unless Page 39 of 103

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1084 a state of emergency is declared by executive order or proclamation of the Governor pursuant to s. 252.36 making such 1085 1086 findings as are necessary to determine that it is in the best 1087 interests of, and necessary for, the protection of the public 1088 health, safety, and general welfare of residents of this state 1089 and the protection and preservation of the economic stability of 1090 insurers operating in this state, and declaring it an essential 1091 public purpose to permit certain municipalities or counties to 1092 issue bonds as will provide relief to claimants and 1093 policyholders of the association and insurers responsible for 1094 apportionment of plan losses. Any such unit of local government 1095 may enter into such contracts with the association and with any 1096 other entity created pursuant to this subsection as are 1097 necessary to carry out this paragraph. Any bonds issued under 1098 this sub-subparagraph shall be payable from and secured by 1099 moneys received by the association from assessments under this 1100 subparagraph, and assigned and pledged to or on behalf of the 1101 unit of local government for the benefit of the holders of such 1102 bonds. The funds, credit, property, and taxing power of the 1103 state or of the unit of local government shall not be pledged 1104 for the payment of such bonds. If any of the bonds remain unsold 1105 60 days after issuance, the department shall require all 1106 insurers subject to assessment to purchase the bonds, which 1107 shall be treated as admitted assets; each insurer shall be 1108 required to purchase that percentage of the unsold portion of 1109 the bond issue that equals the insurer's relative share of 1110 assessment liability under this subsection. An insurer shall not 1111 be required to purchase the bonds to the extent that the Page 40 of 103

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1112 department determines that the purchase would endanger or impair 1113 the solvency of the insurer. The authority granted by this sub-1114 subparagraph is additional to any bonding authority granted by 1115 subparagraph 6.

1116 The plan shall also provide that any member with a 3. surplus as to policyholders of \$25 \$20 million or less writing 1117 1118 25 percent or more of its total countrywide property insurance premiums in this state may petition the department, within the 1119 1120 first 90 days of each calendar year, to qualify as a limited 1121 apportionment company. The apportionment of such a member 1122 company in any calendar year for which it is qualified shall not 1123 exceed its gross participation, which shall not be affected by the formula for voluntary writings. In no event shall a limited 1124 1125 apportionment company be required to participate in any 1126 apportionment of losses pursuant to sub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) 1127 or sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II) in the aggregate which exceeds \$50 million after payment of available plan funds in any 1128 1129 calendar year. However, a limited apportionment company shall 1130 collect from its policyholders any emergency assessment imposed under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d. (III). The plan shall provide 1131 1132 that, if the department determines that any regular assessment 1133 will result in an impairment of the surplus of a limited 1134 apportionment company, the department may direct that all or 1135 part of such assessment be deferred. However, there shall be no 1136 limitation or deferment of an emergency assessment to be 1137 collected from policyholders under sub-subparagraph 1138 2.d.(III).



4. The plan shall provide for the deferment, in whole or Page 41 of 103

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1140 in part, of a regular assessment of a member insurer under sub-1141 sub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II), but 1142 not for an emergency assessment collected from policyholders 1143 under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d. (III), if, in the opinion of the 1144 commissioner, payment of such regular assessment would endanger 1145 or impair the solvency of the member insurer. In the event a 1146 regular assessment against a member insurer is deferred in whole 1147 or in part, the amount by which such assessment is deferred may 1148 be assessed against the other member insurers in a manner 1149 consistent with the basis for assessments set forth in sub-sub-1150 subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II).

1151 5.a. The plan of operation may include deductibles and 1152 rules for classification of risks and rate modifications 1153 consistent with the objective of providing and maintaining funds 1154 sufficient to pay catastrophe losses.

1155 b. It is the intent of the Legislature that the rates for 1156 coverage provided by the association be actuarially sound and 1157 not competitive with approved rates charged in the admitted voluntary market such that the association functions as a 1158 1159 residual market mechanism to provide insurance only when the 1160 insurance cannot be procured in the voluntary market. The plan 1161 of operation shall provide a mechanism to assure that, beginning 1162 no later than January 1, 1999, the rates charged by the association for each line of business are reflective of approved 1163 1164 rates in the voluntary market for hurricane coverage for each 1165 line of business in the various areas eligible for association 1166 coverage.

1167

c. The association shall provide for windstorm coverage on Page 42 of 103

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1168 residential properties in limits up to \$10 million for 1169 commercial lines residential risks and up to \$1 million for 1170 personal lines residential risks. If coverage with the 1171 association is sought for a residential risk valued in excess of 1172 these limits, coverage shall be available to the risk up to the 1173 replacement cost or actual cash value of the property, at the 1174 option of the insured, if coverage for the risk cannot be 1175 located in the authorized market. The association must accept a commercial lines residential risk with limits above \$10 million 1176 1177 or a personal lines residential risk with limits above \$1 1178 million if coverage is not available in the authorized market. 1179 The association may write coverage above the limits specified in 1180 this subparagraph with or without facultative or other 1181 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.

1194

1195 The acceptance or rejection of a risk by the association Page 43 of 103

1216

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1196 pursuant to such criteria and procedures must be construed as 1197 the private placement of insurance, and the provisions of 1198 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.

1217 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 1218 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 1219 with sub-sub-subparagraph (I). Subject to the provisions of s. 1220 627.3517, the policies issued by the association must provide 1221 that if the association obtains an offer from an authorized 1222 insurer to cover the risk at its approved rates under either a 1223 standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with

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1224 the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the department, a 1225 basic policy including wind coverage, the risk is no longer 1226 eligible for coverage through the association. Upon termination 1227 of eligibility, the association shall provide written notice to 1228 the policyholder and agent of record stating that the 1229 association policy must be canceled as of 60 days after the date 1230 of the notice because of the offer of coverage from an 1231 authorized insurer. Other provisions of the insurance code 1232 relating to cancellation and notice of cancellation do not apply 1233 to actions under this sub-subparagraph.

1234 f. When the association enters into a contractual 1235 agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of 1236 the association policy is entitled to retain any unearned 1237 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.

1248

1249 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 1250 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 1251 with sub-subparagraph (I).

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1252 The plan of operation may authorize the formation of 6.a. 1253 a private nonprofit corporation, a private nonprofit 1254 unincorporated association, a partnership, a trust, a limited 1255 liability company, or a nonprofit mutual company which may be 1256 empowered, among other things, to borrow money by issuing bonds 1257 or by incurring other indebtedness and to accumulate reserves or 1258 funds to be used for the payment of insured catastrophe losses. 1259 The plan may authorize all actions necessary to facilitate the 1260 issuance of bonds, including the pledging of assessments or 1261 other revenues.

1262 Any entity created under this subsection, or any entity b. 1263 formed for the purposes of this subsection, may sue and be sued, 1264 may borrow money; issue bonds, notes, or debt instruments; 1265 pledge or sell assessments, market equalization surcharges and 1266 other surcharges, rights, premiums, contractual rights, 1267 projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe 1268 Fund, other reinsurance recoverables, and other assets as 1269 security for such bonds, notes, or debt instruments; enter into 1270 any contracts or agreements necessary or proper to accomplish 1271 such borrowings; and take other actions necessary to carry out 1272 the purposes of this subsection. The association may issue bonds 1273 or incur other indebtedness, or have bonds issued on its behalf 1274 by a unit of local government pursuant to subparagraph (6)(g)2., 1275 in the absence of a hurricane or other weather-related event, 1276 upon a determination by the association subject to approval by 1277 the department that such action would enable it to efficiently 1278 meet the financial obligations of the association and that such 1279 financings are reasonably necessary to effectuate the

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1280 requirements of this subsection. Any such entity may accumulate 1281 reserves and retain surpluses as of the end of any association 1282 year to provide for the payment of losses incurred by the 1283 association during that year or any future year. The association 1284 shall incorporate and continue the plan of operation and 1285 articles of agreement in effect on the effective date of chapter 1286 76-96, Laws of Florida, to the extent that it is not inconsistent with chapter 76-96, and as subsequently modified 1287 1288 consistent with chapter 76-96. The board of directors and 1289 officers currently serving shall continue to serve until their 1290 successors are duly qualified as provided under the plan. The 1291 assets and obligations of the plan in effect immediately prior 1292 to the effective date of chapter 76-96 shall be construed to be 1293 the assets and obligations of the successor plan created herein.

1294 c. In recognition of s. 10, Art. I of the State 1295 Constitution, prohibiting the impairment of obligations of 1296 contracts, it is the intent of the Legislature that no action be 1297 taken whose purpose is to impair any bond indenture or financing 1298 agreement or any revenue source committed by contract to such 1299 bond or other indebtedness issued or incurred by the association 1300 or any other entity created under this subsection.

1301 7. On such coverage, an agent's remuneration shall be that 1302 amount of money payable to the agent by the terms of his or her 1303 contract with the company with which the business is placed. 1304 However, no commission will be paid on that portion of the 1305 premium which is in excess of the standard premium of that 1306 company.

1307

8. Subject to approval by the department, the association Page 47 of 103

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1308 may establish different eligibility requirements and operational 1309 procedures for any line or type of coverage for any specified 1310 eligible area or portion of an eligible area if the board 1311 determines that such changes to the eligibility requirements and 1312 operational procedures are justified due to the voluntary market 1313 being sufficiently stable and competitive in such area or for 1314 such line or type of coverage and that consumers who, in good 1315 faith, are unable to obtain insurance through the voluntary market through ordinary methods would continue to have access to 1316 1317 coverage from the association. When coverage is sought in 1318 connection with a real property transfer, such requirements and procedures shall not provide for an effective date of coverage 1319 later than the date of the closing of the transfer as 1320 1321 established by the transferor, the transferee, and, if 1322 applicable, the lender.

1323

9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

1324 The pledge or sale of, the lien upon, and the security a. 1325 interest in any rights, revenues, or other assets of the 1326 association created or purported to be created pursuant to any 1327 financing documents to secure any bonds or other indebtedness of 1328 the association shall be and remain valid and enforceable, 1329 notwithstanding the commencement of and during the continuation 1330 of, and after, any rehabilitation, insolvency, liquidation, 1331 bankruptcy, receivership, conservatorship, reorganization, or 1332 similar proceeding against the association under the laws of this state or any other applicable laws. 1333

b. No such proceeding shall relieve the association of itsobligation, or otherwise affect its ability to perform its

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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.

1341 Each such pledge or sale of, lien upon, and security с. 1342 interest in, including the priority of such pledge, lien, or 1343 security interest, any such assessments, emergency assessments, market equalization or renewal surcharges, projected recoveries 1344 1345 from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, reinsurance 1346 recoverables, or other rights, revenues, or other assets which are collected, or levied and collected, after the commencement 1347 1348 of and during the pendency of or after any such proceeding shall 1349 continue unaffected by such proceeding.

1350 As used in this subsection, the term "financing d. 1351 documents" means any agreement, instrument, or other document 1352 now existing or hereafter created evidencing any bonds or other 1353 indebtedness of the association or pursuant to which any such 1354 bonds or other indebtedness has been or may be issued and pursuant to which any rights, revenues, or other assets of the 1355 1356 association are pledged or sold to secure the repayment of such 1357 bonds or indebtedness, together with the payment of interest on 1358 such bonds or such indebtedness, or the payment of any other 1359 obligation of the association related to such bonds or 1360 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

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1364 case may be, that is immediately effective and attaches to such 1365 assessments, revenues, contract, or other rights or assets, 1366 whether or not imposed or collected at the time the pledge or 1367 sale is made. Any such pledge or sale is effective, valid, 1368 binding, and enforceable against the association or other entity 1369 making such pledge or sale, and valid and binding against and 1370 superior to any competing claims or obligations owed to any other person or entity, including policyholders in this state, 1371 1372 asserting rights in any such assessments, revenues, contract, or 1373 other rights or assets to the extent set forth in and in 1374 accordance with the terms of the pledge or sale contained in the 1375 applicable financing documents, whether or not any such person 1376 or entity has notice of such pledge or sale and without the need 1377 for any physical delivery, recordation, filing, or other action.

1378 f. There shall be no liability on the part of, and no 1379 cause of action of any nature shall arise against, any member 1380 insurer or its agents or employees, agents or employees of the 1381 association, members of the board of directors of the 1382 association, or the department or its representatives, for any action taken by them in the performance of their duties or 1383 1384 responsibilities under this subsection. Such immunity does not 1385 apply to actions for breach of any contract or agreement 1386 pertaining to insurance, or any willful tort.

1387

(6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION.-

1388

(c) The corporation's plan of operation:

1389 1. Must provide for adoption of residential property and 1390 casualty insurance policy forms and commercial residential and 1391 nonresidential property insurance forms, which must be approved Page 50 of 103

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1392 by the office before use. The corporation shall adopt the 1393 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 is more limited than the coverage under a
standard policy.

1403 c. Commercial lines residential and nonresidential policy 1404 forms that are generally similar to the basic perils of full 1405 coverage obtainable for commercial residential structures and 1406 commercial nonresidential structures in the admitted voluntary 1407 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 coastal 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 coastal account referred to in
sub-subparagraph (b)2.a.

1418f. The corporation may adopt variations of the policy1419forms listed in sub-subparagraphs a.-e. which contain more

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1420 restrictive coverage.

1421g. Effective January 1, 2013, the corporation shall offer1422a basic personal lines policy similar to an HO-8 policy with1423dwelling repair based on common construction materials and1424methods.

1425 2. Must provide that the corporation adopt a program in 1426 which the corporation and authorized insurers enter into quota 1427 share primary insurance agreements for hurricane coverage, as 1428 defined in s. 627.4025(2)(a), for eligible risks, and adopt 1429 property insurance forms for eligible risks which cover the 1430 peril of wind only.

1431

a. As used in this subsection, the term:

1432 "Quota share primary insurance" means an arrangement (I)1433 in which the primary hurricane coverage of an eligible risk is 1434 provided in specified percentages by the corporation and an 1435 authorized insurer. The corporation and authorized insurer are 1436 each solely responsible for a specified percentage of hurricane 1437 coverage of an eligible risk as set forth in a quota share 1438 primary insurance agreement between the corporation and an 1439 authorized insurer and the insurance contract. The 1440 responsibility of the corporation or authorized insurer to pay 1441 its specified percentage of hurricane losses of an eligible 1442 risk, as set forth in the agreement, may not be altered by the inability of the other party to pay its specified percentage of 1443 1444 losses. Eligible risks that are provided hurricane coverage 1445 through a quota share primary insurance arrangement must be 1446 provided policy forms that set forth the obligations of the 1447 corporation and authorized insurer under the arrangement,

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1448 clearly specify the percentages of quota share primary insurance 1449 provided by the corporation and authorized insurer, and 1450 conspicuously and clearly state that the authorized insurer and 1451 the corporation may not be held responsible beyond their 1452 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.

1461 c. If the corporation determines that additional coverage 1462 levels are necessary to maximize participation in quota share 1463 primary insurance agreements by authorized insurers, the 1464 corporation may establish additional coverage levels. However, 1465 the corporation's quota share primary insurance coverage level 1466 may not exceed 90 percent.

1467 d. Any quota share primary insurance agreement entered 1468 into between an authorized insurer and the corporation must 1469 provide for a uniform specified percentage of coverage of 1470 hurricane losses, by county or territory as set forth by the 1471 corporation board, for all eligible risks of the authorized 1472 insurer covered under the 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

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1476 agreement shall be authorized only as to insurance contracts 1477 entered into between an authorized insurer and an insured who is 1478 already insured by the corporation for wind coverage.

1479 For all eligible risks covered under quota share f. 1480 primary insurance agreements, the exposure and coverage levels 1481 for both the corporation and authorized insurers shall be 1482 reported by the corporation to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. For all policies of eligible risks covered under such 1483 1484 agreements, the corporation and the authorized insurer must 1485 maintain complete and accurate records for the purpose of 1486 exposure and loss reimbursement audits as required by fund 1487 rules. The corporation and the authorized insurer shall each 1488 maintain duplicate copies of policy declaration pages and 1489 supporting claims documents.

1490 g. The corporation board shall establish in its plan of 1491 operation standards for quota share agreements which ensure that 1492 there is no discriminatory application among insurers as to the 1493 terms of the agreements, pricing of the agreements, incentive 1494 provisions if any, and consideration paid for servicing policies 1495 or adjusting claims.

1496 The quota share primary insurance agreement between the h. 1497 corporation and an authorized insurer must set forth the 1498 specific terms under which coverage is provided, including, but not limited to, the sale and servicing of policies issued under 1499 1500 the agreement by the insurance agent of the authorized insurer 1501 producing the business, the reporting of information concerning eligible risks, the payment of premium to the corporation, and 1502 1503 arrangements for the adjustment and payment of hurricane claims

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1504 incurred on eligible risks by the claims adjuster and personnel 1505 of the authorized insurer. Entering into a quota sharing 1506 insurance agreement between the corporation and an authorized 1507 insurer is voluntary and at the discretion of the authorized 1508 insurer.

1509 May provide that the corporation may employ or 3.a. 1510 otherwise contract with individuals or other entities to provide 1511 administrative or professional services that may be appropriate 1512 to effectuate the plan. The corporation may borrow funds by 1513 issuing bonds or by incurring other indebtedness, and shall have 1514 other powers reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements 1515 of this subsection, including, without limitation, the power to 1516 issue bonds and incur other indebtedness in order to refinance 1517 outstanding bonds or other indebtedness. The corporation may 1518 seek judicial validation of its bonds or other indebtedness 1519 under chapter 75. The corporation may issue bonds or incur other 1520 indebtedness, or have bonds issued on its behalf by a unit of 1521 local government pursuant to subparagraph (q)2. in the absence 1522 of a hurricane or other weather-related event, upon a 1523 determination by the corporation, subject to approval by the 1524 office, that such action would enable it to efficiently meet the 1525 financial obligations of the corporation and that such 1526 financings are reasonably necessary to effectuate the 1527 requirements of this subsection. The corporation may take all actions needed to facilitate tax-free status for such bonds or 1528 indebtedness, including formation of trusts or other affiliated 1529 1530 entities. The corporation may pledge assessments, projected 1531 recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, other Page 55 of 103

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reinsurance recoverables, market equalization and other 1532 1533 surcharges, and other funds available to the corporation as 1534 security for bonds or other indebtedness. In recognition of s. 1535 10, Art. I of the State Constitution, prohibiting the impairment 1536 of obligations of contracts, it is the intent of the Legislature 1537 that no action be taken whose purpose is to impair any bond 1538 indenture or financing agreement or any revenue source committed 1539 by contract to such bond or other indebtedness.

1540 b. To ensure that the corporation is operating in an 1541 efficient and economic manner while providing quality service to 1542 policyholders, applicants, and agents, the board shall 1543 commission an independent third-party consultant having 1544 expertise in insurance company management or insurance company 1545 management consulting to prepare a report and make recommendations on the relative costs and benefits of 1546 1547 outsourcing various policy issuance and service functions to private servicing carriers or entities performing similar 1548 1549 functions in the private market for a fee, rather than 1550 performing such functions in-house. In making such 1551 recommendations, the consultant shall consider how other 1552 residual markets, both in this state and around the country, 1553 outsource appropriate functions or use servicing carriers to 1554 better match expenses with revenues that fluctuate based on a 1555 widely varying policy count. The report must be completed by 1556 July 1, 2012. Upon receiving the report, the board shall develop 1557 a plan to implement the report and submit the plan for review, 1558 modification, and approval to the Financial Services Commission. 1559 Upon the commission's approval of the plan, the board shall

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1560 begin implementing the plan by January 1, 2013.

4. 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.

1565 The Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, the a. 1566 President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of 1567 Representatives shall each appoint two members of the board. At 1568 least one of the two members appointed by each appointing 1569 officer must have demonstrated expertise in insurance and is 1570 deemed to be within the scope of the exemption provided in s. 1571 112.313(7)(b). The Chief Financial Officer shall designate one 1572 of the appointees as chair. All board members serve at the 1573 pleasure of the appointing officer. All members of the board are 1574 subject to removal at will by the officers who appointed them. 1575 All board members, including the chair, must be appointed to 1576 serve for 3-year terms beginning annually on a date designated 1577 by the plan. However, for the first term beginning on or after 1578 July 1, 2009, each appointing officer shall appoint one member 1579 of the board for a 2-year term and one member for a 3-year term. 1580 A board vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the 1581 appointing officer. The Chief Financial Officer shall appoint a 1582 technical advisory group to provide information and advice to 1583 the board in connection with the board's duties under this subsection. The executive director and senior managers of the 1584 1585 corporation shall be engaged by the board and serve at the 1586 pleasure of the board. Any executive director appointed on or 1587 after July 1, 2006, is subject to confirmation by the Senate.

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1588 The executive director is responsible for employing other staff 1589 as the corporation may require, subject to review and 1590 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.

1596 (I) The members of the advisory committee consist of the 1597 following 11 persons, one of whom must be elected chair by the 1598 members of the committee: four representatives, one appointed by 1599 the Florida Association of Insurance Agents, one by the Florida 1600 Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors, one by the 1601 Professional Insurance Agents of Florida, and one by the Latin 1602 American Association of Insurance Agencies; three 1603 representatives appointed by the insurers with the three highest 1604 voluntary market share of residential property insurance 1605 business in the state; one representative from the Office of 1606 Insurance Regulation; one consumer appointed by the board who is 1607 insured by the corporation at the time of appointment to the 1608 committee; one representative appointed by the Florida 1609 Association of Realtors; and one representative appointed by the 1610 Florida Bankers Association. All members shall be appointed to 1611 3-year terms and may serve for consecutive terms.

(II) 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

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1616 responsiveness to policyholders, applicants, and agents; and 1617 matters relating to depopulation.

1618 5. Must provide a procedure for determining the 1619 eligibility of a risk for coverage, as follows:

1620 Subject to s. 627.3517, with respect to personal lines а. 1621 residential risks, if the risk is offered coverage from an 1622 authorized insurer at the insurer's approved rate under a 1623 standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the office, a 1624 1625 basic policy including wind coverage, for a new application to 1626 the corporation for coverage, the risk is not eligible for any 1627 policy issued by the corporation unless the premium for coverage 1628 from the authorized insurer is more than 15 percent greater than 1629 the premium for comparable coverage from the corporation. If the risk is not able to obtain such offer, the risk is eligible for 1630 1631 a standard policy including wind coverage or a basic policy including wind coverage issued by the corporation; however, if 1632 1633 the risk could not be insured under a standard policy including 1634 wind coverage regardless of market conditions, the risk is eligible for a basic policy including wind coverage unless 1635 1636 rejected under subparagraph 8. However, a policyholder of the 1637 corporation or a policyholder removed from the corporation 1638 through an assumption agreement until the end of the assumption 1639 period remains eligible for coverage from the corporation 1640 regardless of any offer of coverage from an authorized insurer 1641 or surplus lines insurer. The corporation shall determine the 1642 type of policy to be provided on the basis of objective standards specified in the underwriting manual and based on 1643

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1644 generally accepted underwriting practices.

(I) If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance plan or 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 at least 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.

1663 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 1664 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 1665 with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

(II) If 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, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and Page 60 of 103

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1672 customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee 1673 equal to the usual and customary commission of the corporation; 1674 or

(B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record to continue servicing the policy for at least 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.

1680 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 1681 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 1682 with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

1683 With respect to commercial lines residential risks, for b. 1684 a new application to the corporation for coverage, if the risk 1685 is offered coverage under a policy including wind coverage from 1686 an authorized insurer at its approved rate, the risk is not 1687 eligible for a policy issued by the corporation unless the 1688 premium for coverage from the authorized insurer is more than 15 1689 percent greater than the premium for comparable coverage from 1690 the corporation. If the risk is not able to obtain any such 1691 offer, the risk is eligible for a policy including wind coverage 1692 issued by the corporation. However, a policyholder of the 1693 corporation or a policyholder removed from the corporation 1694 through an assumption agreement until the end of the assumption 1695 period remains eligible for coverage from the corporation 1696 regardless of an offer of coverage from an authorized insurer or 1697 surplus lines insurer.

1698(I) If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the1699market assistance plan or through a mechanism established by the

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1700 corporation before a policy is issued to the risk by the 1701 corporation or during the first 30 days of coverage by the 1702 corporation, and the producing agent who submitted the 1703 application to the plan or the corporation is not currently 1704 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 at least 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.

1716 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 1717 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 1718 with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

(II) If 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, 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

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(B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record to continue servicing the policy for at least 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.

1733 If the producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept 1734 appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance 1735 with sub-sub-subparagraph (A).

1736 с. For purposes of determining comparable coverage under 1737 sub-subparagraphs a. and b., the comparison must be based on 1738 those forms and coverages that are reasonably comparable. The 1739 corporation may rely on a determination of comparable coverage 1740 and premium made by the producing agent who submits the 1741 application to the corporation, made in the agent's capacity as 1742 the corporation's agent. A comparison may be made solely of the 1743 premium with respect to the main building or structure only on 1744 the following basis: the same coverage A or other building 1745 limits; the same percentage hurricane deductible that applies on 1746 an annual basis or that applies to each hurricane for commercial 1747 residential property; the same percentage of ordinance and law 1748 coverage, if the same limit is offered by both the corporation 1749 and the authorized insurer; the same mitigation credits, to the 1750 extent the same types of credits are offered both by the 1751 corporation and the authorized insurer; the same method for loss 1752 payment, such as replacement cost or actual cash value, if the 1753 same method is offered both by the corporation and the 1754 authorized insurer in accordance with underwriting rules; and 1755 any other form or coverage that is reasonably comparable as

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1756 determined by the board. If an application is submitted to the 1757 corporation for wind-only coverage in the coastal account, the 1758 premium for the corporation's wind-only policy plus the premium 1759 for the ex-wind policy that is offered by an authorized insurer 1760 to the applicant must be compared to the premium for multiperil 1761 coverage offered by an authorized insurer, subject to the 1762 standards for comparison specified in this subparagraph. If the 1763 corporation or the applicant requests from the authorized 1764 insurer a breakdown of the premium of the offer by types of 1765 coverage so that a comparison may be made by the corporation or 1766 its agent and the authorized insurer refuses or is unable to 1767 provide such information, the corporation may treat the offer as 1768 not being an offer of coverage from an authorized insurer at the 1769 insurer's approved rate.

1770 6. Must include rules for classifications of risks and 1771 rates.

1772 Must provide that if premium and investment income for 7. 1773 an account attributable to a particular calendar year are in 1774 excess of projected losses and expenses for the account 1775 attributable to that year, such excess shall be held in surplus 1776 in the account. Such surplus must be available to defray 1777 deficits in that account as to future years and used for that 1778 purpose before assessing assessable insurers and assessable 1779 insureds as to any calendar year.

1780 8. Must provide objective criteria and procedures to be 1781 uniformly applied to all applicants in determining whether an 1782 individual risk is so hazardous as to be uninsurable. In making 1783 this determination and in establishing the criteria and

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1784 procedures, the following must 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 individualrisk is such that an appropriate premium cannot be determined.

1791 The acceptance or rejection of a risk by the corporation shall 1792 be construed as the private placement of insurance, and the 1793 provisions of chapter 120 do not apply.

9. Must provide that the corporation 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.

1798 10. The policies issued by the corporation must provide 1799 that if the corporation or the market assistance plan obtains an 1800 offer from an authorized insurer to cover the risk at its 1801 approved rates, the risk is no longer eligible for renewal 1802 through the corporation, except as otherwise provided in this 1803 subsection.

1804 11. Corporation policies and applications must include a 1805 notice that the corporation policy could, under this section, be 1806 replaced with a policy issued by an authorized insurer which 1807 does not provide coverage identical to the coverage provided by 1808 the corporation. The notice must also specify that acceptance of 1809 corporation coverage creates a conclusive presumption that the 1810 applicant or policyholder is aware of this potential.

12. May establish, subject to approval by the office,

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1812 different eligibility requirements and operational procedures 1813 for any line or type of coverage for any specified county or 1814 area if the board determines that such changes are justified due 1815 to the voluntary market being sufficiently stable and competitive in such area or for such line or type of coverage 1816 1817 and that consumers who, in good faith, are unable to obtain 1818 insurance through the voluntary market through ordinary methods 1819 continue to have access to coverage from the corporation. If coverage is sought in connection with a real property transfer, 1820 1821 the requirements and procedures may not provide an effective 1822 date of coverage later than the date of the closing of the 1823 transfer as established by the transferor, the transferee, and, 1824 if applicable, the lender.

1825 13. Must provide that, with respect to the coastal 1826 account, any assessable insurer with a surplus as to 1827 policyholders of \$25 million or less writing 25 percent or more of its total countrywide property insurance premiums in this 1828 1829 state may petition the office, within the first 90 days of each 1830 calendar year, to qualify as a limited apportionment company. A regular assessment levied by the corporation on a limited 1831 1832 apportionment company for a deficit incurred by the corporation 1833 for the coastal account may be paid to the corporation on a 1834 monthly basis as the assessments are collected by the limited 1835 apportionment company from its insureds pursuant to s. 627.3512, 1836 but the regular assessment must be paid in full within 12 months 1837 after being levied by the corporation. A limited apportionment company shall collect from its policyholders any emergency 1838 1839 assessment imposed under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d. The plan must

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1840 provide that, if the office determines that any regular 1841 assessment will result in an impairment of the surplus of a 1842 limited apportionment company, the office may direct that all or 1843 part of such assessment be deferred as provided in subparagraph 1844 (q)4. However, an emergency assessment to be collected from 1845 policyholders under sub-subparagraph (b)3.d. may not be limited 1846 or deferred.

1847 14. Must provide that the corporation appoint as its 1848 licensed agents only those agents who also hold an appointment 1849 as defined in s. 626.015(3) with an insurer who at the time of 1850 the agent's initial appointment by the corporation is authorized 1851 to write and is actually writing personal lines residential 1852 property coverage, commercial residential property coverage, or 1853 commercial nonresidential property coverage within the state.

1854 15. Must provide a premium payment plan option to its 1855 policyholders which, at a minimum, allows for quarterly and 1856 semiannual payment of premiums. A monthly payment plan may, but 1857 is not required to, be offered.

1858 16. Must limit coverage on mobile homes or manufactured 1859 homes built before 1994 to actual cash value of the dwelling 1860 rather than replacement costs of the dwelling.

1861 17. May provide such limits of coverage as the board1862 determines, consistent with the requirements of this subsection.

1863 18. May require commercial property to meet specified 1864 hurricane mitigation construction features as a condition of 1865 eligibility for coverage.

186619. Must provide that new or renewal policies issued by1867the corporation on or after January 1, 2012, which cover

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1868 sinkhole loss do not include coverage for any loss to 1869 appurtenant structures, driveways, sidewalks, decks, or patios 1870 that are directly or indirectly caused by sinkhole activity. The 1871 corporation shall exclude such coverage using a notice of 1872 coverage change, which may be included with the policy renewal, 1873 and not by issuance of a notice of nonrenewal of the excluded 1874 coverage upon renewal of the current policy.

1875 20. As of January 1, 2012, must require that the agent 1876 obtain from an applicant for coverage from the corporation an 1877 acknowledgement signed by the applicant, which includes, at a 1878 minimum, the following statement:

1879 1880 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF POTENTIAL SURCHARGE AND ASSESSMENT LIABILITY:

1881 1. AS A POLICYHOLDER OF CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE 1882 CORPORATION, I UNDERSTAND THAT IF THE CORPORATION SUSTAINS A DEFICIT AS A RESULT OF HURRICANE LOSSES OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON, 1883 1884 MY POLICY COULD BE SUBJECT TO SURCHARGES, WHICH WILL BE DUE AND 1885 PAYABLE UPON RENEWAL, CANCELLATION, OR TERMINATION OF THE 1886 POLICY, AND THAT THE SURCHARGES COULD BE AS HIGH AS 45 PERCENT 1887 OF MY PREMIUM, OR A DIFFERENT AMOUNT AS IMPOSED BY THE FLORIDA 1888 LEGISLATURE.

1889 2. I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT I MAY BE SUBJECT TO EMERGENCY 1890 ASSESSMENTS TO THE SAME EXTENT AS POLICYHOLDERS OF OTHER 1891 INSURANCE COMPANIES, OR A DIFFERENT AMOUNT AS IMPOSED BY THE 1892 FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

1893 3. I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE
1894 CORPORATION IS NOT SUPPORTED BY THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE
1895 STATE OF FLORIDA.

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a. The corporation shall maintain, in electronic format or
otherwise, a copy of the applicant's signed acknowledgement and
provide a copy of the statement to the policyholder as part of
the first renewal after the effective date of this subparagraph.

b. The signed acknowledgement form creates a conclusive presumption that the policyholder understood and accepted his or her potential surcharge and assessment liability as a policyholder of the corporation.

1904 (ff) In establishing replacement costs for coverage on a 1905 dwelling insured by the corporation, the corporation must accept 1906 a valuation from any of the following sources and must use the 1907 lowest valuation as the insured value of the dwelling, excluding 1908 land value, provided the valuation was completed within the 12 1909 months before the application or renewal date of coverage:

1910 <u>1. A replacement cost valuation software that is</u> 1911 <u>specifically designed for use in establishing insurance</u> 1912 <u>replacement costs and that includes an itemized calculation of</u> 1913 <u>the cost of reconstruction;</u>

1914 <u>2. A replacement cost valuation prepared by a certified or</u> 1915 <u>licensed real estate appraiser under part II of chapter 475 that</u> 1916 <u>is specifically formulated to establish insurance replacement</u> 1917 <u>cost, rather than market value, and which includes an itemized</u> 1918 calculation of the cost of reconstruction; or

1919 <u>3. A replacement cost valuation prepared by a general,</u>
1920 <u>building, or residential contractor licensed under s. 489.113,</u>
1921 <u>or a professional engineer licensed under s. 471.015, which</u>
1922 <u>includes an itemized calculation of the total price of</u>

1923 <u>reconstruction</u>.

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1924	Section 12. Section 627.6011, Florida Statutes, is created
1925	to read:
1926	627.6011 Mandated coveragesMandatory health benefits
1927	regulated under this chapter are not intended to apply to the
1928	types of health benefit plans listed in s. $627.6561(5)(b)-(e)$,
1929	issued in any market, unless specifically designated otherwise.
1930	For purposes of this section, the term "mandatory health
1931	benefits" means those benefits set forth in ss. 627.6401-
1932	627.64193, and any other mandatory treatment or health coverages
1933	or benefits enacted on or after July 1, 2012.
1934	Section 13. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section
1935	627.6699, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1936	627.6699 Employee Health Care Access Act
1937	(3) DEFINITIONSAs used in this section, the term:
1938	(d) "Carrier" means a person who provides health benefit
1939	plans in this state, including an authorized insurer, a health
1940	maintenance organization, a multiple-employer welfare
1941	arrangement, or any other person providing a health benefit plan
1942	that is subject to insurance regulation in this state. However,
1943	the term does not include a multiple-employer welfare
1944	arrangement or voluntary employees' beneficiary association, as
1945	defined under 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(9), which multiple-employer
1946	welfare arrangement <u>or voluntary employees' beneficiary</u>
1947	association operates solely for the benefit of the members or
1948	the members and the employees of such members, <u>is located in</u>
1949	this state, and was in existence on January 1, 1992. The term
1950	also does not include any authorized insurer or health
1951	maintenance organization to the extent that it insures the
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1952	members or the members and the employees of such members of such
1953	multiple-employer welfare arrangement or voluntary employees'
1954	beneficiary association in existence on January 1, 1992.
1955	Section 14. Subsections (1), (2), (7), and (9) of section
1956	627.7015, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1957	627.7015 Alternative procedure for resolution of disputed
1958	property insurance claims
1959	(1) PURPOSE AND SCOPE. —This section sets forth a
1960	nonadversarial alternative dispute resolution procedure for a
1961	mediated claim resolution conference prompted by the need for
1962	effective, fair, and timely handling of property insurance
1963	claims. There is a particular need for an informal,
1964	nonthreatening forum for helping parties who elect this
1965	procedure to resolve their claims disputes because most
1966	homeowner's and commercial residential insurance policies
1967	obligate <u>policyholders</u> insureds to participate in a potentially
1968	expensive and time-consuming adversarial appraisal process
1969	before prior to litigation. The procedure set forth in this
1970	section is designed to bring the parties together for a mediated
1971	claims settlement conference without any of the trappings or
1972	drawbacks of an adversarial process. Before resorting to these
1973	procedures, <u>policyholders</u> insureds and insurers are encouraged
1974	to resolve claims as quickly and fairly as possible. This
1975	section is available with respect to claims under personal lines
1976	and commercial residential policies <u>before</u> for all claimants and
1977	insurers prior to commencing the appraisal process, or <u>before</u>
1978	commencing litigation. Mediation may be requested only by the
1979	policyholder, as a first-party claimant, or the insurer. If
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requested by the <u>policyholder</u> insured, participation by legal counsel <u>is</u> shall be permitted. Mediation under this section is also available to litigants referred to the department by a county court or circuit court. This section does not apply to commercial coverages, to private passenger motor vehicle insurance coverages, or to disputes relating to liability coverages in policies of property insurance.

(2) At the time a first-party claim within the scope of this section is filed by the policyholder, the insurer shall notify the policyholder all first-party claimants of its their right to participate in the mediation program under this section. The department shall prepare a consumer information pamphlet for distribution to persons participating in mediation under this section.

1994 If the insurer fails to comply with subsection (2) by (7)1995 failing to notify a policyholder first-party claimant of its 1996 right to participate in the mediation program under this section 1997 or if the insurer requests the mediation, and the mediation 1998 results are rejected by either party, the policyholder is 1999 insured shall not be required to submit to or participate in any 2000 contractual loss appraisal process of the property loss damage 2001 as a precondition to legal action for breach of contract against 2002 the insurer for its failure to pay the policyholder's claims 2003 covered by the policy.

(9) For purposes of this section, the term "claim" refers
to any dispute between an insurer and <u>a policyholder</u> an insured
relating to a material issue of fact other than a dispute:
(a) With respect to which the insurer has a reasonable

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2008 basis to suspect fraud;

(b) Where, based on agreed-upon facts as to the cause of loss, there is no coverage under the policy;

(c) With respect to which the insurer has a reasonable basis to believe that the <u>policyholder</u> claimant has intentionally made a material misrepresentation of fact which is relevant to the claim, and the entire request for payment of a loss has been denied on the basis of the material misrepresentation; or

(d) With respect to which the amount in controversy is less than \$500, unless the parties agree to mediate a dispute involving a lesser amount; or.

2020 (e) With respect to a windstorm or hurricane loss that 2021 does not comply with s. 627.70132.

2022 Section 15. Paragraph (e) of subsection (5) of section 2023 627.707, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (f) is 2024 added to that subsection, to read:

2025 627.707 Investigation of sinkhole claims; insurer payment; 2026 nonrenewals.—Upon receipt of a claim for a sinkhole loss to a 2027 covered building, an insurer must meet the following standards 2028 in investigating a claim:

(5) If a sinkhole loss is verified, the insurer shall pay to stabilize the land and building and repair the foundation in accordance with the recommendations of the professional engineer retained pursuant to subsection (2), with notice to the policyholder, subject to the coverage and terms of the policy. The insurer shall pay for other repairs to the structure and contents in accordance with the terms of the policy. If a

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2036 covered building suffers a sinkhole loss or a catastrophic 2037 ground cover collapse, the insured must repair such damage or loss in accordance with the insurer's professional engineer's 2038 2039 recommended repairs. However, if the insurer's professional 2040 engineer determines that the repair cannot be completed within 2041 policy limits, the insurer must pay to complete the repairs 2042 recommended by the insurer's professional engineer or tender the 2043 policy limits to the policyholder.

2044 (e) Upon the insurer's obtaining the written approval of 2045 any lienholder, the insurer may make payment directly to the 2046 persons selected by the policyholder to perform the land and 2047 building stabilization and foundation repairs. The decision by 2048 the insurer to make payment to such persons does not hold the 2049 insurer liable for the work performed. The policyholder may not 2050 accept a rebate from any person performing the repairs specified 2051 in this section. If a policyholder does receive a rebate, 2052 coverage is void and the policyholder must refund the amount of 2053 the rebate to the insurer. Any person making the repairs 2054 specified in this section who offers a rebate commits insurance 2055 fraud punishable as a third degree felony as provided in s. 2056 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(f) The policyholder may not accept a rebate from any person performing the repairs specified in this section. If a policyholder receives a rebate, coverage is void and the policyholder must refund the amount of the rebate to the insurer. Any person performing the repairs specified in this section who offers a rebate commits insurance fraud punishable as a third degree felony as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,

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2064	or s. 775.084. As used in this paragraph, the term "rebate"
2065	means a remuneration, payment, gift, discount, or transfer of
2066	any item of value to the policyholder by or on behalf of a
2067	person performing the repairs specified in this section as an
2068	incentive or inducement to obtain repairs performed by that
2069	person.
2070	Section 16. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2071	subsection (4) of section 627.7295, Florida Statutes, is amended
2072	to read:
2073	627.7295 Motor vehicle insurance contracts
2074	(4) If subsection (7) does not apply, The insurer may
2075	cancel the policy in accordance with this code except that,
2076	notwithstanding s. 627.728, an insurer may not cancel a new
2077	policy or binder during the first 60 days immediately following
2078	the effective date of the policy or binder except for nonpayment
2079	of premium unless the reason for the cancellation is the
2080	issuance of a check for the premium that is dishonored for any
2081	reason or any other type of premium payment that was
2082	subsequently determined to be rejected or invalid.
2083	Section 17. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2084	paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section 627.736, Florida
2085	Statutes, is amended to read:
2086	627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits;
2087	exclusions; priority; claims
2088	(4) BENEFITS; WHEN DUEBenefits due from an insurer under
2089	ss. 627.730-627.7405 shall be primary, except that benefits
2090	received under any workers' compensation law shall be credited
2091	against the benefits provided by subsection (1) and shall be due
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2092 and payable as loss accrues, upon receipt of reasonable proof of 2093 such loss and the amount of expenses and loss incurred which are 2094 covered by the policy issued under ss. 627.730-627.7405. When 2095 the Agency for Health Care Administration provides, pays, or 2096 becomes liable for medical assistance under the Medicaid program 2097 related to injury, sickness, disease, or death arising out of 2098 the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, benefits 2099 under ss. 627.730-627.7405 shall be subject to the provisions of 2100 the Medicaid program.

(d) All overdue payments shall bear simple interest at the rate established under s. 55.03 or the rate established in the insurance contract, whichever is greater, for the <u>quarter</u> year in which the payment became overdue, calculated from the date the insurer was furnished with written notice of the amount of covered loss. Interest shall be due at the time payment of the overdue claim is made.

2108 Section 18. Section 627.7405, Florida Statutes, is amended 2109 to read:

2110

627.7405 Insurers' right of reimbursement.-

Notwithstanding any other provisions of ss. 627.730-2111 (1)2112 627.7405, any insurer providing personal injury protection 2113 benefits on a private passenger motor vehicle shall have, to the 2114 extent of any personal injury protection benefits paid to any 2115 person as a benefit arising out of such private passenger motor 2116 vehicle insurance, a right of reimbursement against the owner or 2117 the insurer of the owner of a commercial motor vehicle, if the 2118 benefits paid result from such person having been an occupant of the commercial motor vehicle or having been struck by the 2119

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ENROLLED CS/CS/HB 1101. Engrossed 2 2012 Legislature 2120 commercial motor vehicle while not an occupant of any self-2121 propelled vehicle. 2122 (2) For purposes of this section, no owner or registrant 2123 identified in s. 627.733(1)(b) shall be liable for right of 2124 reimbursement. 2125 Section 19. Effective upon this act becoming a law, 2126 section 628.901, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2127 628.901 Definitions "Captive insurer" defined.-As used in 2128 For the purposes of this part, the term: except as provided in 2129 s. 628.903, a "captive insurer" is a domestic insurer 2130 established under part I to insure the risks of a specific 2131 corporation or group of corporations under common ownership 2132 owned by the corporation or corporations from which it accepts 2133 risk under a contract of insurance. 2134 "Affiliated company" means a company in the same (1)corporate system as a parent, an industrial insured, or a member 2135 2136 organization by virtue of common ownership, control, operation, 2137 or management. "Captive insurance company" means a domestic insurer 2138 (2) 2139 established under this part. A captive insurance company 2140 includes a pure captive insurance company, special purpose 2141 captive insurance company, or industrial insured captive 2142 insurance company formed and licensed under this part. (3) "Captive reinsurance company" means a reinsurance 2143 2144 company that is formed and licensed under this part and is wholly owned by a qualifying reinsurance parent company. A 2145 2146 captive reinsurance company is a stock corporation and may not 2147 directly insure risks. A captive reinsurance company may

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2148	reinsure only risks.
2149	(4) "Consolidated debt to total capital ratio" means the
2150	ratio of the sum of all debts and hybrid capital instruments as
2151	described in paragraph (a) to total capital as described in
2152	paragraph (b).
2153	(a) Debts and hybrid capital instruments include, but are
2154	not limited to, all borrowings from banks, all senior debt, all
2155	subordinated debts, all trust preferred shares, and all other
2156	hybrid capital instruments that are not included in the
2157	determination of consolidated GAAP net worth issued and
2158	outstanding.
2159	(b) Total capital consists of all debts and hybrid capital
2160	instruments as described in paragraph (a) plus owners' equity
2161	determined in accordance with GAAP for reporting to the United
2162	States Securities and Exchange Commission.
2163	(5) "Consolidated GAAP net worth" means the consolidated
2164	owners' equity determined in accordance with generally accepted
2165	accounting principles for reporting to the United States
2166	Securities and Exchange Commission.
2167	(6) "Controlled unaffiliated business" means a company:
2168	(a) That is not in the corporate system of a parent and
2169	affiliated companies;
2170	(b) That has an existing contractual relationship with a
2171	parent or affiliated company; and
2172	(c) Whose risks are managed by a captive insurance company
2173	in accordance with s. 628.919.
2174	(7) "GAAP" means generally accepted accounting principles.
2175	(8) "Industrial insured" means an insured that:
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2176	(a) Has gross assets in excess of \$50 million;
2177	(b) Procures insurance through the use of a full-time
2178	employee of the insured who acts as an insurance manager or
2179	buyer or through the services of a person licensed as a property
2180	and casualty insurance agent, broker, or consultant in such
2181	person's state of domicile;
2182	(c) Has at least 100 full-time employees; and
2183	(d) Pays annual premiums of at least \$200,000 for each
2184	line of insurance purchased from the industrial insured captive
2185	insurer or at least \$75,000 for any line of coverage in excess
2186	of at least \$25 million in the annual aggregate. The purchase of
2187	umbrella or general liability coverage in excess of \$25 million
2188	in the annual aggregate shall be deemed to be the purchase of a
2189	single line of insurance.
2190	(9) "Industrial insured captive insurance company" means a
2191	captive insurance company that provides insurance only to the
2192	industrial insureds that are its stockholders or members, and
2193	affiliates thereof, or to the stockholders, and affiliates
2194	thereof, of its parent corporation. An industrial insured
2195	captive insurance company can also provide reinsurance to
2196	insurers only on risks written by such insurers for the
2197	industrial insureds that are the stockholders or members, and
2198	affiliates thereof, of the industrial insured captive insurer,
2199	or the stockholders, and affiliates thereof, of the parent
2200	corporation of the industrial insured captive insurer.
2201	(10) "Office" means the Office of Insurance Regulation.
2202	(11) "Parent" means any corporation, limited liability
2203	company, partnership, or individual that directly or indirectly
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2204	owns, controls, or holds with power to vote more than 50 percent
2205	of the outstanding voting interests of a captive insurance
2206	company.
2207	(12) "Pure captive insurance company" means a company that
2208	insures risks of its parent, affiliated companies, controlled
2209	unaffiliated businesses, or a combination thereof.
2210	(13) "Qualifying reinsurer parent company" means a
2211	reinsurer which currently holds a certificate of authority,
2212	letter of eligibility or is an accredited or a satisfactory non-
2213	approved reinsurer in this state possessing a consolidated GAAP
2214	net worth of at least \$500 million and a consolidated debt to
2215	total capital ratio of not greater than 0.50.
2216	(14) "Special purpose captive insurance company" means a
2217	captive insurance company that is formed or licensed under this
2218	chapter that does not meet the definition of any other type of
2219	captive insurance company defined in this section.
2220	(15) "Treasury rates" means the United States Treasury
2221	STRIPS asked yield as published in the Wall Street Journal as of
2222	a balance sheet date.
2223	Section 20. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2224	section 628.905, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2225	628.905 Licensing; authority
2226	(1) <u>A</u> Any captive insurer, <u>if</u> when permitted by its
2227	charter or articles of incorporation, may apply to the office
2228	for a license to <u>do any and all insurance authorized under the</u>
2229	insurance code, provide commercial property, commercial
2230	casualty, and commercial marine insurance coverage other than
2231	workers' compensation and employer's liability, life, health,
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2232	personal motor vehicle, and personal residential property
2233	insurance coverage, except that: an industrial insured captive
2234	insurer may apply for a license to provide workers' compensation
2235	and employer's liability insurance as set forth in subsection
2236	(6).
2237	(a) A pure captive insurance company may not insure any
2238	risks other than those of its parent, affiliated companies,
2239	controlled unaffiliated businesses, or a combination thereof.
2240	(b) An industrial insured captive insurance company may
2241	not insure any risks other than those of the industrial insureds
2242	that comprise the industrial insured group and their affiliated
2243	companies.
2244	(c) A special purpose captive insurance company may insure
2245	only the risks of its parent.
2246	(d) A captive insurance company may not accept or cede
2247	reinsurance except as provided in this part.
2248	(2) <u>To conduct insurance business in this state, a</u> No
2249	captive insurer, other than an industrial insured captive
2250	insurer <u>must:</u> , shall insure or accept reinsurance on any risks
2251	other than those of its parent and affiliated companies.
2252	(a) Obtain from the office a license authorizing it to
2253	conduct insurance business in this state;
2254	(b) Hold at least one board of directors' meeting each
2255	year in this state;
2256	(c) Maintain its principal place of business in this
2257	state; and
2258	(d) Appoint a resident registered agent to accept service
2259	of process and to otherwise act on its behalf in this state. In
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2260	the case of a captive insurance company formed as a corporation
2261	or a nonprofit corporation, if the registered agent cannot with
2262	reasonable diligence be found at the registered office of the
2263	captive insurance company, the Chief Financial Officer of this
2264	state must be an agent of the captive insurance company upon
2265	whom any process, notice, or demand may be served.
2266	(3) Before receiving a license, a captive insurance
2267	company formed as a corporation or a nonprofit corporation must
2268	file with the office a certified copy of its articles of
2269	incorporation and bylaws, a statement under oath of its
2270	president and secretary showing its financial condition, and any
2271	other statements or documents required by the office. In
2272	addition, an applicant captive insurance company must file with
2273	the office evidence of:
2274	(a) The amount and liquidity of the proposed captive
2275	insurance company's assets relative to the risks to be assumed;
2276	(b) The adequacy of the expertise, experience, and
2277	character of the person or persons who will manage the company;
2278	(c) The overall soundness of the company's plan of
2279	operation;
2280	(d) The adequacy of the loss prevention programs of the
2281	company's parent, member organizations, or industrial insureds,
2282	as applicable; and
2283	(e) Any other factors considered relevant by the office in
2284	ascertaining whether the company will be able to meet its policy
2285	obligations. In addition to information otherwise required by
2286	this code, each applicant captive insurer shall file with the
2287	office evidence of the adequacy of the loss prevention program
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2288 of its insureds.

2289 A captive insurance company or captive reinsurance (4) 2290 company must pay to the office a nonrefundable fee of \$1,500 for 2291 processing its application for license. 2292 (a) A captive insurance company or captive reinsurance 2293 company must also pay an annual renewal fee of \$1,000. 2294 (b) The office may charge a fee of \$5 for any document 2295 requiring certification of authenticity or the signature of the 2296 commissioner or his or her designee. An industrial insured 2297 captive insurer need not be incorporated in this state if it has 2298 been validly incorporated under the laws of another 2299 jurisdiction. 2300 If the commissioner is satisfied that the documents (5) 2301 and statements filed by the captive insurance company comply 2302 with this chapter, the commissioner may grant a license 2303 authorizing the company to conduct insurance business in this 2304 state until the next succeeding March 1, at which time the 2305 license may be renewed. An industrial insured captive insurer is subject to all provisions of this part except as otherwise 2306 2307 indicated. 2308 Upon approval of the office, a foreign or alien (6) 2309 captive insurance company may become a domestic captive 2310 insurance company by complying with all of the requirements of 2311 law relative to the organization and licensing of a domestic 2312 captive insurance company of the same or equivalent type in this 2313 state and by filing with the Secretary of State its charter or other organizational documents, together with any appropriate 2314 2315 amendments that have been adopted in accordance with the laws of

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2316	this state to bring the charter or other organizational
2317	documents into compliance with the laws of this state, along
2318	with a certificate of good standing issued by the office. The
2319	captive insurance company is then entitled to the necessary or
2320	appropriate certificates and licenses to continue transacting
2321	business in this state and is subject to the authority and
2322	jurisdiction of this state. In connection with this
2323	redomestication, the office may waive any requirements for
2324	public hearings. It is not necessary for a captive insurance
2325	company redomesticating into this state to merge, consolidate,
2326	transfer assets, or otherwise engage in any other
2327	reorganization, other than as specified in this section. An
2328	industrial insured captive insurer may not provide workers'
2329	compensation and employer's liability insurance except in excess
2330	of at least \$25 million in the annual aggregate.
2331	(7) An industrial insured captive insurance company need
2332	not be incorporated in this state if it has been validly
2333	incorporated under the laws of another jurisdiction.
2334	Section 21. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2335	section 628.906, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
2336	628.906 Application requirements; restrictions on
2337	eligibility of officers and directors
2338	(1) To evidence competence and trustworthiness of its
2339	officers and directors, the application for a license to act as
2340	a captive insurance company or captive reinsurance company shall
2341	include, but not be limited to, background investigations,
2342	biographical affidavits, and fingerprint cards for all officers
2343	and directors. Fingerprints must be taken by a law enforcement
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2344	agency or other entity approved by the office, be accompanied by
2345	the fingerprint processing fee specified in s. 624.501, and
2346	processed in accordance with s. 624.34.
2347	(2) The office may deny, suspend, or revoke the license to
2348	transact captive insurance or captive reinsurance in this state
2349	if any person who was an officer or director of an insurer,
2350	reinsurer, captive insurance company, captive reinsurance
2351	company, financial institution, or financial services business
2352	doing business in the United States, any state, or under the law
2353	of any other country and who served in that capacity within the
2354	2-year period prior to the date the insurer, reinsurer, captive
2355	insurance company, captive reinsurance company, financial
2356	institution, or financial services business became insolvent,
2357	serves as an officer or director of a captive insurance company
2358	or officer or director of a captive reinsurance company licensed
2359	in this state unless the officer or director demonstrates that
2360	his or her personal actions or omissions were not a contributing
2361	cause to the insolvency or unless the officer or director is
2362	immediately removed from the captive insurance company or
2363	captive reinsurance company.
2364	(3) The office may deny, suspend, or revoke the license to
2365	transact insurance or reinsurance in this state of a captive
2366	insurance company or captive reinsurance company if any officer
2367	or director, any stockholder that owns 10 percent or more of the
2368	outstanding voting securities of the captive insurance company
2369	or captive reinsurance company, or incorporator has been found
2370	guilty of, or has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, any
2371	felony or crime involving moral turpitude, including a crime of
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2372	dishonesty or breach of trust, punishable by imprisonment of 1
2373	year or more under the law of the United States or any state
2374	thereof or under the law of any other country without regard to
2375	whether a judgment of conviction has been entered by the court
2376	having jurisdiction in such case. However, in the case of a
2377	captive insurance company or captive reinsurance company
2378	operating under a subsisting license, the captive insurance
2379	company or captive reinsurance company shall remove any such
2380	person immediately upon discovery of the conditions set forth in
2381	this subsection when applicable to such person or upon the order
2382	of the office, and the failure to so act shall be grounds for
2383	revocation or suspension of the captive insurance company's or
2384	captive reinsurance company's license.
2385	Section 22. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2386	section 628.907, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2387	628.907 Minimum capital and net assets requirements;
2388	restriction on payment of dividends surplus
2389	<u>(1) A</u> No captive insurer <u>may not</u> shall be issued a license
2390	unless it possesses and thereafter maintains \div
2391	(1) unimpaired paid-in capital of <u>:</u>
2392	(a) In the case of a pure captive insurance company, at
2393	least <u>\$100,000.</u> \$500,000; and
2394	(b) In the case of an industrial insured captive insurance
2395	company incorporated as a stock insurer, at least \$200,000.
2396	(c) In the case of a special purpose captive insurance
2397	company, an amount determined by the office after giving due
2398	consideration to the company's business plan, feasibility study,
2399	and pro forma financial statements and projections, including
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2400	the nature of the risks to be insured.
2401	(2) The office may not issue a license to a captive
2402	insurance company incorporated as a nonprofit corporation unless
2403	the company possesses and maintains unrestricted net assets of:
2404	(a) In the case of a pure captive insurance company,
2405	Unimpaired surplus of at least \$250,000.
2406	(b) In the case of a special purpose captive insurance
2407	company, an amount determined by the office after giving due
2408	consideration to the company's business plan, feasibility study,
2409	and pro forma financial statements and projections, including
2410	the nature of the risks to be insured.
2411	(3) Contributions to a captive insurance company
2412	incorporated as a nonprofit corporation must be in the form of
2413	cash, cash equivalent, or an irrevocable letter of credit issued
2414	by a bank chartered by this state or a member bank of the
2415	Federal Reserve System with a branch office in this state, or as
2416	approved by the office.
2417	(4) For purposes of this section, the office may issue a
2418	license expressly conditioned upon the captive insurance company
2419	providing to the office satisfactory evidence of possession of
2420	the minimum required unimpaired paid-in capital. Until this
2421	evidence is provided, the captive insurance company may not
2422	issue any policy, assume any liability, or otherwise provide
2423	coverage. The office may revoke the conditional license if
2424	satisfactory evidence of the required capital is not provided
2425	within a maximum period of time, not to exceed 1 year, to be
2426	established by the office at the time the conditional license is
2427	issued.
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2428	(5) The office may prescribe additional capital or net
2429	assets based upon the type, volume, and nature of insurance
2430	business transacted. Contributions in connection with these
2431	prescribed additional net assets or capital must be in the form
2432	<u>of:</u>
2433	(a) Cash;
2434	(b) Cash equivalent;
2435	(c) An irrevocable letter of credit issued by a bank
2436	chartered by this state or a member bank of the Federal Reserve
2437	System with a branch office in this state, or as approved by the
2438	office; or
2439	(d) Securities invested as provided in part II of chapter
2440	<u>625.</u>
2441	(6) A captive insurance company may not pay a dividend out
2442	of, or other distribution with respect to, capital or surplus in
2443	excess of the limitations set forth in this chapter without the
2444	prior approval of the office. Approval of an ongoing plan for
2445	the payment of dividends or other distributions must be
2446	conditioned upon the retention, at the time of each payment, of
2447	capital or surplus in excess of amounts specified by, or
2448	determined in accordance with formulas approved by, the office.
2449	(7) An irrevocable letter of credit that is issued by a
2450	financial institution other than a bank chartered by this state
2451	or a member bank of the Federal Reserve System must meet the
2452	same standards as an irrevocable letter of credit that has been
2453	issued by a bank chartered by this state or a member bank of the
2454	Federal Reserve System.
2455	Section 23. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
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2456	section 628.908, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
2457	
	628.908 Surplus requirements; restriction on payment of
2458	dividends
2459	(1) The office may not issue a license to a captive
2460	insurance company unless the company possesses and maintains
2461	unimpaired surplus of:
2462	(a) In the case of a pure captive insurance company, at
2463	least \$150,000.
2464	(b) In the case of an industrial insured captive insurance
2465	company incorporated as a stock insurer, at least \$300,000.
2466	(c) In the case of an industrial insured captive insurance
2467	company incorporated as a mutual insurer, at least \$500,000.
2468	(d) In the case of a special purpose captive insurance
2469	company, an amount determined by the office after giving due
2470	consideration to the company's business plan, feasibility study,
2471	and pro forma financial statements and projections, including
2472	the nature of the risks to be insured.
2473	(2) For purposes of this section, the office may issue a
2474	license expressly conditioned upon the captive insurance company
2475	providing to the office satisfactory evidence of possession of
2476	the minimum required unimpaired surplus. Until this evidence is
2477	provided, the captive insurance company may not issue any
2478	policy, assume any liability, or otherwise provide coverage. The
2479	office may revoke the conditional license if satisfactory
2480	evidence of the required surplus is not provided within a
2481	maximum period of time, not to exceed 1 year, to be established
2482	by the office at the time the conditional license is issued.
2483	(3) A captive insurance company may not pay a dividend out
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2484	of, or other distribution with respect to, capital or surplus in
2485	excess of the limitations set forth in this chapter without the
2486	prior approval of the office. Approval of an ongoing plan for
2487	the payment of dividends or other distribution must be
2488	conditioned upon the retention, at the time of each payment, of
2489	capital or surplus in excess of amounts specified by, or
2490	determined in accordance with formulas approved by, the office.
2491	(4) An irrevocable letter of credit that is issued by a
2492	financial institution other than a bank chartered by this state
2493	or a member bank of the Federal Reserve System must meet the
2494	same standards as an irrevocable letter of credit that has been
2495	issued by a bank chartered by this state or a member bank of the
2496	Federal Reserve System.
2497	Section 24. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2498	section 628.909, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2499	628.909 Applicability of other laws
2500	(1) The Florida Insurance Code <u>does</u> shall not apply to
2501	captive insurers or industrial insured captive insurers except
2502	as provided in this part and subsections (2) and (3).
2503	(2) The following provisions of the Florida Insurance Code
2504	shall apply to captive insurers who are not industrial insured
2505	captive insurers to the extent that such provisions are not
2506	inconsistent with this part:
2507	(a) Chapter 624, except for ss. <u>624.407, 624.408,</u>
2508	624.4085, 624.40851, 624.4095, 624.425, and 624.426.
2509	(b) Chapter 625, part II.
2510	(c) Chapter 626, part IX.
2511	(d) Sections 627.730-627.7405, when no-fault coverage is
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2512	provided.
2513	(e) Chapter 628.
2514	(3) The following provisions of the Florida Insurance Code
2515	shall apply to industrial insured captive insurers to the extent
2516	that such provisions are not inconsistent with this part:
2517	(a) Chapter 624, except for ss. <u>624.407,</u> 624.408,
2518	<u>624.4085, 624.40851,</u> 624.4095, 624.425, 624.426, and 624.609(1).
2519	(b) Chapter 625, part II, if the industrial insured
2520	captive insurer is incorporated in this state.
2521	(c) Chapter 626, part IX.
2522	(d) Sections 627.730-627.7405 when no-fault coverage is
2523	provided.
2524	(e) Chapter 628, except for ss. 628.341, 628.351, and
2525	628.6018.
2526	Section 25. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2527	section 628.910, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
2528	628.910 Incorporation options and requirements
2529	(1) A pure captive insurance company may be:
2530	(a) Incorporated as a stock insurer with its capital
2531	divided into shares and held by the stockholders; or
2532	(b) Incorporated as a public benefit, mutual benefit, or
2533	religious nonprofit corporation with members in accordance with
2534	the Florida Not For Profit Corporation Act.
2535	(2) An industrial insured captive insurance company may
2536	be:
2537	(a) Incorporated as a stock insurer with its capital
2538	divided into shares and held by the stockholders; or
2539	(b) Incorporated as a mutual insurer without capital
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2540	stock, the governing body of which is elected by its members.
2541	(3) A captive insurance company may not have fewer than
2542	three incorporators of whom not fewer than two must be residents
2543	of this state.
2544	(4) In the case of a captive insurance company formed as a
2545	corporation or a nonprofit corporation, before the articles of
2546	incorporation are transmitted to the Secretary of State, the
2547	incorporators shall file the articles of incorporation in
2548	triplicate with the office. The office shall promptly examine
2549	the articles of incorporation. If it finds that the articles of
2550	incorporation conform to law, it shall endorse its approval on
2551	each of the triplicate originals of the articles of
2552	incorporation, retain one copy for its files, and return the
2553	remaining copies to the incorporators for filing with the
2554	Department of State.
2555	(5) The articles of incorporation, the certificate issued
2556	pursuant to this section, and the organization fees required by
2557	the Florida Business Corporation Act or the Florida Not For
2558	Profit Corporation Act, as applicable, must be transmitted to
2559	the Secretary of State, who must record the articles of
2560	incorporation and the certificate.
2561	(6) The capital stock of a captive insurance company
2562	incorporated as a stock insurer must be issued at par value of
2563	not less than \$1 or more than \$100 per share.
2564	(7) In the case of a captive insurance company formed as a
2565	corporation or a nonprofit corporation, at least one of the
2566	members of the board of directors of a captive insurance company
2567	incorporated in this state must be a resident of this state.
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2568	(8) A captive insurance company formed as a corporation or
2569	a nonprofit corporation, pursuant to the provisions of this
2570	chapter, has the privileges and is subject to the provisions of
2571	the general corporation law, including the Florida Not For
2572	Profit Corporation Act for nonprofit corporations, as
2573	applicable, as well as the applicable provisions contained in
2574	this chapter. If a conflict occurs between a provision of the
2575	general corporation law, including the Florida Not For Profit
2576	Corporation Act for nonprofit corporations, as applicable, and a
2577	provision of this chapter, the latter controls. The provisions
2578	of this title pertaining to mergers, consolidations,
2579	conversions, mutualizations, and redomestications apply in
2580	determining the procedures to be followed by a captive insurance
2581	company in carrying out any of the transactions described in
2582	such provisions, except that the office may waive or modify the
2583	requirements for public notice and hearing in accordance with
2584	rules the office may adopt addressing categories of
2585	transactions. If a notice of public hearing is required, but no
2586	one requests a hearing, the office may cancel the hearing.
2587	(9) The articles of incorporation or bylaws of a captive
2588	insurance company may authorize a quorum of a board of directors
2589	to consist of no fewer than one-third of the fixed or prescribed
2590	number of directors as provided for by the Florida Business
2591	Corporation Act or the Florida Not For Profit Corporation Act.
2592	Section 26. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2593	section 628.911, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2594	628.911 Reports and statements
2595	(1) A captive <u>insurance company may</u> insurer shall not be
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2596 required to make any annual report except as provided in this 2597 part section.

2598 Annually no later than March 1, a captive insurance (2) 2599 company or a captive reinsurance company insurer shall, within 2600 60 days after the end of its fiscal year and as often as the 2601 office may deem necessary, submit to the office a report of its 2602 financial condition verified by oath of two of its executive 2603 officers. Except as provided in this part, a captive insurance 2604 company or a captive reinsurance company must report using 2605 generally accepted accounting principles, unless the office 2606 approves the use of statutory accounting principles, with useful 2607 or necessary modifications or adaptations required or approved 2608 or accepted by the office for the type of insurance and kinds of 2609 insurers to be reported upon, and as supplemented by additional information required by the office. The Financial Services 2610 2611 Commission may adopt by rule the form in which captive insurance 2612 companies insurers shall report.

2613 (3) A captive insurance company may make written 2614 application for filing the required report on a fiscal year end 2615 that is consistent with the parent company's fiscal year. If an 2616 alternative reporting date is granted, the annual report is due 2617 60 days after the fiscal year end.

2618Section 27. Effective upon this act becoming a law,2619section 628.912, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

2620628.912Discounting of loss and loss adjustment expense2621reserves.-

2622 (1) A captive reinsurance company may discount its loss 2623 and loss adjustment expense reserves at treasury rates applied Page 94 of 103

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2624	to the applicable payments projected through the use of the
2625	expected payment pattern associated with the reserves.
2626	(2) A captive reinsurance company must file annually an
2627	actuarial opinion on loss and loss adjustment expense reserves
2628	provided by an independent actuary. The actuary may not be an
2629	employee of the captive reinsurance company or its affiliates.
2630	(3) The office may disallow the discounting of reserves if
2631	a captive reinsurance company violates a provision of this part.
2632	Section 28. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2633	section 628.913, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2634	(Substantial rewording of section. See
2635	s. 628.913, F.S., for present text.)
2636	628.913 Captive reinsurance companies
2637	(1) A captive reinsurance company, if permitted by its
2638	articles of incorporation or charter, may apply to the office
2639	for a license to write reinsurance covering property and
2640	casualty insurance or reinsurance contracts. A captive
2641	reinsurance company authorized by the office may write
2642	reinsurance contracts covering risks in any state; however, a
2643	captive reinsurance company authorized by the office may not
2644	directly insure risks.
2645	(2) To conduct business in this state, a captive
2646	reinsurance company must:
2647	(a) Obtain from the office a license authorizing it to
2648	conduct business as a captive reinsurance company in this state;
2649	(b) Hold at least one board of directors' meeting each
2650	year in this state;
2651	(c) Maintain its principal place of business in this
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CS/CS/HB 1101, Engrossed 2 2012 Legislature 2652 state; and 2653 (d) Appoint a registered agent to accept service of 2654 process and act otherwise on its behalf in this state. 2655 Before receiving a license, a captive reinsurance (3) 2656 company must file with the office: 2657 (a) A certified copy of its charter and bylaws; 2658 (b) A statement under oath of its president and secretary 2659 showing its financial condition; and 2660 (c) Other documents required by the office. 2661 (4) In addition to the information required by this 2662 section, the captive reinsurance company must file with the 2663 office evidence of: 2664 The amount and liquidity of the captive reinsurance (a) 2665 company's assets relative to the risks to be assumed; 2666 (b) The adequacy of the expertise, experience, and 2667 character of the person who manages the company; 2668 The overall soundness of the company's plan of (C) 2669 operation; and 2670 (d) Other overall factors considered relevant by the 2671 office in ascertaining if the company would be able to meet its 2672 policy obligations. 2673 Section 29. Effective upon this act becoming a law, 2674 section 628.914, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 628.914 Minimum capitalization or reserves for captive 2675 2676 reinsurance companies.-2677 The office may not issue a license to a captive (1) 2678 reinsurance company unless the company possesses and maintains 2679 capital or unimpaired surplus of at least the greater of \$300

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2680	million or 10 percent of reserves. The surplus may be in the
2681	form of cash or securities as permitted by part II of chapter
2682	<u>625.</u>
2683	(2) The office may prescribe additional capital or surplus
2684	based upon the type, volume, and nature of the insurance
2685	business transacted.
2686	(3) A captive reinsurance company may not pay a dividend
2687	out of, or other distribution with respect to, capital or
2688	surplus in excess of the limitations without the prior approval
2689	of the office. Approval of an ongoing plan for the payment of
2690	dividends or other distributions must be conditioned upon the
2691	retention, at the time of each payment, of capital or surplus in
2692	excess of amounts specified by, or determined in accordance with
2693	formulas approved by, the office.
2694	Section 30. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2695	section 628.9141, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
2696	628.9141 Incorporation of a captive reinsurance company
2697	(1) A captive reinsurance company must be incorporated as
2698	a stock insurer with its capital divided into shares and held by
2699	its shareholders.
2700	(2) A captive reinsurance company may not have fewer than
2701	three incorporators of whom at least two must be residents of
2702	this state.
2703	(3) Before the articles of incorporation are transmitted
2704	to the Secretary of State, the incorporators must comply with
2705	all the requirements of s. 628.091.
2706	(4) The capital stock of a captive reinsurance company
2707	must be issued at par value of not less than \$1 or more than
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2708	\$100 per share.
2709	(5) At least one of the members of the board of directors
2710	of a captive reinsurance company incorporated in this state must
2711	be a resident of this state.
2712	Section 31. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2713	section 628.9142, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
2714	628.9142 Reinsurance; effect on reserves
2715	(1) A captive insurance company may provide reinsurance,
2716	as authorized in this part, on risks ceded by any other insurer.
2717	(2) A captive insurance company may take credit for
2718	reserves on risks or portions of risks ceded to authorized
2719	insurers or reinsurers and unauthorized insurers or reinsurers
2720	complying with s. 624.610. A captive insurer may not take credit
2721	for reserves on risks or portions of risks ceded to an
2722	unauthorized insurer or reinsurer if the insurer or reinsurer is
2723	not in compliance with s. 624.610.
2724	Section 32. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2725	section 628.918, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
2726	628.918 Management of assets of captive reinsurance
2727	company.—At least 35 percent of the assets of a captive
2728	reinsurance company must be managed by an asset manager
2729	domiciled in this state.
2730	Section 33. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2731	section 628.919, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
2732	628.919 Standards to ensure risk management control by
2733	parent companyThe Financial Services Commission shall adopt
2734	rules establishing standards to ensure that a parent or
2735	affiliated company is able to exercise control of the risk

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2736	management function of any controlled unaffiliated business to
2737	be insured by the pure captive insurance company.
2738	Section 34. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2739	section 628.920, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
2740	628.920 Eligibility of licensed captive insurance company
2741	for certificate of authority to act as insurerA licensed
2742	captive insurance company that meets the necessary requirements
2743	of this part imposed upon an insurer must be considered for
2744	issuance of a certificate of authority to act as an insurer in
2745	this state.
2746	Section 35. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2747	paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 626.7491, Florida
2748	Statutes, is amended to read:
2749	626.7491 Business transacted with producer controlled
2750	property and casualty insurer
2751	(2) DEFINITIONSAs used in this section:
2752	(e) "Licensed insurer" or "insurer" means any person,
2753	firm, association, or corporation licensed to transact a
2754	property or casualty insurance business in this state. The
2755	following are not licensed insurers for the purposes of this
2756	section:
2757	1. Any risk retention group as defined in:
2758	a. The Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act of 1986,
2759	Pub. L. No. 99-499, 100 Stat. 1613 (1986);
2760	b. The Risk Retention Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 3901 et seq.
2761	(1982 and Supp. 1986); or
2762	c. Section 627.942(9).
2763	2. Any residual market pool or joint underwriting
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2764	authority or association; and
2765	3. Any captive <u>insurance company</u> insurer as defined in s.
2766	628.901.
2767	Section 36. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
2768	section 628.903, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
2769	Section 37. Section 631.271, Florida Statutes, is amended
2770	to read:
2771	631.271 Priority of claims
2772	(1) The priority of distribution of claims from the
2773	insurer's estate shall be in accordance with the order in which
2774	each class of claims is set forth in this subsection. Every
2775	claim in each class shall be paid in full or adequate funds
2776	shall be retained for such payment before the members of the
2777	next class may receive any payment. No subclasses may be
2778	established within any class. The order of distribution of
2779	claims shall be:
2780	(a) Class 1
2781	1. All of the receiver's costs and expenses of
2782	administration.
2783	2. All of the expenses of a guaranty association or
2784	foreign guaranty association in handling claims.
2785	(b) Class 2.—All claims under policies for losses
2786	incurred, including third-party claims, all claims against the
2787	insurer for liability for bodily injury or for injury to or
2788	destruction of tangible property which claims are not under
2789	policies, and all claims of a guaranty association or foreign
2790	guaranty association. All claims under life insurance and
2791	annuity policies, whether for death proceeds, annuity proceeds,
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2792 or investment values, shall be treated as loss claims. That 2793 portion of any loss, indemnification for which is provided by 2794 other benefits or advantages recovered by the claimant, may not 2795 be included in this class, other than benefits or advantages 2796 recovered or recoverable in discharge of familial obligations of 2797 support or by way of succession at death or as proceeds of life 2798 insurance, or as gratuities. No payment by an employer to her or 2799 his employee may be treated as a gratuity.

(c) Class 3.-Claims under nonassessable policies forunearned premiums or premium refunds.

2802

(d) Class 4.-Claims of the Federal Government.

2803 Class 5.-Debts due to employees for services (e) 2804 performed, to the extent that the debts do not exceed \$2,000 for 2805 each employee and represent payment for services performed 2806 within 6 months before the filing of the petition for liquidation. Officers and directors are not entitled to the 2807 2808 benefit of this priority. This priority is in lieu of any other 2809 similar priority that is authorized by law as to wages or compensation of employees. 2810

2811

(f) Class 6.-Claims of general creditors.

2812 Class 7.-Claims of any state or local government. (q) 2813 Claims, including those of any state or local government for a 2814 penalty or forfeiture, shall be allowed in this class, but only 2815 to the extent of the pecuniary loss sustained from the act, transaction, or proceeding out of which the penalty or 2816 2817 forfeiture arose, with reasonable and actual costs occasioned 2818 thereby. The remainder of such claims shall be postponed to the 2819 class of claims under paragraph (k) $(\dot{\gamma})$.

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(h) Class 8.-Claims filed after the time specified in s.
631.181(3), except when ordered otherwise by the court to
prevent manifest injustice, or any claims other than claims
under paragraph (i) or under paragraph (k) (j).

(i) Class 9.-Surplus or contribution notes, or similar
obligations, and premium refunds on assessable policies.
Payments to members of domestic mutual insurance companies shall
be limited in accordance with law.

(j) Class 10.-<u>Interest on allowed claims of Classes 1</u> through 9, according to the terms of a plan to pay interest on allowed claims proposed by the liquidator and approved by the receivership court.

(k) Class 11.—The claims of shareholders or other owners.
(2) In a liquidation proceeding involving one or more
reciprocal states, the order of distribution of the domiciliary
state shall control as to all claims of residents of this and
reciprocal states. All claims of residents of reciprocal states
shall be given equal priority of payment from general assets
regardless of where such assets are located.

2839 Section 38. If this act and CS for CS for HB 245 or 2840 similar legislation are adopted in the same legislative session 2841 or an extension thereof and become law, a surplus lines insurer 2842 removing policies from the Citizens Property Insurance 2843 Corporation must, pursuant to s. 627.351(6)(q)3.d.(II)(B), 2844 Florida Statutes, maintain an A.M. Best Financial Strength 2845 Rating of A- or better or, in the alternative, a Demotech 2846 Financial Stability Rating of A or better. 2847 Section 39. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this

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2848 act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

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