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An act relating to public records; creating s. 631.195, F.S.; defining the terms "consumer" and "personal financial and health information"; exempting from public records requirements certain records made or received by the Department of Financial Services acting as receiver pursuant to specified provisions; providing that such records comprise consumer personal financial and health information, certain underwriting files, insurer personnel and payroll records, consumer claim files, certain reports and documents held by the department relating to insurer own-risk, solvency assessments, corporate governance annual disclosures, and certain information received from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners or governments; providing retroactive applicability; providing that exempted records may be released under specified circumstances; providing for future legislative review and repeal of the exemptions; providing statements of public necessity; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 631.195, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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26	631.195 Records of insurers; public records exemptions.—
27	(1) As used in this section, the term:
28	(a) "Consumer" means a prospective purchaser of, a
29	purchaser of, a beneficiary of, or an applicant for any
30	insurance product or service. The term also includes a family
31	member or dependent of such person.
32	(b) "Personal financial and health information" means:
33	1. A consumer's personal health condition, disease, or
34	injury;
35	2. A history of a consumer's personal medical diagnosis or
36	treatment;
37	3. The existence, nature, source, or amount of a
38	consumer's personal income or expenses;
39	4. Records of, or relating to, a consumer's personal
40	financial transactions of any kind;
41	5. The existence, identification, nature, or value of a
42	consumer's assets, liabilities, or net worth;
43	6. The existence or content of, or any individual coverage
44	or status under a consumer's beneficial interest in, any
45	insurance policy or annuity contract; or
46	7. The existence, identification, nature, or value of a
47	consumer's interest in any insurance policy, annuity contract,
48	or trust.
49	(2) The following records, in whatever form, of an insurer
50	which are made or received by the department, acting as receiver

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pursuant to this chapter, are confidential and exempt from s.
119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution:

- (a) All personal financial and health information of a consumer.
- (b) Underwriting files of a type customarily maintained by an insurer transacting lines of insurance similar to those lines transacted by the insurer.
  - (c) Personnel and payroll records of the insurer.
  - (d) Consumer claim files.
- (e) An own-risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) summary report, a substantially similar ORSA summary report, and supporting documents submitted to the office pursuant to s. 628.8015.
- (f) A corporate governance annual disclosure and supporting documents submitted to the office pursuant to s. 628.8015.
- (g) Information received from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, a governmental entity in this or another state, the Federal Government, or a government of another nation which is confidential or exempt if held by that entity and which is held by the department for use in the performance of its duties relating to insurer solvency.
- (3) The exemptions in subsection (2) apply to records held by the department before, on, and after July 1, 2020.
  - (4) Records or portions of records made confidential and

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exempt by this section may be released under any of the
following circumstances:

- (a) To any state or federal agency, upon written request, if disclosure is necessary for the receiving entity to perform its duties and responsibilities. The receiving agency shall maintain the confidential and exempt status of such record or portion of such record.
- (b) To comply with a properly authorized civil, criminal, or regulatory investigation or a subpoena or summons by a federal, state, or local authority.
- (c) To the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and its affiliates and subsidiaries, if the recipient agrees in writing to maintain the confidential and exempt status of the records.
- (d) To the guaranty associations and funds of the various states which are receiving, adjudicating, and paying claims of the insolvent insurer subject to delinquency proceedings pursuant to this chapter. The receiving guaranty association shall maintain the confidential and exempt status of such record or portion of such record.
- (e) Upon written request, to persons identified as designated employees as described in s. 626.989(4)(d), whose responsibilities include the investigation and disposition of claims relating to suspected fraudulent insurance acts.
  - (f) In the case of personal financial and health

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101	information of a consumer, upon written request of the consumer
L02	or the consumer's legally authorized representative.
103	(5) This section is subject to the Open Government Sunset
L O 4	Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed
L05	on October 2, 2025, unless reviewed and saved from repeal
106	through reenactment by the Legislature.
L07	Section 2. $(1)$ The Legislature finds it is a public
108	necessity to make confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1),
109	Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State
110	Constitution:
111	(a) All personal financial and health information of a
112	<pre>consumer;</pre>
113	(b) Underwriting files of a type customarily maintained by
114	an insurer transacting lines of insurance similar to those lines
L15	transacted by the insurer;
116	(c) Personnel and payroll records of an insurer;
L17	(d) Consumer claim files;
118	(e) An own-risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) summary
L19	report, a substantially similar ORSA summary report, and
L20	supporting documents submitted to the Office of Insurance
L21	Regulation pursuant to s. 628.8015, Florida Statutes;
L22	(f) A corporate governance annual disclosure and
L23	supporting documents submitted to the office pursuant to s.
L24	628.8015, Florida Statutes; and
L25	(g) Information received from the National Association of

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126 Insurance Commissioners, a governmental entity in this or 127 another state, the Federal Government, or a government of 128 another nation which is confidential or exempt if held by that 129 entity and which is held by the Department of Financial Services 130 for use in the performance of its duties relating to insurer 131 solvency. 132 (2) (a) Disclosure of financial, health, underwriting, 133 personnel, payroll, or consumer claim information would create 134 the opportunity for theft or fraud, thereby jeopardizing the 135 financial security of a person. Limiting disclosure of such 136 information held by the department is also necessary in order to 137 protect the financial interests of the persons to whom that information pertains. Such information could be used for 138 139 fraudulent or other illegal purposes, including identity theft, 140 and could result in substantial financial harm. Furthermore, 141 every person has an expectation of and a right to privacy in all 142 matters concerning his or her financial interests. Additionally, 143 matters of personal health are traditionally private and 144 confidential concerns between the patient and his or her health 145 care provider. The private and confidential nature of personal 146 health matters pervades both the public and private health care 147 sectors. Public disclosure of health information could have a 148 negative effect upon a person's business and personal 149 relationships and could also have detrimental financial 150 consequences.

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In conducting an ORSA, an insurer or insurance group identifies and evaluates the material and relevant risks to the insurer or insurance group and the adequacy of capital resources to support these risks. The ORSA summary report, substantially similar ORSA report, and supporting documents contain highly sensitive and strategic financial information about an insurer or insurer group. Having a comprehensive and unbiased assessment provides the office with an effective early warning mechanism for preventing insolvencies and protecting policyholders and promotes a stable insurance market. Divulging the ORSA summary report, substantially similar ORSA summary report, and supporting documents will injure the insurer or insurance group by providing competitors with detailed insight into their financial position, risk management strategies, business plans, pricing and marketing strategies, management systems, and operational protocols. (c) The corporate governance annual disclosure describes

an insurer's governance structure and the internal practices and procedures used in conducting the business affairs of the company, making strategic operational decisions affecting its competitive position, and managing its financial condition.

Release of the corporate governance annual disclosure and supporting documents will injure the insurer or insurance group in the marketplace by providing competitors with the insurer's or the insurance group's confidential business information.

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Broad disclosure will give state regulators a thorough understanding of the corporate governance structure and internal policies and practices used by insurers and promote market integrity. Effective governance mechanisms will enable insurers to take any necessary corrective actions and achieve strategic goals while allowing the office to perform its regulatory duties effectively and efficiently.

- (d) Divulgence of confidential or exempt information received from the National Association of Insurance

  Commissioners or governments could impede the exchange of information and communication among regulators across multiple agencies and jurisdictions and jeopardize the ability of regulators to effectively supervise insurers and groups operating in multiple jurisdictions and engaged in significant cross-border activities.
- (3) The Legislature finds that the harm that may result from the release of such information outweighs any public benefit that may be derived from the disclosure of the information.
- Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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