Amendment No. ___ (for drafter's use only)

I	Senate CHAMBER ACTION House
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	Representative(s) Lee, Bennett, Alexander, Flanagan, and
12	Waters offered the following:
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14	Amendment (with title amendment)
15	remove from the bill: everything after the enacting clause,
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17	and insert in lieu thereof:
18	Section 1. Section 624.4072, Florida Statutes, is
19	amended to read:
20	624.4072 Minority-owned property and casualty
21	insurers; limited exemption for taxation and assessments
22	(1) A minority business that is at least 51 percent
23	owned by minority persons, as defined in s. 288.703(3),
24	initially issued a certificate of authority in this state as
25	an authorized insurer after May 1, 1998, to write property and
26	casualty insurance shall be exempt, for a period not to exceed
27	10 5 years from the date of receiving its certificate of
28	authority, from the following taxes and assessments:
29	(a) Taxes imposed under ss. 175.101, 185.08, and
30	624.509;
31	(b) Assessments by the Florida Residential Property

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and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association or by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association, as provided under s. 627.351, except for emergency assessments collected from policyholders pursuant to s. 627.351(2)(b)2.d.(III) and (6)(b)3.d. Any such insurer shall be a member insurer of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and the Florida Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association. The premiums of such insurer shall be included in determining, for the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association, the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance and in determining, for the Florida Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, the aggregate statewide direct written premium for the subject lines of business for all member insurers.
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- (2) Subsection (1) applies only to personal lines and commercial lines residential property insurance policies as defined in s. 627.4025, and applies only to an insurer that has employees in this state and has a home office or a regional office in this state. With respect to any tax year or assessment year, the exemptions provided by subsection (1) apply only if during the year an average of at least 10 percent of the insurer's Florida residential property policies in force covered properties located in enterprise zones designated pursuant to s. 290.0065.
- (3) The provision of the definition of "minority person" in s. 288.703(3) that requires residency in Florida shall not apply to the term "minority person" as used in this section or s. 627.3511.
- (4) This section is repealed effective <u>December 31</u>, $\frac{1}{2010}$ $\frac{2003}{2003}$, and the tax and assessment exemptions authorized by this section shall terminate on such date.

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Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 627.0628, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
627.0628 Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss
Projection Methodology.--

- (3) ADOPTION AND EFFECT OF STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES. --
- (c) With respect to a rate filing under s. 627.062, an insurer may employ actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges found by the commission to be accurate or reliable to determine hurricane loss factors for use in a rate filing under s. 627.062, which findings and factors are admissible and relevant in consideration of a rate filing by the department or in any arbitration or administrative or judicial review. However, such findings and factors are not admissible and relevant in consideration of a rate filing unless the department has access to all factors and assumptions that were used in developing the actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges found by the commission to be accurate or reliable and the department is not precluded from disclosing such information in a rate proceeding. To the extent that such information is a trade secret as defined in chapter 688, such information need not be disclosed to the department unless it is specifically covered by a valid exemption from chapter 119.

Section 3. Effective July 1, 2001, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (f) is added to subsection (2) of said section, to read:

627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.--

- (2) WINDSTORM INSURANCE RISK APPORTIONMENT. --
- 30 (b) The department shall require all insurers holding 31 a certificate of authority to transact property insurance on a

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direct basis in this state, other than joint underwriting
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    associations and other entities formed pursuant to this
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    section, to provide windstorm coverage to applicants from
    areas determined to be eligible pursuant to paragraph (c) who
    in good faith are entitled to, but are unable to procure, such
    coverage through ordinary means; or it shall adopt a
    reasonable plan or plans for the equitable apportionment or
    sharing among such insurers of windstorm coverage, which may
    include formation of an association for this purpose. As used
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    in this subsection, the term "property insurance" means
    insurance on real or personal property, as defined in s.
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    624.604, including insurance for fire, industrial fire, allied
    lines, farmowners multiperil, homeowners' multiperil,
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    commercial multiperil, and mobile homes, and including
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    liability coverages on all such insurance, but excluding
    inland marine as defined in s. 624.607(3) and excluding
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    vehicle insurance as defined in s. 624.605(1)(a) other than
    insurance on mobile homes used as permanent dwellings. The
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    department shall adopt rules that provide a formula for the
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    recovery and repayment of any deferred assessments.
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- 1. For the purpose of this section, properties eligible for such windstorm coverage are defined as dwellings, buildings, and other structures, including mobile homes which are used as dwellings and which are tied down in compliance with mobile home tie-down requirements prescribed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles pursuant to s. 320.8325, and the contents of all such properties. An applicant or policyholder is eligible for coverage only if an offer of coverage cannot be obtained by or for the applicant or policyholder from an admitted insurer at approved rates.
 - 2.a.(I) All insurers required to be members of such

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

of directors <u>consisting of the members of the State Board of</u>
Administration, which shall oversee the operations of the

(II) The plan of operation shall provide for a board

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association and shall carry out any other duties provided by
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    law.
         The board shall appoint an advisory council consisting
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    of an actuary, a meterorologist, an engineer, a representative
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    of insurers, a representative of insurance agents, and three
    consumers who shall also be representatives of other
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    professions and industries, to provide the board with
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    information and advice in connection with its duties under
    this section. Members of the advisory council shall be
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    eligible for per diem and travel expenses under s. 112.061.
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    The association shall not be considered a state agency and its
    obligations shall not be considered obligations of the state
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   consisting of the Insurance Consumer Advocate appointed under
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    s. 627.0613, 1consumer representative appointed by the
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    Insurance Commissioner, 1 consumer representative appointed by
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    the Governor, and 12 additional members appointed as specified
    in the plan of operation. One of the 12 additional members
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    shall be elected by the domestic companies of this state on
    the basis of cumulative weighted voting based on the net
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    direct premiums of domestic companies in this state. Nothing
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    in the 1997 amendments to this paragraph terminates the
    existing board or the terms of any members of the board.
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           (III) The plan of operation shall provide a formula
   whereby a company voluntarily providing windstorm coverage in
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    affected areas will be relieved wholly or partially from
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    apportionment of a regular assessment pursuant to
    sub-sub-subparagraph d.(I) or sub-subparagraph d.(II).
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           (IV) A company which is a member of a group of
    companies under common management may elect to have its
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    credits applied on a group basis, and any company or group may
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    elect to have its credits applied to any other company or
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    group.
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There shall be no credits or relief from 2 apportionment to a company for emergency assessments collected from its policyholders under sub-sub-subparagraph d.(III). 3 The plan of operation may also provide for the award of credits, for a period not to exceed 3 years, from a regular assessment pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph d.(II) as an incentive for taking policies out of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association. In order to qualify for the 10 exemption under this sub-sub-subparagraph, the take-out plan must provide that at least 40 percent of the policies removed 11 12 from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting 13 Association cover risks located in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties or at least 30 percent of the policies so 14 15 removed cover risks located in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties and an additional 50 percent of the policies so 16 17 removed cover risks located in other coastal counties, and must also provide that no more than 15 percent of the policies 18 so removed may exclude windstorm coverage. With the approval 19 20 of the department, the association may waive these geographic criteria for a take-out plan that removes at least the lesser 21 of 100,000 Residential Property and Casualty Joint 22 Underwriting Association policies or 15 percent of the total 23 24 number of Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association policies, provided the governing board of the 25 Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting 26 27 Association certifies that the take-out plan will materially

hurricanes. With the approval of the department, the board

Underwriting Association's 100-year probable maximum loss from

reduce the Residential Property and Casualty Joint

guarantees an additional year of renewability for all policies removed from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, or for 2 additional years if the insurer guarantees 2 additional years of renewability for all policies removed from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association.

- b. Assessments to pay deficits in the association under this subparagraph shall be included as an appropriate factor in the making of rates as provided in s. 627.3512.
- c. The Legislature finds that the potential for unlimited deficit assessments under this subparagraph may induce insurers to attempt to reduce their writings in the voluntary market, and that such actions would worsen the availability problems that the association was created to remedy. It is the intent of the Legislature that insurers remain fully responsible for paying regular assessments and collecting emergency assessments for any deficits of the association; however, it is also the intent of the Legislature to provide a means by which assessment liabilities may be amortized over a period of years.
- d.(I) When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year is 10 percent or less of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for all member insurers, the association shall levy an assessment on member insurers in an amount equal to the deficit.
- (II) When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year exceeds 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for all member insurers, the association shall levy an assessment on member insurers in an amount equal to

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the greater of 10 percent of the deficit or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for member insurers. Any remaining deficit shall be recovered through emergency assessments under sub-sub-subparagraph (III).

(III) Upon a determination by the board of directors that a deficit exceeds the amount that will be recovered through regular assessments on member insurers, pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or sub-subparagraph (II), the board shall levy, after verification by the department, emergency assessments to be collected by member insurers and by underwriting associations created pursuant to this section which write property insurance, upon issuance or renewal of property insurance policies other than National Flood Insurance policies in the year or years following levy of the regular assessments. The amount of the emergency assessment collected in a particular year shall be a uniform percentage of that year's direct written premium for property insurance for all member insurers and underwriting associations, excluding National Flood Insurance policy premiums, as annually determined by the board and verified by the department. The department shall verify the arithmetic calculations involved in the board's determination within 30 days after receipt of the information on which the determination was based. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each member insurer and each underwriting association created pursuant to this section shall collect emergency assessments from its policyholders without such obligation being affected by any credit, limitation, exemption, or The emergency assessments so collected shall be transferred directly to the association on a periodic basis as

determined by the association. The aggregate amount of 1 2 emergency assessments levied under this sub-sub-subparagraph 3 in any calendar year may not exceed the greater of 10 percent 4 of the amount needed to cover the original deficit, plus interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other 5 costs associated with financing of the original deficit, or 10 6 7 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance written by member insurers and underwriting 8 associations for the prior year, plus interest, fees, 9 10 commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated with financing the original deficit. The board may pledge the 11 12 proceeds of the emergency assessments under this 13 sub-sub-subparagraph as the source of revenue for bonds, to retire any other debt incurred as a result of the deficit or 14 events giving rise to the deficit, or in any other way that 15 the board determines will efficiently recover the deficit. The 16 17 emergency assessments under this sub-sub-subparagraph shall continue as long as any bonds issued or other indebtedness 18 incurred with respect to a deficit for which the assessment 19 was imposed remain outstanding, unless adequate provision has 20 been made for the payment of such bonds or other indebtedness 21 pursuant to the document governing such bonds or other 22 indebtedness. Emergency assessments collected under this 23 24 sub-sub-subparagraph are not part of an insurer's rates, are 25 not premium, and are not subject to premium tax, fees, or commissions; however, failure to pay the emergency assessment 26 27 shall be treated as failure to pay premium. (IV) Each member insurer's share of the total regular 28

sub-sub-subparagraph (II) shall be in the proportion that the insurer's net direct premium for property insurance in this

assessments under sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or

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state, for the year preceding the assessment bears to the aggregate statewide net direct premium for property insurance of all member insurers, as reduced by any credits for voluntary writings for that year.

- (V) If regular deficit assessments are made under sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or sub-subparagraph (II), or by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association under sub-subparagraph (6)(b)3.a. or sub-subparagraph (6)(b)3.b., the association shall levy upon the association's policyholders, as part of its next rate filing, or by a separate rate filing solely for this purpose, a market equalization surcharge in a percentage equal to the total amount of such regular assessments divided by the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for member insurers for the prior calendar year. Market equalization surcharges under this sub-sub-subparagraph are not considered premium and are not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes; however, failure to pay a market equalization surcharge shall be treated as failure to pay premium.
- e. The governing body of any unit of local government, any residents of which are insured under the plan, may issue bonds as defined in s. 125.013 or s. 166.101 to fund an assistance program, in conjunction with the association, for the purpose of defraying deficits of the association. In order to avoid needless and indiscriminate proliferation, duplication, and fragmentation of such assistance programs, any unit of local government, any residents of which are insured by the association, may provide for the payment of losses, regardless of whether or not the losses occurred within or outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the local

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government. Revenue bonds may not be issued until validated pursuant to chapter 75, unless a state of emergency is declared by executive order or proclamation of the Governor pursuant to s. 252.36 making such findings as are necessary to determine that it is in the best interests of, and necessary for, the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare of residents of this state and the protection and preservation of the economic stability of insurers operating in this state, and declaring it an essential public purpose to permit certain municipalities or counties to issue bonds as will provide relief to claimants and policyholders of the association and insurers responsible for apportionment of plan losses. Any such unit of local government may enter into such contracts with the association and with any other entity created pursuant to this subsection as are necessary to carry out this paragraph. Any bonds issued under this sub-subparagraph shall be payable from and secured by moneys received by the association from assessments under this subparagraph, and assigned and pledged to or on behalf of the unit of local government for the benefit of the holders of such bonds. The funds, credit, property, and taxing power of the state or of the unit of local government shall not be pledged for the payment of such bonds. If any of the bonds remain unsold 60 days after issuance, the department shall require all insurers subject to assessment to purchase the bonds, which shall be treated as admitted assets; each insurer shall be required to purchase that percentage of the unsold portion of the bond issue that equals the insurer's relative share of assessment liability under this subsection. An insurer shall not be required to purchase the bonds to the extent that the department determines that the purchase would

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endanger or impair the solvency of the insurer. The authority granted by this sub-subparagraph is additional to any bonding authority granted by subparagraph 6.

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

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opinion of the commissioner, payment of such regular assessment would endanger or impair the solvency of the member insurer. In the event a regular assessment against a member insurer is deferred in whole or in part, the amount by which such assessment is deferred may be assessed against the other member insurers in a manner consistent with the basis for assessments set forth in sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II).

- The plan of operation may include deductibles and rules for classification of risks and rate modifications consistent with the objective of providing and maintaining funds sufficient to pay catastrophe losses.
- b.(I) Subject to the provisions of sub-sub-subparagraph (II), all rate filings under this subsection relating to coverage for windstorm losses must reflect historical insurance data. When using a computer model in making a rate filing under this subsection, the association may use only a computer model which is based upon standards and guidelines developed or established by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology under s. 627.0628. Consideration of historical insurance data and the use of computer models shall be consistent with applicable Standards of Practice of the American Academy of Actuaries. The association may require arbitration of a rate filing under s. 627.062(6).
- (II) It is the intent of the Legislature that the Rates for coverage provided by the association must be actuarially sound and not competitive with approved rates charged in the admitted voluntary market such that the association functions as a residual market mechanism to

in the voluntary market. The plan of operation shall provide a mechanism to assure that the average base rates for each line of business charged by the asociation for hurricane coverage for each unmitigated risk in a particular county shall be no lower than the highest department-approved rate within the association's eligible area for hurricane coverage in the voluntary market for each line of business in such county, among the 20 largest insurers actually writing such coverage in such county, beginning no later than January 1, 1999, the rates charged by the association for each line of business are reflective of approved rates in the voluntary market for hurricane coverage for each line of business in the various areas eligible for association coverage.

- (III) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, windstorm rates under this subsection previously adjudicated for use and in effect as of the effective date of this act, and the related mitigation credit program, shall apply to rates of the association and shall continue in effect until such rates are fully phased in. The rate for a particular group or class of policies may be increased only after the full phase-in of the current rate plan as to that group or class of policies.
- c. The association shall provide for windstorm coverage on residential properties in limits up to \$10 million for commercial lines residential risks and up to \$1 million for personal lines residential risks. If coverage with the association is sought for a residential risk valued in excess of these limits, coverage shall be available to the risk up to the replacement cost or actual cash value of the property, at the option of the insured, if coverage for the risk cannot be located in the authorized market. The association must accept

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a commercial lines residential risk with limits above \$10 million or a personal lines residential risk with limits above \$1 million if coverage is not available in the authorized market. The association may write coverage above the limits specified in this subparagraph with or without facultative or other reinsurance coverage, as the association determines appropriate.

- d. The plan of operation must provide objective criteria and procedures, approved by the department, to be uniformly applied for all applicants in determining whether an individual risk is so hazardous as to be uninsurable. In making this determination and in establishing the criteria and procedures, the following shall be considered:
- (I) Whether the likelihood of a loss for the individual risk is substantially higher than for other risks of the same class; and
- (II) Whether the uncertainty associated with the individual risk is such that an appropriate premium cannot be determined.

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The acceptance or rejection of a risk by the association pursuant to such criteria and procedures must be construed as the private placement of insurance, and the provisions of chapter 120 do not apply.

The policies issued by the association must provide that if the association obtains an offer from an authorized insurer to cover the risk at its approved rates under either a standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the department, a basic policy including wind coverage, the risk is no longer

eligible for coverage through the association. Upon

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termination of eligibility, the association shall provide written notice to the policyholder and agent of record stating that the association policy must be canceled as of 60 days after the date of the notice because of the offer of coverage from an authorized insurer. Other provisions of the insurance code relating to cancellation and notice of cancellation do not apply to actions under this sub-subparagraph. This sub-subparagraph applies only to policies issued or renewed on or after June 1, 2003.

- f. Association policies and applications must include a notice that the association policy could, under this section, be replaced with a policy issued by an authorized insurer that does not provide coverage identical to the coverage provided by the association. The notice shall also specify that acceptance of association coverage creates a conclusive presumption that the applicant or policyholder is aware of this potential. This sub-subparagraph applies only to policies issued or renewed on or after June 1, 2003.
- g. 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 currrently appointed by the insurer, the insurer shall either:
- (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 agency of record of

the policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the association's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

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

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

(I) Pay to the producing agent of record of the association policy, for the first year, an amount that is the greater of the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written or a fee equal to the usual and customary commission of the association; or

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

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

6.a. The plan of operation may authorize the formation of a private nonprofit corporation, a private nonprofit unincorporated association, a partnership, a trust, a limited liability company, or a nonprofit mutual company which may be empowered, among other things, to borrow money by issuing

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bonds or by incurring other indebtedness and to accumulate reserves or funds to be used for the payment of insured catastrophe losses. The plan may authorize all actions necessary to facilitate the issuance of bonds, including the pledging of assessments or other revenues.

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

subsequently modified consistent with chapter 76-96. The board of directors and officers currently serving shall continue to serve until their successors are duly qualified as provided under the plan. The assets and obligations of the plan in effect immediately prior to the effective date of chapter 76-96 shall be construed to be the assets and obligations of the successor plan created herein.

- c. In recognition of s. 10, Art. I of the State Constitution, prohibiting the impairment of obligations of contracts, it is the intent of the Legislature that no action be taken whose purpose is to impair any bond indenture or financing agreement or any revenue source committed by contract to such bond or other indebtedness issued or incurred by the association or any other entity created under this subsection.
- 7. On such coverage, an agent's remuneration shall be that amount of money payable to the agent by the terms of his or her contract with the company with which the business is placed. However, no commission will be paid on that portion of the premium which is in excess of the standard premium of that company.
- 8. Subject to approval by the department, the association may establish different eligibility requirements and operational procedures for any line or type of coverage for any specified eligible area or portion of an eligible area if the board determines that such changes to the eligibility requirements and operational procedures are justified due to the voluntary market being sufficiently stable and competitive in such area or for such line or type of coverage and that consumers who, in good faith, are unable to obtain insurance through the voluntary market through ordinary methods would

continue to have access to coverage from the association. When coverage is sought in connection with a real property transfer, such requirements and procedures shall not provide for an effective date of coverage later than the date of the closing of the transfer as established by the transferor, the transferee, and, if applicable, the lender.

- 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law:
- a. The pledge or sale of, the lien upon, and the security interest in any rights, revenues, or other assets of the association created or purported to be created pursuant to any financing documents to secure any bonds or other indebtedness of the association shall be and remain valid and enforceable, notwithstanding the commencement of and during the continuation of, and after, any rehabilitation, insolvency, liquidation, bankruptcy, receivership, conservatorship, reorganization, or similar proceeding against the association under the laws of this state or any other applicable laws.
- b. No such proceeding shall relieve the association of its obligation, or otherwise affect its ability to perform its obligation, to continue to collect, or levy and collect, assessments, market equalization or other surcharges, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, reinsurance recoverables, or any other rights, revenues, or other assets of the association pledged.
- c. Each such pledge or sale of, lien upon, and security interest in, including the priority of such pledge, lien, or security interest, any such assessments, emergency assessments, market equalization or renewal surcharges, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, reinsurance recoverables, or other rights, revenues, or

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other assets which are collected, or levied and collected, after the commencement of and during the pendency of or after any such proceeding shall continue unaffected by such proceeding.

- d. As used in this subsection, the term "financing documents" means any agreement, instrument, or other document now existing or hereafter created evidencing any bonds or other indebtedness of the association or pursuant to which any such bonds or other indebtedness has been or may be issued and pursuant to which any rights, revenues, or other assets of the association are pledged or sold to secure the repayment of such bonds or indebtedness, together with the payment of interest on such bonds or such indebtedness, or the payment of any other obligation of the association related to such bonds or indebtedness.
- Any such pledge or sale of assessments, revenues, contract rights or other rights or assets of the association shall constitute a lien and security interest, or sale, as the case may be, that is immediately effective and attaches to such assessments, revenues, contract, or other rights or assets, whether or not imposed or collected at the time the pledge or sale is made. Any such pledge or sale is effective, valid, binding, and enforceable against the association or other entity making such pledge or sale, and valid and binding against and superior to any competing claims or obligations owed to any other person or entity, including policyholders in this state, asserting rights in any such assessments, revenues, contract, or other rights or assets to the extent set forth in and in accordance with the terms of the pledge or sale contained in the applicable financing documents, whether or not any such person or entity has notice of such pledge or

sale and without the need for any physical delivery, recordation, filing, or other action.

- f. There shall be no liability on the part of, and no cause of action of any nature shall arise against, any member insurer or its agents or employees, agents or employees of the association, members of the board of directors of the association, or the department or its representatives, for any action taken by them in the performance of their duties or responsibilities under this subsection. Such immunity does not apply to actions for breach of any contract or agreement pertaining to insurance, or any willful tort.
- 10. It is the intent of the Legislature that the association vigorously pursue an exemption from federal income taxation and tax-free status for bonds issued by or on behalf of the association. In furtherance of this intent:
- a. The association shall retain such expert tax counsel and bond counsel as necessary and expend such funds as necessary to pursue such negotiations or litigation as may lead to favorable tax rulings.
- b. The association shall, no later than January 1, 2002, provide a report to the Governor, the Insurance

 Commissioner, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives detailing the status of the negotiations or litigation and recommending statutory changes, if any, needed to secure favorable tax rulings.
- (f)1. In recognition of the fact that the association created under this subsection furthers an essentially governmental purpose, the association is exempt from premium taxes effective July 1, 2002.
- 2. Begining with the 2002-2003 fiscal year, and except for years in which the association is collecting regular or

emergency assessments under this subsection, the association shall annually transfer the sum of \$5 million to the General Revenue Fund, which moneys shall be appropriated for hurricane loss mitigation purposes as specified in s. 215.555(7)(c). Such appropriations are in addition to any appropriations required or authorized by s. 215.555(7)(c).

- (6) RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY AND CASUALTY JOINT UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.--
 - (c) The plan of operation of the association:
- 1. May provide for one or more designated insurers, able and willing to provide policy and claims service, to act on behalf of the association to provide such service. Each licensed agent shall be entitled to indicate the order of preference regarding who will service the business placed by the agent. The association shall adhere to each agent's preferences unless after consideration of other factors in assigning agents, including, but not limited to, servicing capacity and fee arrangements, the association has reason to believe it is in the best interest of the association to make a different assignment.
- 2. Must provide for adoption of residential property and casualty insurance policy forms, which forms must be approved by the department prior to use. The association shall adopt the following policy forms:
- a. Standard personal lines policy forms including wind coverage, which are multiperil policies providing what is generally considered to be full coverage of a residential property similar to the coverage provided under an HO-2, HO-3, HO-4, or HO-6 policy.
- b. Standard personal lines policy forms without wind coverage, which are the same as the policies described in

sub-subparagraph a. except that they do not include wind coverage.

- c. Basic personal lines policy forms including wind coverage, which are policies similar to an HO-8 policy or a dwelling fire policy that provide coverage meeting the requirements of the secondary mortgage market, but which coverage is more limited than the coverage under a standard policy.
- d. Basic personal lines policy forms without wind coverage, which are the same as the policies described in sub-subparagraph c. except that they do not include wind coverage.
- e. Commercial lines residential policy forms including wind coverage that are generally similar to the basic perils of full coverage obtainable for commercial residential structures in the admitted voluntary market.
- f. Commercial lines residential policy forms without wind coverage, which are the same as the policies described in sub-subparagraph e. except that they do not include wind coverage.
- 3. May provide that the association may employ or otherwise contract with individuals or other entities to provide administrative or professional services that may be appropriate to effectuate the plan. The association shall have the power to borrow funds, by issuing bonds or by incurring other indebtedness, and shall have other powers reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements of this subsection. The association may issue bonds or incur other indebtedness, or have bonds issued on its behalf by a unit of local government pursuant to subparagraph (g)2., in the absence of a hurricane or other weather-related event, upon a

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determination by the association, subject to approval by the department, that such action would enable it to efficiently meet the financial obligations of the association and that such financings are reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements of this subsection. The association is authorized to take all actions needed to facilitate tax-free status for any such bonds or indebtedness, including formation of trusts or other affiliated entities. The association shall have the authority to pledge assessments, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, other reinsurance recoverables, market equalization and other surcharges, and other funds available to the association as security for bonds or other indebtedness. In recognition of s. 10, Art. I of the State Constitution, prohibiting the impairment of obligations of contracts, it is the intent of the Legislature that no action be taken whose purpose is to impair any bond indenture or financing agreement or any revenue source committed by contract to such bond or other indebtedness.

- 4. Must require that the association operate subject to the supervision and approval of a board of governors consisting of the members of the State Board of

 Administration.consisting of 13 individuals, including 1 who is elected as chair. The board shall consist of:
- a. The insurance consumer advocate appointed under s. 627.0613.
 - b. Five members designated by the insurance industry.
- c. Five consumer representatives appointed by the Insurance Commissioner. Two of the consumer representatives must, at the time of appointment, be holders of policies issued by the association, who are selected with consideration given to reflecting the geographic balance of association

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policyholders. Two of the consumer members must be individuals who are minority persons as defined in s. 288.703(3). One of the consumer members shall have expertise in the field of mortgage lending.

d. Two representatives of the insurance industry appointed by the Insurance Commissioner. Of the two insurance industry representatives appointed by the Insurance Commissioner, at least one must be an individual who is a minority person as defined in s. 288.703(3).

- Any board member may be disapproved or removed and replaced by the commissioner at any time for cause. All board members, including the chair, must be appointed to serve for 3-year terms beginning annually on a date designated by the plan.
- 5. Must provide a procedure for determining the eligibility of a risk for coverage, as follows:
- With respect to personal lines residential risks, if the risk is offered coverage from an authorized insurer at the insurer's approved rate under either a standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the department, a basic policy including wind coverage, the risk is not eligible for any policy issued by the association.
- (I) 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 either:

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

(B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the association's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

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

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

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If the new or producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance

31 with sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A). If the risk accepts an

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offer of coverage through the market assistance plan or an offer of coverage through a mechanism established by the association before a policy is issued to the risk by the association or during the first 30 days of coverage by the association, and the producing agent who submitted the application to the plan or to the association is not currently appointed by the insurer, the insurer shall either appoint the agent to service the risk or, if the insurer places the coverage through a new agent, require the new agent who then writes the policy to pay not less than 50 percent of the first year's commission to the producing agent who submitted the application to the plan or the association, except that if the new agent is an employee or exclusive agent of the insurer, the new agent shall pay a policy fee of \$50 to the producing agent in lieu of splitting the commission. If the risk is not able to obtain any such offer, the risk is eligible for either a standard policy including wind coverage or a basic policy including wind coverage issued by the association; however, if the risk could not be insured under a standard policy including wind coverage regardless of market conditions, the risk shall be eligible for a basic policy including wind coverage unless rejected under subparagraph 8. The association shall determine the type of policy to be provided on the basis of objective standards specified in the underwriting manual and based on generally accepted underwriting practices.

- b. With respect to commercial lines residential risks, if the risk is offered coverage under a policy including wind coverage from an authorized insurer at its approved rate, the risk is not eligible for any policy issued by the association.
- (I) 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 either:

- (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 association; or
- (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the policy to continue servicing the policy for a period of not less than 1 year and offer to pay the agent the greater of the insurer's or the association's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written.

- If the new or producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A).
- (II) When the association enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan, the producing agent of record of the association policy is entitled to retain any unearned commission on the policy, and the insurer shall either:
- (A) 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
- (B) Offer to allow the producing agent of record of the associaton 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.

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If the new or producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with sub-sub-subparagraph (A). If the risk accepts an offer of coverage through the market assistance plan or an offer of coverage through a mechanism established by the association before a policy is issued to the risk by the association, and the producing agent who submitted the application to the plan or the association is not currently appointed by the insurer, the insurer shall either appoint the agent to service the risk or, if the insurer places the coverage through a new agent, require the new agent who then writes the policy to pay not less than 50 percent of the first year's commission to the producing agent who submitted the application to the plan, except that if the new agent is an employee or exclusive agent of the insurer, the new agent shall pay a policy fee of \$50 to the producing agent in lieu of splitting the commission. If the risk is not able to obtain any such offer, the risk is eligible for a policy including wind coverage issued by the association.

- This subparagraph does not require the association to provide wind coverage or hurricane coverage in any area in which such coverage is available through the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association.
- 6. Must include rules for classifications of risks and rates therefor.
- Must provide that if premium and investment income 7. attributable to a particular plan year are in excess of projected losses and expenses of the plan attributable to that

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year, such excess shall be held in surplus. Such surplus shall be available to defray deficits as to future years and shall be used for that purpose prior to assessing member insurers as to any plan year.

- 8. Must provide objective criteria and procedures to be uniformly applied for all applicants in determining whether an individual risk is so hazardous as to be uninsurable. In making this determination and in establishing the criteria and procedures, the following shall be considered:
- a. Whether the likelihood of a loss for the individual risk is substantially higher than for other risks of the same class; and
- b. Whether the uncertainty associated with the individual risk is such that an appropriate premium cannot be determined.

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

- 9. Must provide that the association shall make its best efforts to procure catastrophe reinsurance at reasonable rates, as determined by the board of governors.
- 10. Must provide that in the event of regular deficit assessments under sub-subparagraph (b)3.a. or sub-subparagraph (b)3.b., or by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association under sub-sub-subparagraph (2)(b)2.d.(I) or sub-subparagraph (2)(b)2.d.(II), the association shall levy upon association policyholders in its next rate filing, or by a separate rate filing solely for this purpose, a market equalization surcharge in a percentage equal to the total
- amount of such regular assessments divided by the aggregate

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statewide direct written premium for subject lines of business for member insurers for the prior calendar year. Market equalization surcharges under this subparagraph are not considered premium and are not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes; however, failure to pay a market equalization surcharge shall be treated as failure to pay premium.

- The policies issued by the association must 11. provide that, if the association or the market assistance plan obtains an offer from an authorized insurer to cover the risk at its approved rates under either a standard policy including wind coverage or a basic policy including wind coverage, the risk is no longer eligible for coverage through the association. However, if the risk is located in an area in which Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association coverage is available, such an offer of a standard or basic policy terminates eligibility regardless of whether or not the offer includes wind coverage. Upon termination of eligibility, the association shall provide written notice to the policyholder and agent of record stating that the association policy shall be canceled as of 60 days after the date of the notice because of the offer of coverage from an authorized insurer. Other provisions of the insurance code relating to cancellation and notice of cancellation do not apply to actions under this subparagraph.
- 12. Association policies and applications must include a notice that the association policy could, under this section or s. 627.3511, be replaced with a policy issued by an admitted insurer that does not provide coverage identical to the coverage provided by the association. The notice shall also specify that acceptance of association coverage creates a

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conclusive presumption that the applicant or policyholder is aware of this potential.

13. May establish, subject to approval by the department, different eligibility requirements and operational procedures for any line or type of coverage for any specified county or area if the board determines that such changes to the eligibility requirements and operational procedures are justified due to the voluntary market being sufficiently stable and competitive in such area or for such line or type of coverage and that consumers who, in good faith, are unable to obtain insurance through the voluntary market through ordinary methods would continue to have access to coverage from the association. When coverage is sought in connection with a real property transfer, such requirements and procedures shall not provide for an effective date of coverage later than the date of the closing of the transfer as established by the transferor, the transferee, and, if applicable, the lender.

Section 4. Subsection (4) of section 627.3511, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 627.3511 Depopulation of Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association.--
- (4) AGENT BONUS.--When the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association enters into a contractual agreement for a take-out plan that provides a bonus to the insurer, the producing agent of record of the association policy is entitled to retain any unearned commission on such policy, and the insurer shall either:
- (a) 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 an amount equal to the insurer's usual and customary commission for the type of policy written if the term of the association policy was in excess of 6 months, or one-half of such usual and customary commission if the term of the association policy was 6 months or less; or (b) 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

12 customary commission for the type of policy written.

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> If the new or producing agent is unwilling or unable to accept appointment, the new insurer shall pay the agent in accordance with paragraph (a). The insurer need not take any further action if the offer is rejected. This subsection does not apply to any reciprocal interinsurance exchange, nonprofit federation, or any subsidiary or affiliate of such organization. This subsection does not apply if the agent is also the agent of record on the new coverage. The requirement of this subsection that the producing agent of record is entitled to retain the unearned commission on an association policy does not apply to a policy for which coverage has been provided in the association for 30 days or less or for which a

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cancellation notice has been issued pursuant to s.

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627.351(6)(c)11. during the first 30 days of coverage.

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Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 627.7013, Florida Statutes is amended to read:

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627.7013 Orderly markets for personal lines

residential property insurance. --

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- (2) MORATORIUM COMPLETION. --
- (a) As used in this subsection, the term "total number of policies" means the number of an insurer's policies of a specified type that were in force on June 1, 1996, or the date on which this section became law, whichever was later.
- (b) The following restrictions apply only to cancellation or nonrenewal of personal lines residential property insurance policies that were in force on June 1, 1996, or the date on which this section became law, whichever was later.
- In any 12-month period, an insurer may not cancel or nonrenew more than 5 percent of such insurer's total number of homeowner's policies, 5 percent of such insurer's total number of mobile home owner's policies, or 5 percent of such insurer's total number of personal lines residential policies of all types and classes in the state for the purpose of reducing the insurer's exposure to hurricane claims and may not, with respect to any county, cancel or nonrenew more than 10 percent of its total number of homeowner's policies, 10 percent of its total number of mobile home owner's policies, or 10 percent of its total number of personal lines residential policies of all types and classes in the county for the purpose of reducing the insurer's exposure to hurricane claims. This subparagraph does not prohibit any cancellations or nonrenewals of such policies for any other lawful reason unrelated to the risk of loss from hurricane exposure.
- 2.a. If, for any 12-month period, an insurer proposes to cancel or nonrenew personal lines residential policies to an extent not authorized by subparagraph 1. for the purpose of reducing exposure to hurricane claims, the insurer must file a

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phaseout plan with the department at least 90 days prior to the effective date of the plan. In the plan, the insurer must demonstrate to the department that the insurer is protecting market stability and the interests of its policyholders. The plan may not be implemented unless it is approved by the department. In developing the plan, the insurer must consider policyholder longevity, the use of voluntary incentives to accomplish the reduction, and geographic distribution. The insurer must demonstrate that under the plan the insurer will not cancel or nonrenew more policies in the 12-month period than the largest number of similar policies the insurer canceled or nonrenewed for any reason in any 12-month period between August 24, 1989, and August 24, 1992.

If the insurer considers the number of cancellations and nonrenewals under sub-subparagraph a. to be insufficient, the insurer may apply for approval of additional cancellations or nonrenewals on the basis of an unreasonable risk of insolvency. In evaluating a request under this sub-subparagraph, the department shall consider and shall require the insurer to provide information relevant to: the insurer's size, market concentration, and general financial condition; the portion of the insurer's business in this state represented by personal lines residential property insurance; the reasonableness of assumptions with respect to size, frequency, severity, and path of hurricanes; the reinsurance available to the insurer and potential recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund; and the extent to which the insurer's assets have been voluntarily transferred by dividend or otherwise from the insurer to its stockholders, parent companies, or affiliated companies since June 1, 1996, or the date on which this section became law, whichever was

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later. In the implementation of exposure reductions under this sub-subparagraph, the department and the insurer shall consider such factors as policyholder longevity, the use of voluntary incentives to accomplish the exposure reduction, and geographic distribution.

- c. A policy shall not be counted as having been canceled or nonrenewed for purposes of this subsection if any of the following apply:
- (I) The policy was canceled or nonrenewed for an underwriting reason unrelated to the risk of loss from hurricane exposure, nonpayment of premium, or any other lawful reason that is unrelated to the risk of loss from hurricane exposure. The department shall consider the reason specified in the notice of cancellation or nonrenewal to be the reason for the cancellation or nonrenewal unless the department finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the stated reason was not the insurer's actual reason for the cancellation or nonrenewal.
- (\mbox{II}) The cancellation or nonrenewal was initiated by the insured.
- (III) The insurer has offered the policyholder replacement or alternative coverage at approved rates, which coverage meets the requirements of the secondary mortgage market.
- d. In addition to any other cancellations or nonrenewals subject to the limitations in this subsection, a policy shall be considered as having been canceled or nonrenewed for purposes of this subsection if:
- (I) The insurer implements a rate increase under the use-and-file provisions of s. 627.062(2)(a)2., which rate increase exceeds 150 percent of the increase ultimately

approved by the department, and, while the rate filing was pending, the policyholder voluntarily canceled or nonrenewed the policy and obtained replacement coverage from another insurer, including the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association; or

- (II) The insurer reduces the commission to an agent by more than 25 percent and the agent thereafter places the risk with another insurer, including the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, or the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association.
- e. The department must approve or disapprove an application for a waiver within 90 days after the department receives the application for waiver.
- 3. In addition to the cancellations or nonrenewals authorized under this section, an insurer may cancel or nonrenew policies to the extent authorized by an exemption from or waiver of either the moratorium created by chapter 93-401, Laws of Florida, or the moratorium phaseout under former s. 627.7013(2).
- 4. Notwithstanding any provisions of this section to the contrary, this section does not apply to any insurer that, prior to August 24, 1992, filed notice of such insurer's intent to discontinue writing insurance in this state under s. 624.430, and for which a finding has been made by the department, the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services, or a court that such notice satisfied all requirements of s. 624.430. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize an insurer to withdraw from any line of property insurance business for the purpose of reducing exposure to risk of hurricane loss if such withdrawal commenced at any time that the moratorium under

chapter 93-401, Laws of Florida, or the moratorium phaseout under this section is in effect.

- 5. The following actions by an insurer do not constitute cancellations or nonrenewals for purposes of this subsection:
- a. The transfer of a risk from one admitted insurer to another admitted insurer, unless the terms of the new or replacement policy place the policyholder in default of a mortgage obligation.
- b. An increase in the hurricane deductible applicable to the policy, unless the new deductible places the policyholder in default of a mortgage obligation or the deductible exceeds the limits specified in s. 627.701.
- c. Any other lawful change in coverage that does not place the policyholder in default of a mortgage obligation.
- d. A cancellation or nonrenewal that is part of the same action as the removal of a policy including windstorm or hurricane coverage from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association.
- 6. In order to assure fair and effective enforcement of this subsection, each insurer shall, no later than October 1, 1996, report to the department the policy number of each policy subject to this subsection, arranged by county. The report shall include the policy number for each personal lines residential policy that was in force on June 1, 1996, or the date this section became law, whichever was later. Beginning October 1, 1996, each insurer shall also report, on a monthly basis, all cancellations and nonrenewals of policies included in such policy list and the reasons for the cancellations and nonrenewals.
 - (c) The department may adopt rules to implement this

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subsection.

- (d) This section shall cease to operate at such time as the department determines that the insured value of all residential properties insured by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and all properties insured by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association under policies providing wind coverage, combined, has remained below \$25 billion for 3 consecutive months, based on exposure data reported to the department by the associations.
- (e) This subsection is repealed on June 1, 2004 2001. Section 6. Effective January 7, 2003, subsection (3) of section 20.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 20.04 Structure of executive branch.--The executive branch of state government is structured as follows:
- (3) For their internal structure, all departments, except for the Department of <u>Insurance and Financial Services</u>

 Banking and Finance, the Department of Children and Family

 Services, the Department of Corrections, the Department of

 Management Services, the Department of Revenue, and the

 Department of Transportation, must adhere to the following

 standard terms:
- (a) The principal unit of the department is the "division." Each division is headed by a "director."
- (b) The principal unit of the division is the
 "bureau." Each bureau is headed by a "chief."
- (c) The principal unit of the bureau is the "section." Each section is headed by an "administrator."
- (d) If further subdivision is necessary, sections may be divided into "subsections," which are headed by "supervisors."

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Section 7. Section 20.121, Florida Statutes, is
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    created to read:
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           20.121 Office of Chief Financial Officer.--Effective
4
    January 7, 2003, there is created the Office of Chief
    Financial Officer. The head of the office is the Chief
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6
    Financial Officer. Pursuant to s. 4, Art. IV of the State
7
    Constitution, the duties of the Chief Financial Officer are to
8
    serve as the chief fiscal officer of the state, to settle and
    approve accounts against the state, and to keep all state
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10
    funds and securities. The Chief Financial Officer is also the
11
    administrator of the Government Employees Deferred
12
    Compensation Plan and is responsible for carrying out laws
13
    relating to unclaimed property and security for public
14
    deposits.
15
           Section 8. Section 20.131, Florida Statutes, is
    created to read:
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17
           20.131 Department of Insurance and Financial
18
    Services. -- Effective January 7, 2003, there is created the
19
    Department of Insurance and Financial Services. The Governor
20
    and Cabinet shall serve as head of the department.
          (1) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. -- The executive director of the
21
    Department of Insurance and Financial Services is the chief
22
    administrator of the department and shall be appointed by the
23
24
    Governor and Cabinet, subject to confirmation by the Senate.
25
    The executive director serves at the pleasure of the Governor
    and Cabinet. The functions of the executive director are
26
27
    limited to personnel, administrative, and budgetary matters,
    including administrative coordination of issues that affect
28
29
    areas under the Offices of the Commissioner of Insurance, the
    Commissioner of Financial Services, and the Commissioner of
30
    Securities, and coordination of legislative activities.
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- (2) DEPARTMENTAL STRUCTURE.--The Governor and Cabinet, as head of the Department of Insurance and Financial Services, shall adopt rules establishing the organizational structure of the department. It is the intent of the Legislature to provide the Governor and Cabinet with the flexibility to organize the department in any manner they determine appropriate to promote both efficiency and accountability, subject to the following requirements:
- (a) The major structural unit of the department is the "office." Each office is headed by a "commissioner." The offices are established as follows:
- 1. Office of the Commissioner of Insurance.--The
 Office of the Commissioner of Insurance is responsible for all
 activities of the department relating to the regulation of
 insurance, insurance fraud, and state government risk
 management. The head of the office is the Commissioner of
 Insurance, who is also the State Fire Marshal.
- 2. Office of the Commissioner of Financial
 Services.--The Office of the Commissioner of Financial
 Services is responsible for all activities of the department
 relating to the regulation of banks, credit unions, other
 financial institutions, finance companies, and funeral and
 cemetery services. The head of the office is the Commissioner
 of Financial Services. The office includes the Division of
 Financial Investigations, which is headed by a director who is
 appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the commissioner.
 The division shall function as a criminal justice agency for
 purposes of ss. 943.045-943.08 and shall have a separate
 budget.
- 3. Office of the Commissioner of Securities.--The
 Office of the Commissioner of Securities is responsible for

all activities of the department relating to the regulation of securities. The head of the office is the Commissioner of Securities.

- (b) For purposes of final orders under chapter 120, each commissioner is the agency head for all areas within that commissioner's jurisdiction and shall be responsible for, and take final agency action related to, orders within the regulatory authority delegated to that commissioner's office.
- (3) APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATIONS OF

 COMMISSIONERS.--Each commissioner shall be appointed by, and shall serve at the pleasure of, the executive director.

 Appointment of a commissioner is subject to the approval of the Governor and Cabinet. The minimum qualifications of the commissioners are as follows:
- (a) Prior to appointment as commissioner, the

 Commissioner of Insurance must have had, within the previous

 10 years, at least 5 years of responsible private sector

 experience working full-time in an area under the regulatory
 jurisdiction of the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance or

 at least 5 years of experience as a senior examiner or other

 senior employee of a state or federal agency having regulatory
 responsibility over insurers or insurance agencies.
- (b) Prior to appointment as commissioner, the
 Commissioner of Financial Services must have had, within the
 previous 10 years, at least 5 years of responsible private
 sector experience working full-time in an area under the
 regulatory jurisdiction of the Office of the Commissioner of
 Financial Services or at least 5 years of experience as a
 senior examiner or other senior employee of a state or federal
 agency having regulatory responsibility over financial

31 institutions or finance companies.

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1	(c) Prior to appointment as commissioner, the
2	Commissioner of Securities must have had, within the previous
3	10 years, at least 5 years of responsible private sector
4	experience working full-time in an area under the regulatory
5	jurisdiction of the Office of the Commissioner of Securities
6	or at least 5 years of experience as a senior examiner or
7	other senior employee of a state or federal agency having
8	regulatory responsibility over securities companies.
9	Section 9. <u>Transfers</u>
10	(1) TRANSFERS TO THE OFFICE OF CHIEF FINANCIAL
11	OFFICER
12	(a) All powers, duties, functions, rules, records,
13	personnel, property, and unexpended balances of
14	appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the Office of
15	the Comptroller;
16	(b) All powers, duties, functions, rules, records,
17	personnel, property, and unexpended balances of
18	appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the Department
19	of Banking and Finance that relate to the constitutional
20	functions of the Comptroller or to duties relating to
21	unclaimed property;
22	(c) All powers, duties, functions, rules, records,
23	personnel, property, and unexpended balances of
24	appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the Office of
25	the Treasurer, including the Government Employees Deferred
26	Compensation Plan and duties relating to security for public
27	deposits; and
28	(d) All powers, duties, functions, rules, records,
29	personnel, property, and unexpended balances of
30	appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the Department
31	of Insurance that relate to the constitutional functions of

1	the Treasurer
2	
3	are transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in s.
4	20.06(2), Florida Statutes, to the Office of Chief Financial
5	Officer.
6	(2) TRANSFERS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND
7	FINANCIAL SERVICES
8	(a) All powers, duties, functions, rules, records,
9	personnel, property, and unexpended balances of
10	appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the Department
11	of Banking and Finance not otherwise transferred by this act;
12	<u>and</u>
13	(b) All powers, duties, functions, rules, records,
14	personnel, property, and unexpended balances of
15	appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the Department
16	of Insurance not otherwise transferred by this act
17	
18	are transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in s.
19	20.06(2), Florida Statutes, to the Department of Insurance and
20	Financial Services.
21	(3) This section shall take effect January 7, 2003.
22	Section 10. Effective January 7, 2003, the rules of
23	the Department of Banking and Finance and of the Department of
24	Insurance that were in effect on January 6, 2003, shall become
25	rules of the Department of Insurance and Financial Services
26	and shall remain in effect until specifically amended or
27	repealed in the manner provided by law. However, any such
28	rules that relate to the constitutional functions of the
29	Comptroller or the Treasurer shall instead become rules of the
30	Office of Chief Financial Officer and shall remain in effect
31	until amended or repealed in the manner provided by law.

Section 11. This act shall not affect the validity of any judicial or administrative action involving the Department of Banking and Finance or the Department of Insurance pending on January 7, 2003, and the Department of Insurance and Financial Services shall be substituted as a party in interest in any such action. However, if the action involves the constitutional functions of the Comptroller or Treasurer, the Office of Chief Financial Officer shall instead be substituted as a party in interest.

Section 12. Transitional provisions. --

- (1) The office of executive director of the Department of Insurance and Financial Services is created effective

 August 1, 2001. By no later than August 1, 2001, the Governor and Cabinet shall appoint a person, subject to confirmation by the Senate, who will serve as the executive director of the department. However, until the creation of the department takes effect on January 7, 2003, that person shall serve as the head of the Office of Transition Management under subsection (2).
- (2)(a) There is created the Office of Transition

 Management. The office shall function independently but shall for administrative purposes be treated as an office of the Executive Office of the Governor.
- (b) The head of the office is the executive director appointed pursuant to subsection (1), who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor and Cabinet.
- (c) The office shall manage the transition to the new Department of Insurance and Financial Services and the new Office of Chief Financial Officer. The management duties of the office shall include, but not be limited to:
 - 1. Assuring that, by no later than January 7, 2003,

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all positions within the Office of the Commissioner of
Insurance, the Office of the Commissioner of Financial
Services, and the Office of the Commissioner of Securities,
including all senior management positions, are occupied by
qualified persons.
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- 2. Providing written recommendations to the

 Legislature by no later than January 1, 2002, as to statutory

 changes that are necessary or desirable to implement a

 successful transition. These recommendations shall include,

 but not be limited to, detailed legislative recommendations

 regarding:
- a. The need for, and structure of, investigative services by the Office of Chief Financial Officer, including confidentiality requirements.
- b. Rulemaking procedures for the Department of Insurance and Financial Services, including proposals to streamline the rulemaking process and proposals regarding adoption of emergency rules.
- 3. Providing a written report that specifies, on a position-by-position basis, those positions that are subject to transfer to the Office of Chief Financial Officer under this act. Except as revised by the General Appropriations Act or other legislation, the report under this subparagraph shall be used to determine which positions within the Department of Banking and Finance or the Department of Insurance will become positions within the Office of Chief Financial Officer, and which positions will become positions within the Department of Insurance and Financial Services, on January 7, 2003. The office shall provide the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chair of each fiscal committee or council of the

Senate and the House of Representative	Senate	and	the	House	of	Representative	s.
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- 4. Taking action in advance on personnel, purchasing, and administrative matters.
- 5. Submitting to the Governor and Cabinet a proposed organizational plan for the Department of Insurance and Financial Services, which plan the Governor and Cabinet may adopt by rule.
- 6. Providing monthly written status reports to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- 7. Providing such other information as may be requested by members or staff of the Legislature.
- (d) The Department of Banking and Finance, the

 Department of Insurance, the Office of the Comptroller, and
 the Office of the Treasurer shall fully cooperate with the

 Office of Transition Management and shall promptly provide the
 office with any requested information.
- (e) Funding for the Office of Transition Management shall be as provided in the General Appropriations Act.

Section 13. No later than January 31, 2002, the
Division of Statutory Revision of the Office of Legislative
Services, in consultation with the appropriate substantive
committee staffs of the Senate and the House of
Representatives, shall submit to the President of the Senate
and the Speaker of the House of Representatives proposed
substantive legislation to conform the Florida Statutes to the
provisions of this act. The proposed legislation shall include
provisions:

(1) Changing the term "Comptroller" or "Treasurer" to "Chief Financial Officer" with respect to functions of the Chief Financial Officer.

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Changing references to the Department of Banking
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    and Finance and the Department of Insurance to the Department
    of Insurance and Financial Services, except with respect to
3
 4
    functions of the Chief Financial Officer.
          (3) Otherwise conforming the Florida Statutes to the
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    abolition of the offices of Comptroller and Treasurer, the
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7
    creation of the Office of Chief Financial Officer, the
8
    abolition of the Department of Banking and Finance and the
    Department of Insurance, the creation of the Department of
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10
    Insurance and Financial Services, and the creation of the
    offices of Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of
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12
    Financial Services, and Commissioner of Securities within the
13
    Department of Insurance and Financial Services.
           Section 14. Effective January 7, 2003, sections 20.12
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15
    and 20.13, Florida Statutes, are repealed.
                        There is hereby appropriated $227,984 from
           Section 15.
16
17
    the Grants and Donations Trust Fund in the Executive Office of
    the Governor and two full-time equivalent (FTE) positions for
18
    the purpose of funding the Office of Transition Management
19
    within the Executive Office of the Governor. This shall be
20
    funded by transfers of $113,992 from the Administrative Trust
21
    Fund of the Department of Banking and Finance and $113,992
22
    from the Insurance Commissioner's Regulatory Trust Fund of the
23
24
    Department of Insurance to the Grants and Donations Trust Fund
    in the Executive Office of the Governor. If funding for the
25
    Office of Transition Management is provided in the 2001-2002
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27
    General Appropriations Act, this appropriation shall not take
    effect.
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29
          Section 16. Subsection (6) is added to section
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624.3161 Market conduct examinations.--

624.3161, Florida Statutes, to read:

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(6) The department shall adopt rules as necessary to effectuate the market conduct examination process, to assure compliance by the person examined with the applicable provisions of the Insurance Code. Such rules shall not exceed the authority of the statutes involved in the market conduct examination.

Section 17. Subsection (8) is added to section 626.171, Florida Statutes, to read:

626.171 Application for license. --

(8) The department shall adopt rules to effectuate the license application process, including photo identification, background checks and credit reports, prelicensing courses, the impact of criminal and law enforcement history, and other relevant information in an effort to determine an applicant's fitness and trustworthiness to engage in the business of insurance.

Section 18. Paragraphs (o) and (w) of subsection (1) of section 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:
- (o) Illegal dealings in premiums; excess or reduced charges for insurance.--
- 1. Knowingly collecting any sum as a premium or charge for insurance, which is not then provided, or is not in due course to be provided, subject to acceptance of the risk by the insurer, by an insurance policy issued by an insurer as permitted by this code.
 - 2. Knowingly collecting as a premium or charge for

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insurance any sum in excess of or less than the premium or charge applicable to such insurance, in accordance with the applicable classifications and rates as filed with and approved by the department, and as specified in the policy; or, in cases when classifications, premiums, or rates are not required by this code to be so filed and approved, premiums and charges in excess of or less than those specified in the policy and as fixed by the insurer. This provision shall not be deemed to prohibit the charging and collection, by surplus lines agents licensed under part VIII of this chapter, of the amount of applicable state and federal taxes, or fees as authorized by s. 626.916(4), in addition to the premium required by the insurer or the charging and collection, by licensed agents, of the exact amount of any discount or other such fee charged by a credit card facility in connection with the use of a credit card, as authorized by subparagraph (q)3., in addition to the premium required by the insurer. This subparagraph shall not be construed to prohibit collection of a premium for a universal life or a variable or indeterminate value insurance policy made in accordance with the terms of the contract.

- 3.a. Imposing or requesting an additional premium for a policy of motor vehicle liability, personal injury protection, medical payment, or collision insurance or any combination thereof or refusing to renew the policy solely because the insured was involved in a motor vehicle accident unless the insurer's file contains information from which the insurer in good faith determines that the insured was substantially at fault in the accident.
- b. An insurer which imposes and collects such a surcharge or which refuses to renew such policy shall, in

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conjunction with the notice of premium due or notice of nonrenewal, notify the named insured that he or she is entitled to reimbursement of such amount or renewal of the policy under the conditions listed below and will subsequently reimburse him or her or renew the policy, if the named insured demonstrates that the operator involved in the accident was:

- (I) Lawfully parked;
- (II) Reimbursed by, or on behalf of, a person responsible for the accident or has a judgment against such person;
- (III) Struck in the rear by another vehicle headed in the same direction and was not convicted of a moving traffic violation in connection with the accident;
- (IV) Hit by a "hit-and-run" driver, if the accident was reported to the proper authorities within 24 hours after discovering the accident;
- (V) Not convicted of a moving traffic violation in connection with the accident, but the operator of the other automobile involved in such accident was convicted of a moving traffic violation;
- (VI) Finally adjudicated not to be liable by a court of competent jurisdiction;
- (VII) In receipt of a traffic citation which was dismissed or nolle prossed; or
- (VIII) Not at fault as evidenced by a written statement from the insured establishing facts demonstrating lack of fault which are not rebutted by information in the insurer's file from which the insurer in good faith determines that the insured was substantially at fault.
- c. In addition to the other provisions of this subparagraph, an insurer may not fail to renew a policy if the

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insured has had only one accident in which he or she was at fault within the current 3-year period. However, an insurer may nonrenew a policy for reasons other than accidents in accordance with s. 627.728. This subparagraph does not prohibit nonrenewal of a policy under which the insured has had three or more accidents, regardless of fault, during the most recent 3-year period.

- 4. Imposing or requesting an additional premium for, or refusing to renew, a policy for motor vehicle insurance solely because the insured committed a noncriminal traffic infraction as described in s. 318.14 unless the infraction is:
- a. A second infraction committed within an 18-month period, or a third or subsequent infraction committed within a 36-month period.
- b. A violation of s. 316.183, when such violation is a result of exceeding the lawful speed limit by more than 15 miles per hour.
- 5. Upon the request of the insured, the insurer and licensed agent shall supply to the insured the complete proof of fault or other criteria which justifies the additional charge or cancellation.
- 6. No insurer shall impose or request an additional premium for motor vehicle insurance, cancel or refuse to issue a policy, or refuse to renew a policy because the insured or the applicant is a handicapped or physically disabled person, so long as such handicap or physical disability does not substantially impair such person's mechanically assisted driving ability.
- 7. No insurer may cancel or otherwise terminate any insurance contract or coverage, or require execution of a consent to rate endorsement, during the stated policy term for

the purpose of offering to issue, or issuing, a similar or identical contract or coverage to the same insured with the same exposure at a higher premium rate or continuing an existing contract or coverage with the same exposure at an increased premium.

- 8. No insurer may issue a nonrenewal notice on any insurance contract or coverage, or require execution of a consent to rate endorsement, for the purpose of offering to issue, or issuing, a similar or identical contract or coverage to the same insured at a higher premium rate or continuing an existing contract or coverage at an increased premium without meeting any applicable notice requirements.
- 9. No insurer shall, with respect to premiums charged for motor vehicle insurance, unfairly discriminate solely on the basis of age, sex, marital status, <u>location of the risk</u>, accidents more than 3 years old, or scholastic achievement.
- 10. Imposing or requesting an additional premium for motor vehicle comprehensive or uninsured motorist coverage solely because the insured was involved in a motor vehicle accident or was convicted of a moving traffic violation.
- 11. No insurer shall cancel or issue a nonrenewal notice on any insurance policy or contract without complying with any applicable cancellation or nonrenewal provision required under the Florida Insurance Code.
- 12. No insurer shall impose or request an additional premium, cancel a policy, or issue a nonrenewal notice on any insurance policy or contract because of any traffic infraction when adjudication has been withheld and no points have been assessed pursuant to s. 318.14(9) and (10). However, this subparagraph does not apply to traffic infractions involving accidents in which the insurer has incurred a loss due to the

fault of the insured.

- (w) Soliciting or accepting new or renewal insurance risks by insolvent or impaired insurer prohibited; penalty.--
- 1. Whether or not delinquency proceedings as to the insurer have been or are to be initiated, but while such insolvency or impairment exists, no director or officer of an insurer, except with the written permission of the Department of Insurance, shall authorize or permit the insurer to solicit or accept new or renewal insurance risks in this state after such director or officer knew, or reasonably should have known, that the insurer was insolvent or impaired. "Impaired" includes impairment for capital or surplus, as defined in s. 631.011(12)(9)and(13)(10).
- 2. Any such director or officer, upon conviction of a violation of this paragraph, is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 19. Section 626.9552, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

626.9552 Single interest insurance. --

(1) When single interest insurance is written at the expense of the purchaser or borrower in connection with a finance or loan transaction, a clear and concise statement must be furnished the purchaser or borrower advising the purchaser or borrower that the insurance effected is solely for the interest of the financing entity, and that no protection thereunder exists for the benefit of the purchaser or borrower. When single interest insurance is written, no effort may be made by the insurer to recover the amount of any payment from the borrower. Single interest insurance policies must be clearly stamped or printed on the declarations page,

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"Single Interest Only----No Subrogation." Single interest
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    insurance is to be placed only after it has been determined
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    that no other kind of insurance can be placed on the risk,
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    except with the consent of the purchaser or borrower. Single
    interest may be written in cases of inland marine installment
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    sales floater policies. If insurance cannot be obtained for
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    the dual protection of the purchaser or borrower, and the
    seller or lender or financing entity for all the coverages
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    contemplated, or if obtained, is canceled by the insurer
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   before expiration, the seller or lender or financing entity
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    may obtain insurance to protect his or her interest in the
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   motor vehicle or other personal property, and the purchaser or
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    borrower may be required to pay the cost thereof. In such
    event the seller or lender or financing entity shall promptly
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   notify the purchaser or borrower that such insurance cannot be
    obtained, or has been canceled, and credit to the purchaser or
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    borrower the difference between the amount charged for dual
    protection insurance and the actual cost of such single
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    interest insurance, less, in the event of cancellation, the
19
    earned premium on the dual interest insurance for the period
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    it was in force. If the purchaser or borrower procures
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    acceptable dual interest insurance within 30 days after the
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    date of such notice and provides the seller or lender, or
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    finance entity with evidence that the premium therefore has
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    been paid, there is no charge to him or her for the single
    interest coverage. As used in this section, the term
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   'financing entity" means a finance company, bank, or other
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    lending institution. However, those lenders licensed under the
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    Consumer Finance Act, chapter 516, must provide coverage
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    issued in the name of the borrower containing the customary
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    mortgagee or loss payee clause.
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05/04/01 04:04 pm title insurance as defined in s. 624.608.

627.062 Rate standards.--

627.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(2) If a certificate is issued under a master policy,

The provisions of this section do not apply to

Section 20. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section

Insurers or rating organizations shall establish

As to all such classes of insurance:

and use rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals to allow

rating schedules, rating manuals, premium credits or discount

schedules, and surcharge schedules, and changes thereto, shall

1. If the filing is made at least 90 days before the

In such case, the

the insurer a reasonable rate of return on such classes of

insurance written in this state. Copies A copy of rates,

be filed with the department under one of the following

proposed effective date and the filing is not implemented

proceeding and judicial review, then such filing shall be

of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove

within 90 days after receipt of the filing. The notice of intent to approve and the notice of intent to disapprove

the insurer by the department of its preliminary findings

constitute agency action for purposes of the Administrative Procedure Act. Requests for supporting information, requests

for mathematical or mechanical corrections, or notification to

shall not toll the 90-day period during any such proceedings

department shall finalize its review by issuance of a notice

during the department's review of the filing and any

considered a "file and use" filing.

- 1 2 the same coverage as provided in an individual policy will 3 apply.
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procedures:

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and subsequent judicial review. The rate shall be deemed approved if the department does not issue a notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove within 90 days after receipt of the filing.

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

Section 21. Subsection (4) is added to section 627.0625, Florida Statutes, to read:

627.0625 Commercial property and casualty risk management plans.--

(4) Commercial motor vehicle policies that are issued to satisfy mandatory financial responsibility requirements of a state or local government must provide first dollar coverage to third-party claimants without a deductible. With respect to such practices, the department may adopt rules necessary to assure that claims are administered fairly as required by law.

Section 22. Subsection (8) of section 627.0651, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.0651 Making and use of rates for motor vehicle insurance.--

(8) Rates are not unfairly discriminatory if averaged broadly among members of a group; nor are rates unfairly discriminatory even though they are lower than rates for nonmembers of the group. However, such rates are unfairly discriminatory if they are not actuarially measurable and

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credible and sufficiently related to actual or expected loss and expense experience of the group so as to assure that nonmembers of the group are not unfairly discriminated against. Use of a single United States Postal Service zip code as a rating territory shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory.

An insurer may not impose a surcharge or discount for liability coverages based on the type of vehicle without providing acceptable actuarial justification.
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Section 23. Section 627.385, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

627.385 Conduct of residual market board members.--

- (1)(a) For various insurance coverages, a residual market has been created by legislation to provide a market of last resort for individuals unable to secure coverage in the voluntary market.
- (b) Each residual market's enabling legislation calls for the establishment of a board of governors or directors that operates subject to a plan of operation. The board, in carrying out its obligations, must engage in business transactions in order to provide and administer the required coverage and maintain adequate funds to support the plan. In order for the board to fully execute its responsibilities required by law, conflict of interest or inappropriate activity by board members, or the appearance thereof, with regard to member insurers or policyholders of the residual market mechanism must be avoided. The Legislature has determined that the provisions set forth in subsection (2) are necessary to protect the public interest by ensuring fair, reasonable, and beneficial board practice and activity.
- Malpractice Joint Underwriting Association, the Florida

(c) This section applies to the Florida Medical

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Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association, the Florida Comprehensive Health Association, the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association, the Florida Property an Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, the Florida Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, and the board members thereof.	1	Automobile Joint Underwriting Association, the Florida
Windstorm Underwriting Association, the Florida Property as Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, the Florida Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting	2	Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association, the
Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, the Florida Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting	3	Florida Comprehensive Health Association, the Florida
Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting	4	Windstorm Underwriting Association, the Florida Property and
	5	Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, the Florida
Association, and the board members thereof.	б	Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting
	7	Association, and the board members thereof.

- (2) To ensure that the board is free from potential conflict or inappropriate behavior the following are adopted in the plan of operation of the subject residual market in this state.
- (a) A board member may not act as a servicing carrier or administering entity for the subject plan, other than a claim adjustment contract open to all members of the plan.
- (b) A board member or board member representative may not use his or her position to foster or facilitate any special pecuniary gain for himself or herself, his or her member company, or any other entity in which the board member or board member representative or the member company has a substantial financial interest, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a).
- (c) A board member or board member representative may not use his or her position on the board to secure or promote any business relationship from which he or she may derive a financial gain.
- (d) A board member or designee may not receive any gift or gratuity, except as provided in s. 112.3248, other than meals, while acting in his or her capacity as a board member.
- (3) Board members and board member representatives shall maintain reasonable board expenses based on state travel

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policy as set forth in s. 112.061. The board shall develop a
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    detailed policy regarding board member travel, which policy
   must be based on s. 112.061 and is subject to the approval of
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    the department.
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           Section 24. Section 627.4065, Florida Statutes, is
    created to read:
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           627.4065 Insured's right to return policy; notice.--A
   health insurance policy issued or issued for delivery in this
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    state must have printed or stamped thereon or attached thereto
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    a notice in a prominent place stating in substance that the
    policyholder may return the policy to the insurer within 10
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    days after its delivery and may have the premium paid refunded
    if, after examination of the policy or contract, the
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   policyholder is not satisfied with it for any reason. The
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   notice must provide that if the policyholder, pursuant to such
    notice, returns the policy or contract to the insurer at its
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   home office or branch office or to the agent through whom it
    was purchased, it is considered void from the beginning and
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    the parties are in the same position as if no policy or
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    contract had been issued. This section does not apply to group
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    policies, single premium nonrenewable policies or travel
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22
    accident policies.
           Section 25. Section 627.41345, Florida Statutes, is
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    created to read:
           627.41345 Certificate of insurance.--An insurer or
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    agent may not issue or sign a certificate of insurance that
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    contains terms or conditions that differ from those in the
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Section 26. Subsection (9) is added to section

policy under which the certificate of insurance is issued. In

the event of a conflict, the terms of the policy under which

the certificate of insurance is issued shall control.

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1 627.7015, Florida Statutes, to read: 2 627.7015 Alternative procedu

627.7015 Alternative procedure for resolution of disputed property insurance claims.--

- (9) For purposes of this section, the term "claim" refers to any dispute between an insurer and an insured relating to a material issue of fact other than a dispute:
- (a) With respect to which the insurer has a reasonable 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 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) Where the amount in controversy is less than \$500, unless the parties agree to mediate a dispute involving a lesser amount.

Section 27. Section 627.7276, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.7276 Notice of limited coverage. --

automobile policy that does not contain coverage for bodily injury and property damage must be clearly stamped or printed on any automobile insurance policy that provides coverage only for first-party damage to the insured vehicle, but does not provide coverage for bodily injury liability, property damage liability, or personal injury protection to the effect that such coverage is not included in the policy in the following manner:

"THIS POLICY DOES NOT PROVIDE BODILY INJURY LIABILITY, AND PROPERTY DAMAGE LIABILITY, OR PERSONAL INJURY PROTECTION INSURANCE OR ANY OTHER COVERAGE FOR WHICH A SPECIFIC PREMIUM CHARGE IS NOT MADE, AND DOES NOT COMPLY WITH ANY FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY LAW OR WITH THE FLORIDA MOTOR VEHICLE NO-FAULT LAW."

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(2) This legend must appear on the policy declaration page and on the filing back of the policy and be printed in a contrasting color from that used on the policy and in type larger than the largest type used in the text thereof, as an

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Section 28. Section 627.795, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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627.795 Policy exceptions.--

overprint or by a rubber stamp impression.

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(1) A title insurance commitment must be issued on all real estate closing transactions when a title insurance policy is to be issued, except for multiple conveyances on the same property such as timesharing

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property such as timesharing.

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(2) A gap exception may not be deleted on a commitment until the time of closing.

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Section 29. Subsection (1) of section 627.918, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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627.918 Reporting formats.--

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(1) The department shall require that the reporting provided for in this part be made on forms $\underline{adopted}$ $\underline{established}$ by the department or in a format compatible with \underline{the}

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department's its electronic data processing equipment. The

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department shall adopt by rule standards for such approval.

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Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

641.3108 Notice of cancellation of contract.--

(3) In the case of a health maintenance contract issued to an employer or person holding the contract on behalf of the subscriber group, the health maintenance organization may make the notification through the employer or group contract holder, and, if the health maintenance organization elects to take this action through the employer or group contract holder, the organization shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this section upon notifying the employer or group contract holder of the requirements of this section and requesting the employer or group contract holder to forward to all subscribers the notice required herein. If a subscriber group contract is not renewed due to claim experience, the subscriber group is entitled to receive information concerning its loss ratio. If requested by a subscriber group, a detailed claim experience record may be provided at a reasonable expense. The record shall maintain subscriber confidentiality.

Section 31. Subsection (7) of section 627.7295, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.7295 Motor vehicle insurance contracts.--

(7) A policy of private passenger motor vehicle insurance or a binder for such a policy may be initially issued in this state only if the insurer or agent has collected from the insured an amount equal to 2 months' premium. An insurer, agent, or premium finance company may not directly or indirectly take any action resulting in the insured having paid from the insured's own funds an amount less than the 2 months' premium required by this subsection.

This subsection applies without regard to whether the premium

is financed by a premium finance company or is paid pursuant 2 to a periodic payment plan of an insurer or an insurance 3 agent. This subsection does not apply if an insured or member 4 of the insured's family is renewing or replacing a policy or a 5 binder for such policy written by the same insurer or a member of the same insurer group. This subsection does not apply to 6 7 an insurer that issues private passenger motor vehicle 8 coverage primarily to active duty or former military personnel or their dependents. This subsection does not apply if all 9 10 policy payments are paid pursuant to a payroll deduction plan or an automatic electronic funds transfer payment plan from 11 12 the policyholder, provided that the first policy payment may 13 be is made by cash, cashier's check, check, or a money order. This subsection and subsection (4) do not apply if all policy 14 15 payments to an insurer are paid pursuant to an automatic electronic funds transfer payment plan from an agent or a 16 17 managing general agent, or if the policy is issued pursuant to 18 the transfer of a book of business by an agent from one insurer to another, provided that and if the policy includes, 19 20 at a minimum, personal injury protection pursuant to ss. 627.730-627.7405; motor vehicle property damage liability 21 pursuant to s. 627.7275; and bodily injury liability in at 22 least the amount of \$10,000 because of bodily injury to, or 23 24 death of, one person in any one accident and in the amount of 25 \$20,000 because of bodily injury to, or death of, two or more persons in any one accident. This subsection and subsection 26 27 (4) do not apply if an insured has had a policy in effect for at least 6 months, the insured's agent is terminated by the 28 insurer that issued the policy, and the insured obtains 29 30 coverage on the policy's renewal date with a new company through the terminated agent.

Section 32. Subsection (1) of section 627.901, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.901 Premium financing by an insurance agent or agency.--

charges for financing insurance premiums on policies issued or business produced by such an agent or agency, s. 626.9541 notwithstanding. The service charge shall not exceed \$1 per installment, or a \$6 total service charge per year, for any premium balance of \$120 or less. For any premium balance greater than \$120 but not more than \$220, the service charge shall not exceed \$9 per year. The maximum service charge for any premium balance greater than \$220 shall not exceed \$12 per year. In lieu of such service charges, an insurance agent or agency may charge interest or service charges, which may be level amounts and subject to endorsement changes, that in the aggregate do not exceed a rate of interest not to exceed 18 percent simple interest per year on the average unpaid balance as billed over the term of the policy.

Section 33. Section 626.9651, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

626.9651 Privacy.--The department shall adopt rules consistent with other provisions of the Insurance Code to govern the use of a consumer's nonpublic personal financial and health information. These rules shall be based on, consistent with, and not more restrictive than the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' Privacy of Consumer Financial and Health Information Regulation adopted September 26, 2000, by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, provided, however, the rules shall permit the

use and disclosure of nonpublic personal health information

1	for scientific, medical, or public policy research in
2	accordance with federal law. In addition, these rules shall
3	be consistent with, and not more restrictive than, the
4	standards contained in Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act
5	of 1999 (Pub. L. No. 106-102). Any health insurer or health
6	maintenance organization determined by the department to be in
7	compliance with, or to be actively undertaking compliance
8	with, the consumer privacy protection rules promulgated by the
9	United States Department of Health and Human Services, in
10	conformance with the Health Insurance Portability and
11	Affordability Act, shall be deemed in compliance with this
12	section. This section shall take effect July 1, 2001.
13	Section 34. Section 631.001, Florida Statutes, is
14	amended to read:
15	(Substantial rewording of section.
16	See s. 631.001, F.S., for present text.)
17	631.001 Construction; purposes
18	(1) The underlying purposes and policies of the
19	provisions of this part, which are integral elements of the
20	regulation of the business of insurance and are of vital
21	<pre>public interest and concern, are to:</pre>
22	(a) Protect the interests of insureds, claimants,
23	creditors, and the public.
24	(b) Provide a comprehensive scheme for the
25	receivership of insurers.
26	(c) Establish this state as a reciprocal state in
27	those states which, in substance and effect, enact the
28	National Association of Insurance Commissioners Rehabilitation
29	and Liquidation Model Act or the Uniform Insurers Liquidation
30	Act.
31	(d) Make more efficient the administration of insurer

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receiverships	on	an	interstate	and	international	basis.
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- (e) Provide prompt corrective measures for any potentially dangerous condition in an insurer.
- (f) Implement improved methods for rehabilitating insurers, which methods involve the cooperation and management expertise of the insurance industry.
- (g) Enhance the efficiency and economy of liquidation through clarification and specification of the law to minimize legal uncertainty and litigation.
- (h) Lessen the problems of interstate rehabilitation and liquidation of an entity subject to the provisions of this part by facilitating cooperation between states in the liquidation process and by extension of the scope of personal jurisdiction over debtors of the insurer outside this state.
- (i) Establish a system which equitably apportions any unavoidable loss.
- (j) Maximize recovery of assets for the benefit of the insurer and its policyholders, creditors, and estate.
- (2) This part shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes stated in subsection (1) and shall specifically authorize the department in its capacity as administrator, conservator, rehabilitator, receiver, liquidator, or similar capacity to pursue any actions for damages or other recoveries on behalf of the insurer and its policyholders, creditors, and estate.
- (3) This part may be cited as the "Insurers Rehabilitation and Liquidation Act."
- Section 35. Section 631.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 631.011 Definitions.--For the purpose of this part, the term:

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- (1) "Affiliate" means any entity which exercises control over or is controlled by the insurer, directly or indirectly through:
 - (a) Equity ownership of voting securities;
 - (b) Common managerial control; or
- (c) Collusive participation by the management of the insurer and affiliate in the management of the insurer or the affiliate.
- (2) "Ancillary state" means, any state other than a domiciliary state.
- (3) "Assets," as used in this section subsections $\frac{(8)-(10)}{(8)}$, means only allowed assets as defined in chapter 625.
- while not possessing information that would lead a reasonable person in the holder's position to believe that the insurer is financially impaired, and while unaware of the imminence or pendency of any receivership proceeding against the insurer, has, in the exercise of reasonable business judgment, exchanged his or her own funds, assets, or property for funds, assets, or property of the insurer having an equivalent market value.
- (5)(4) "Court" refers to the circuit court in which the receivership proceeding is pending.
- $\underline{(6)}(5)$ "Delinquency proceeding" means any proceeding commenced against an insurer pursuant to this chapter for the purpose of liquidating, rehabilitating, reorganizing, or conserving such insurer.
- (7) "Domiciliary state" means the state in which an insurer is incorporated or organized or, in the case of an insurer incorporated or organized in a foreign country, the state in which such insurer, having become authorized to do

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business in such state, has, at the commencement of a delinquency proceeding, the largest amount of its assets held in trust and assets held on deposit for the benefit of its policyholders or policyholders and creditors in the United States; and any such insurer is deemed to be domiciled in such state.

- (8) "Fair consideration" means that consideration which is given for property or assets of an insurer when, in exchange for the property or assets and in good faith, property is conveyed, services are rendered, or an enforceable obligation not invalidated by the receivership proceedings is created, having a value to the insurer of not less than the value of the property or assets given in exchange.
- $\underline{(9)}$ "Foreign country" means territory not in any state.
- (10)(8) "General assets" means all property, real, personal, or otherwise, not specifically mortgaged, pledged, deposited, or otherwise encumbered for the security or benefit of specified persons or a limited class or classes of persons, and as to such specifically encumbered property the term includes all such property or its proceeds in excess of the amount necessary to discharge the sum or sums secured thereby. Assets held in trust and assets held on deposit for the security or benefit of all policyholders or all policyholders and creditors in the United States shall be deemed general assets.
- (11) "Good faith," as applied to a transferee or transferor under this part, means honesty in fact and intention and includes the exercise of reasonable business judgment, together with the absence of information that would lead a reasonable person in the same position to know that the

insurer is financially impaired or insolvent and together with the absence of knowledge regarding the imminence or pendency of any receivership proceeding against the insurer.

(12)(9) "Impairment of capital" means that the minimum surplus required to be maintained in s. 624.408 has been dissipated and the insurer is not possessed of assets at least equal to all its liabilities together with its total issued and outstanding capital stock, if a stock insurer, or the minimum surplus or net trust fund required by s. 624.407, if a mutual, reciprocal, or business trust insurer.

(13)(10) "Impairment of surplus" means that the surplus of a stock insurer, the additional surplus of a mutual or reciprocal insurer, or the additional net trust fund of a business trust insurer does not comply with the requirements of s. 624.408.

(14) "Insolvency" means that all the assets of the insurer, if made immediately available, would not be sufficient to discharge all its liabilities or that the insurer is unable to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business. When the context of any provision of this code so indicates, insolvency also includes and is defined as "impairment of surplus," as defined in subsection (13) (9), and "impairment of capital," as defined in subsection

(15)(12) "Insurer," in addition to persons so defined under s. 624.03, also includes persons purporting to be insurers or organizing, or holding themselves out as organizing, in this state for the purpose of becoming insurers and all insurers who have insureds resident in this state.

(16)(13) "Liabilities," as used in subsections(12) and (14)(8)-(10), means all liabilities, including those

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specifically required in s. 625.041.
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          (17)<del>(14)</del> "Person" includes natural persons,
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    corporations, partnerships, trusts, estates, and sole
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   proprietorships.
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          (18) "Property," with respect to an insolvent entity,
    includes all right, title, and interest of the insolvent
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    entity whether legal or equitable, tangible or intangible, or
    choate or inchoate and includes choses in action, contract
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    rights, and any other interest recognized under the laws of
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    this state. When an order of conservation, rehabilitation, or
    liquidation is entered, the term also includes entitlements
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    that existed prior to the entry of the order and those that
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    may arise by operation of the provisions of this chapter or
    other provisions of law allowing the department to avoid prior
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    transfers or assert other rights in its capacity as receiver.
    The term also includes all records and data that are otherwise
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    the property of the insolvent insurer, however stored,
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    including, but not limited to, claims and claim files,
    application files, litigation files, premium records, rate
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    books, underwriting manuals, personnel records, or financial
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    records, or similar records within the possession, custody, or
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    control of a managing general agent, third-party
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    administrator, management company, accountant, attorney,
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    affiliate, or other person. The term does not include
   privileged or confidential documents of an insolvent insurer
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    generated by a third party.
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          (19) (15) "Receiver" means a receiver, liquidator,
    rehabilitator, or conservator, as the context may require.
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          (20)<del>(16)</del> "Reciprocal state" means any state other than
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    this state in which in substance and effect the provisions of
    the Insurers Rehabilitation and Liquidation Act are in force,
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including the provisions requiring that the commissioner of insurance or equivalent insurance supervisory official be the receiver of a delinquent insurer.

(21)(17) "Secured claim" means any claim secured by mortgage, trust deed, pledge, deposit as security, escrow, or otherwise but does not include a special deposit claim, a claim against general assets, or a claim based on mere possession. The term also includes a claim which more than 4 months before the commencement of a delinquency proceeding in the state of the insurer's domicile has become a lien upon specific assets by reason of judicial process.

(22)(18) "Special deposit claim" means any claim secured by a deposit made pursuant to statute for the security or benefit of a limited class or classes of persons, but not including any general assets.

 $(23)\frac{(19)}{(23)}$ "State" is as defined in s. 624.08.

Section 36. Section 631.025, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

631.025 Persons and entities subject to this
part.--Delinquency proceedings authorized by this part may be
initiated against any insurer as defined in s. 631.011(15) if
the statutory grounds are present as to that insurer, and the
receivership court may exercise jurisdiction over any person
required to cooperate with the department pursuant to s.
631.391 and over all persons made subject to the court's
jurisdiction by other provisions of law. Such persons include,
but are not limited to:

(1) A person who is transacting or has transacted insurance business in or from this state and against whom claims arising from that business exist or may exist in the future.

(2)	A per	son who	purport	s to tr	ansact	an i	insur	rance	
business :	in this	state,	and any	person	or er	ntity	who	acts	as
an insure	r, tran	sacts in	nsurance	, or ot	herwis	se eng	gages	s in	
insurance	activi	ties in	or from	this s	tate,	with	or v	vithou	ıt a
<u>certifica</u>	te of a	uthority	or pro	per aut	hority	/ from	n the	2	
department	t.								

- (3) An insurer who has insureds residing in this state.
- (4) All other persons organized or in the process of organizing with the intent to transact an insurance business in this state.

Section 37. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 631.041, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

631.041 Automatic stay; relief from stay; injunctions.--

- (1) An application or petition under s. 631.031 operates as a matter of law as an automatic stay applicable to all persons and entities, other than the receiver, which shall be permanent and survive the entry of an order of conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, and which shall prohibit:
- (d) Any act to create, perfect, or enforce a lien against property of the insurer, except that a secured claim as defined in s. $631.011\underline{(21)}\underline{(17)}$ may proceed under s. 631.191 after the order of liquidation is entered;
- (6) No statute of limitations or defense of laches shall run with respect to any action by or against an insurer between the filing of a petition for conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation against an insurer and the order granting or denying that petition. If the petition is

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denied, any action against the insurer that might have been
commenced when the petition was filed may be commenced for at
least 60 days after the order denying such relief.

Section 38. Section 631.113, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

631.113 Extension of time.--

(1) The running of any unexpired statute of limitations as to any claims brought by the administrator, conservator, rehabilitator, receiver, or liquidator, or an official or agency exercising powers pursuant to this chapter seeking damages or other recoveries on behalf of an insurer, its policyholders, its creditors, or its estate, shall be tolled for a period of 4 years from the entry of an order placing the administrator, conservator, rehabilitator, receiver, liquidator, or similar official or agency over the insurer, provided, if the delinquency proceedings brought pursuant to this chapter against the insurer terminate in less than 4 years, such tolling shall cease at the time when the proceedings are finally concluded, including all appeals therefrom. Further, the right of action does not accrue and the limitations period for any such action does not run during the time when the insurer is controlled by parties acting contrary to the company's interests or when the facts giving rise to such claim are fraudulently concealed from regulatory authorities or from any members of company management. provisions of chapter 95 shall be construed so as to be consistent with the provisions of this section. The receiver may institute any action or proceeding on behalf of the estate of the insurer while any statute of limitation is tolled pursuant to this section. The tolling shall be in addition to any other applicable tolling provision.

1	(2) For actions not covered by subsection (1), if any
2	unexpired time period is fixed, by any agreement or in any
3	proceeding, for doing any act for the benefit of the estate,
4	the receiver shall have 180 days, or such longer period as the
5	receivership court may allow for good cause shown, from the
6	entry of the order of rehabilitation or liquidation to perform
7	the act.
8	Section 39. Present subsections (6) through (9) of
9	section 631.141, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as
10	subsections (7) through (10), respectively, and a new
11	subsection (6) is added to that section to read:
12	631.141 Conduct of delinquency proceeding; domestic
13	and alien insurers
14	(6) The department as receiver is vested with and may
15	assert all rights belonging to policyholders, creditors, and
16	the estate as well as all rights of the entity or entities in
17	receivership, except to the extent that an individual claim is
18	personal and unique to that claimant and recovery thereon
19	could not inure to the benefit of the estate or to other
20	claimants.
21	Section 40. Paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of section
22	631.154, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
23	631.154 Funds or other property in the possession of
24	third person
25	(6) Should the receiver be successful in establishing
26	its claim or any part thereof, the receiver shall be entitled
27	to recover judgment for the following:
28	(d) All costs, investigative and other expenses, which
29	include the department's in-house staff and staff attorney's

expenses, costs, and salaries, expended in necessary to the recovery of the property or funds, and reasonable attorney's

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fees.

Section 41. Section 631.156, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

631.156 Investigation by the department.--

- (1) Preliminary or incidental to a petition for receivership proceedings, the department may, and if appointed receiver shall, undertake a full investigation to determine the causes and reasons for the insolvency, the discovery and location of assets to be recovered, the recovery of such assets, whether the filing of false statements with the department contributed to the insolvency, and, in conjunction with the department's Division of Insurance Fraud or any other appropriate agency of state or federal government, whether any law of this state, any other state, or the Federal Government relating to the solvency of the insurer has been violated. In the furtherance of such investigation, the department may:
- (a) Examine and review any and all documents that are reasonably calculated to disclose or lead to the disclosure of the causes and reasons for the insolvency, the discovery and location of assets to be recovered, the recovery of such assets, the truth or falsity of statements filed with the department, and whether any law of this state, any other state, or the Federal Government has been violated.
- (b) Take statements or depositions under oath of any person whose testimony is reasonably calculated to disclose or lead to the disclosure of the causes and reasons for the insolvency, the discovery of and location of assets to be recovered, the recovery of such assets, the truth or falsity of statements filed with the department, and whether any law of this state, any other state, or the Federal Government has

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(c) Request the court having jurisdiction over the receivership proceedings to issue any necessary subpoenas.
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- (d) Examine and review the books, records, and documents of any affiliate, controlling person, officer, director, manager, trustee, agent, adjuster, employee, or independent contractor of any insurer or affiliate and any other person who possesses any executive authority over, or who exercises or has exercised any control over, any segment of the affairs of the insurer or affiliate, to the extent such examination is reasonably calculated to disclose or lead to the disclosure of the causes and reasons for the insolvency, the discovery and location of assets to be recovered, the recovery of such assets, the truth or falsity of statements filed with the department, and whether any law of this state, any other state, or the Federal Government has been violated.
- (2) In its capacity as receiver, the department may provide documents, books and records, other investigative products, work product, and analysis, including copies of any or all of the foregoing items, to the Division of Insurance Fraud or any other appropriate agency of state or federal government. The sharing of information, investigative products, or analysis shall not waive any work product or other privilege that would otherwise apply under common law, chapter 119, or any other law.
- (3) The department, as the court's receiver, is granted the discretion to determine what books, records, documents, or testimony would be reasonably calculated to disclose or lead to the disclosure of the causes and reasons for the insolvency, the discovery and location of assets to be recovered, the recovery of the assets, the truth or falsity of statements filed with the department, and whether any law of

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this state or of the United States has been violated, subject
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    to the court's power to review such determination or appoint a
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    general master to review such determination. A party
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    asserting that any documents requested by the department under
    this section are not subject to review, or that any particular
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    testimony may not be obtained, shall present such contention
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    by written motion to the receivership court within 20 days
    after receipt of the request and shall be fully responsible
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    for the loss of any evidence which occurs after the department
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    first informs said party of its request therefor. The court
    shall, as expeditiously as possible, determine whether the
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    department has abused its discretion in seeking such evidence
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    or testimony, with the objecting party having the burden of
    proof. A party who fails to produce the requested evidence or
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    testimony without filing a proper timely objection, or who
   having unsuccessfully asserted such objection fails thereafter
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    to furnish the evidence or testimony, within the time provided
   by the court or the department, shall be subject to the
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    contempt powers of the court, in addition to any other
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    applicable penalties which may be provided in the Florida
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    Insurance Code or other law.
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           Section 42. Section 631.157, Florida Statutes, is
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    created to read:
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           631.157 Civil action by the receiver.--
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          (1) Any person who is engaged in the business of
    insurance or who acts as or is an officer, director, agent, or
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    employee of any person engaged in the business of insurance,
    or is involved, other than as an insured or beneficiary under
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    a policy of insurance, in a transaction relating to the
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    conduct of affairs of such a business, and who willfully
    obtains or uses, as defined in s. 812.012(2), any asset or
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property, including, but not limited to, moneys, funds, premiums, credits, or other property of an insurer, shall be liable to the department as receiver for the use and benefit of an insolvent insurer's estate, creditors, and policyholders, as follows:
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- (a) If such obtaining or using did not jeopardize the safety and soundness of an insurer and was not a significant cause of such insurer's being placed in conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, such person shall be liable only for the full amount of any asset obtained or used, plus prejudgment interest provided by law.
- (b) If such obtaining or using jeopardized the safety and soundness of an insurer or was a significant cause of such insurer's being placed in conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, such person shall be liable for triple the full amount of any asset obtained or used, plus prejudgment interest provided by law on the original amount.
- (2) Any person who is engaged in the business of insurance or who acts as or is an officer, director, agent, or employee of any person engaged in the business of insurance, or is involved, other than as an insured or beneficiary under a policy of insurance, in a transaction relating to the conduct of affairs of such a business, and who, while having actual knowledge or such constructive knowledge as should have been obtained through reasonable inquiry by a person in such position, if such person knowingly misreports, or knowingly makes any false entry of, a material fact in any book, report, or statement of an insurer with the intent to deceive such insurer, including any officer, employee, or agent of such insurer, the department, or any agent or examiner appointed by the department to examine the affairs of such person or of the

insurer, concerning the financial condition or solvency of such business, shall be liable to the department as receiver for the use and benefit of an insolvent insurer's estate, creditors, and policyholders, as follows:

- (a) If such misreporting did not jeopardize the safety and soundness of an insurer and was not a significant cause of such insurer's being placed in conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, such person shall be liable only for the full amount of any asset misreported.
- (b) If such misreporting jeopardized the safety and soundness of an insurer or was a significant cause of such insurer's being placed in conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, such person shall be liable for triple the full amount of any asset misreported.
- (3) If the asset or property that has been obtained or used was reported to the department as being available to the insurer as an admitted asset and such asset is unavailable to the receiver for payment of the obligations of the insurer at the time when a receivership proceeding is instituted, the obtaining or using shall be presumed to have jeopardized the safety and soundness of the insurer and to have been a significant cause of such insurer's being placed in conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, with the burden of proof on the defendants to show otherwise.
- (4) If the receiver is successful in establishing a claim under this section, the receiver shall be entitled to recover all of its costs, investigative and other expenses, which shall include the department's in-house staff and staff attorney's expenses, costs, and salaries, expended in the prosecution of the action, and reasonable attorney's fees.
- 31 The receiver shall be exempt from the provisions of s. 57.111.

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	(5)	An	actio	on under	thi	s se	ctio	n may	be	brough	nt at	any
time	befor	re t	he ex <u>r</u>	piration	of	4 yea	ars a	after	the	e entry	of t	<u>the</u>
initi	al or	der	of re	ehabilit	atio	n or	liq	uidat	ion	under	this	part
but s	shall	be	filed	before	the	time	the	rece	iver	ship p	proce	eding
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Section 43. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 631.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 631.57 Powers and duties of the association.--
- (1) The association shall:
- (b) Be deemed the insurer to the extent of its obligation on the covered claims, and, to such extent, shall have all rights, duties, <u>defenses</u>, and obligations of the insolvent insurer as if the insurer had not become insolvent. In no event shall the association be liable for any penalties or interest.

Section 44. Section 631.3995, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

631.3995 Closing of estate; Closed Estate Fund Trust Account.--

- (1) When all assets justifying the expense of collection and distribution have been marshaled and distributed under this part, the department shall petition the court to terminate the liquidation proceedings and to close the estate. The court may grant such other relief as may be appropriate, including, but not limited to, a full discharge of all liability and responsibility of the liquidator, the reservation of assets for administrative expenses incurred in the closing of the estate, and any other actions the department feels necessary or appropriate for closing the estate.
 - (2) Any remaining reserved assets that are provided

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for in subsection (1) and that may not be practicably or economically distributed to claimants shall be deposited into a segregated account to be known as the Closed Estate Fund Trust Account, if created by law. The department may use moneys held in the account for paying the administrative expenses of companies subject to this part that lack sufficient assets to allow the department to perform its duties and obligations under this part. An annual audit of the Closed Estate Fund Trust Account shall be performed regardless of its balance.
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(3) The department may petition the court to reopen the proceedings for good cause shown, including the marshaling of additional assets, and the court may enter such other orders as may be deemed appropriate.

Section 45. Subsection (3) of section 631.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

631.54 Definitions.--As used in this part:

(3) "Covered claim" means an unpaid claim, including one of unearned premiums, which arises out of, and is within the coverage, and not in excess of, the applicable limits of an insurance policy to which this part applies, issued by an insurer, if such insurer becomes an insolvent insurer after October 1, 1970, and the claimant or insured is a resident of this state at the time of the insured event or the property from which the claim arises is permanently located in this state. "Covered claim" shall not include any amount due any reinsurer, insurer, insurance pool, or underwriting association, as subrogation, contribution, indemnification, recoveries or otherwise. Member insurers shall have no right of subrogation against the insured of any insolvent member.

Section 46. Section 817.2341, Florida Statutes, is

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created to read:

817.2341 Crimes by or affecting persons engaged in the administration of any insurer or entity organized pursuant to chapter 624 or chapter 641.--

- (1)(a) Any person who makes a false entry of a material fact in any book, report, or statement relating to a transaction of an insurer or entity organized pursuant to chapter 624 or chapter 641, intending thereby to deceive any person about the financial condition or solvency of such insurer or entity, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) If such false entry of a material fact is made with the intent to deceive any person as to the impairment of capital, as defined in s. 631.011(12), of such insurer or entity or is the significant cause of such insurer or entity being placed in conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation by a court, the offense is a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (2)(a) Any person who knowingly makes a material false statement or report to the department or any agent of the department, or who knowingly and materially overvalues any property in any document or report prepared to be presented to the department or any agent of the department, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) If such material false statement or report or such material overvaluation is made with the intent to deceive any person as to the impairment of capital, as defined in s.
- 631.011(12), of an insurer or entity organized pursuant to

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chapter 624 or chapter 641, or is the significant cause of
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    such insurer or entity being placed in conservation,
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    rehabilitation, or liquidation by a court, the offense is a
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    felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.
    775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
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           Section 47. Subsection (7) is added to section 631.57,
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    Florida Statutes, to read:
           631.57 Powers and duties of the association.--
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          (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
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    net direct written premiums of medical malpractice insurance
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    are not subject to assessment under this section to cover
    claims and administrative costs for the type of insurance
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    defined in s. 624.604.
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           Section 48. Except as otherwise provided herein, this
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    act shall take effect July 1, 2001.
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    ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
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    And the title is amended as follows:
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    remove from the title of the bill: the entire title,
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    and insert in lieu thereof:
           An act relating to financial matters; amending
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           s. 624.4072, F.S.; extending the term of the
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           exemption from taxes and assessments on
           minority-owned property and casualty insurers;
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           postponing the scheduled repeal of the law;
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           amending s. 627.0628, F.S.; providing for
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           disclosure of certain information in connection
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           with the use of hurricane loss projection
           models; amending s. 627.351, F.S.; specifying
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membership of the boards of the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association and the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association; revising criteria for limited apportionment; providing rate standards; specifying applicability of mandatory take-out provisions; specifying duties with respect to pursuit of federal tax exemptions and tax-free bond status; providing premium tax exemption; providing for appropriation of funds for hurricane loss mitigation purposes; providing standards for certain payments to agents of record of Florida Winstorm Underwriting Association and Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association policies; amending s. 627.3511, F.S.; revising agent compensation in connection with take-out plans; amending s. 627.7013, F.S.; delaying the repeal date of the moratorium on hurricane-related cancellation or nonrenewal of property insurance policies; amending s. 20.04, F.S.; providing an exception to departmental structure requirements; deleting reference to the Department of Banking and Finance and substituting the Department of Insurance and Financial Services; creating s. 20.121, F.S.; creating the Office of Chief Financial Officer; providing duties; creating s. 20.131, F.S.; creating the Department of Insurance and Financial Services; providing for an executive director; providing for

Amendment No. ___ (for drafter's use only)

departmental structure; creating the Offices of 1 2 Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of 3 Financial Services, and Commissioner of 4 Securities; providing for appointment and 5 specifying qualifications for each commissioner; providing jurisdiction for each 6 7 commissioner's office; transferring certain powers, duties, functions, rules, records, 8 personnel, property, and unexpended balances of 9 10 appropriations, allocations, and other funds to the Office of Chief Financial Officer and the 11 12 Department of Insurance and Financial Services; 13 specifying that rules of the Department of 14 Banking and Finance and the Department of 15 Insurance become rules of the Department of 16 Insurance and Financial Services; specifying 17 that such rules become rules of the Office of Chief Financial Officer under certain 18 circumstances; providing for preservation of 19 validity of judicial or administrative actions 20 involving such departments; providing for 21 substitution of certain parties in interest in 22 such actions; creating the Office of Transition 23 24 Management; specifying powers and duties 25 thereof; requiring reports to the Governor and the Legislature; directing the Division of 26 27 Statutory Revision to prepare proposed substantive legislation by a certain time for 28 29 certain purposes; repealing ss. 20.12 and 20.13, F.S., relating to the Department of 30 Banking and Finance and the Department of 31

Insurance, respectively; providing an 1 appropriation; amending ss. 624.3161, 626.171, 2 3 F.S.; directing the department to adopt rules 4 relating to market conduct examinations and license applications; amending s. 626.9541, 5 F.S.; revising provisions relating to unfair 6 7 competition and deceptive practices; creating 8 s. 626.9552, F.S.; providing standards for single interest insurance; amending s. 627.062, 9 10 F.S.; providing for filing forms for rate standards; amending s. 627.0625, F.S.; 11 12 authorizing the department to adopt rules 13 relating to third-party claimants; amending s. 627.0651, F.S.; prohibiting motor vehicle 14 15 insurers from imposing a surcharge or a discount due to certain factors; creating s. 16 17 627.385, F.S.; providing rules of conduct for residual market board members; creating s. 18 627.4065, F.S.; providing for notice of right 19 20 to return health insurance policies; creating s. 627.41345, F.S.; prohibiting an insurer or 21 agent from issuing or signing certain 22 certificates of insurance; providing that the 23 24 terms of the policy control in case of conflict; amending s. 627.7015, F.S.; defining 25 the term "claim" for purposes of alternative 26 27 procedures for resolving disputed property insurance claims; amending s. 627.7276, F.S.; 28 providing for notice of coverage of automobile 29 30 policies; creating s. 627.795, F.S.; providing 31 guidelines for title insurance policies;

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Amendment No. ___ (for drafter's use only)

amending s. 627.918, F.S.; directing the department to adopt rules relating to reporting formats; amending s. 641.3108, F.S.; requiring health maintenance organizations to provide certain information to subscriber groups whose contract is not renewed for certain reasons; amending s. 627.7295, F.S.; providing an additional exception to a requirement that a minimum of 2 months' premium be collected to issue a policy or binder for motor vehicle insurance; amending s. 627.901, F.S.; authorizing insurance agents and insurers that finance premiums for certain policies to charge interest or a service charge at a specified rate on unpaid premiums on those policies; creating s. 626.9651, F.S.; directing the department to adopt rules to govern the use of a consumer's nonpublic personal financial and health information by health insurers and health maintenance organizations; providing standards governing the rules; amending s. 631.001, F.S.; providing construction and purposes; providing a short title; amending s. 631.011, F.S.; providing additional definitions; creating s. 631.025, F.S.; specifying application to certain persons and entities; amending s. 631.041, F.S.; limiting application of certain time restrictions; correcting a cross-reference; creating s. 631.113, F.S.; providing for tolling certain time limitations in certain actions; amending

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Amendment No. ___ (for drafter's use only)

s. 631.141, F.S.; vesting the Department of Insurance with certain rights as receiver; amending s. 631.154, F.S.; including certain costs and expenses of the department in costs and expenses entitled to be recovered by the receiver under certain circumstances; creating s. 631.156, F.S.; providing for investigations by the department preliminary or incidental to receivership proceedings; providing department powers; authorizing the department to provide certain information in such investigations; granting the department certain discretionary powers; creating s. 631.157, F.S.; imposing liability on certain persons or entities for certain actions; specifying amounts of damages; providing construction; providing costs and expenses entitled to be recovered by the receiver under certain circumstances; providing a time certain for bringing certain actions; amending s. 631.57, F.S.; clarifying that the association has the same legal defenses available to the insolvent insurer; creating s. 631.3995, F.S.; providing procedures and requirements for closing an estate; providing for deposit of certain assets into the Closed Estate Fund Trust Account; providing for uses of such account; providing for reopening certain proceedings; amending s. 631.54, F.S.; revising a definition; creating s. 817.2341, F.S.; providing criminal penalties for certain activities; amending s. 631.57, F.S.;

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Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

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            clarifying that the association has the same
 2
            legal defenses available to the insolvent
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            insurer; providing effective dates.
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