By Senator Oelrich

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14-00742A-09 20091650

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to civil actions against insurers; amending s. 624.155, F.S.; authorizing an insured to bring a civil action against an insurer when the insured is damaged by the commission of certain acts by the insurer; revising notice requirements related to such civil actions; requiring the insured and any person demanding settlement to cooperate with the insurer with regard to facilitating the settlement; requiring that notice of such actions contain certain information; deleting an exemption for a third-party claimant; authorizing the Department of Financial Services to return such notice within a specified period after receipt under certain circumstances; providing that no action shall lie if damages are paid or the circumstances giving rise to the insurer's violation are corrected within a specified period; extending the period for which the applicable statute of limitations may be tolled under certain circumstances; providing for the preemption of other civil remedies; requiring that an insured prove, by clear and convincing evidence, that the insurer's refusal to settle was unreasonable in an action arising from an allegation that the insurer failed to settle a claim for liability insurance coverage; providing that the insurer of an insured or insureds is not liable for extracontractual damages for failing to pay the insurer's policy limits under certain circumstances; providing that an insurer that tenders

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its policy limits is entitled to a release from its insured if the claimant accepts the tender; providing circumstances under which a civil cause of action does not exist; providing that an insured is not prohibited from assigning the cause of action to an injured third-party claimant for the insurer's failure to act fairly and honestly toward its insured and with due regard for the insured's interest; providing for applicability; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsections (1), (3), and (8) of section 624.155, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), and (15) are added to that section, to read:

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624.155 Civil remedy.-

47 48 (1) An insured Any person may bring a civil action against an insurer when such insured person is damaged:

49 50 (a) By a violation of any of the following provisions by the insurer:

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1. Section 626.9541(1)(i), (o), or (x);

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Section 626.9551;
 Section 626.9705;

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4. Section 626.9706;

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5. Section 626.9707; or

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6. Section 627.7283.

57 58 (b) By the commission of any of the following acts by the insurer:

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1. Not attempting in good faith to settle claims when, under all the circumstances, it could and should have done so, had it acted fairly and honestly toward its insured and with due regard for her or his interests. However, both the insured and any person asserting a demand for such settlement owes a similar duty to the insurer to cooperate fully with the insurer, and it is a defense to any action brought under this section if the court finds that the insured or other person demanding settlement failed to cooperate fully with regard to facilitating the settlement;

- 2. Making claims payments to insureds or beneficiaries not accompanied by a statement setting forth the coverage under which payments are being made; or
- 3. Except as to liability coverages, failing to promptly settle claims, when the obligation to settle a claim has become reasonably clear, under one portion of the insurance policy coverage in order to influence settlements under other portions of the insurance policy coverage.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the above to the contrary, a person pursuing a remedy under this section need not prove that such act was committed or performed with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice.

(3) (a) As a condition precedent to bringing an action under this section, the department and the authorized insurer must have been given 90 60 days' written notice of the violation. If the department returns a notice for lack of specificity, the 90-day 60-day time period shall not begin until a proper notice is filed.

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(b) The notice shall be on a form provided by the department and shall state with specificity the following information, and such other information as the department may require:

- 1. The statutory provision, including the specific language of the statute, which the authorized insurer allegedly violated.
- 2. The facts and circumstances giving rise to the violation, and any amount in dispute.
 - 3. The name of any individual involved in the violation.
- 4. Reference to specific policy language that is relevant to the violation, if any. If the person bringing the civil action is a third party claimant, she or he shall not be required to reference the specific policy language if the authorized insurer has not provided a copy of the policy to the third party claimant pursuant to written request.
- 5. A statement that the notice is given in order to perfect the right to pursue the civil remedy authorized by this section.
- (c) Within 30 20 days after the date on which the department receives of receipt of the notice, the department may return any notice that does not provide the specific information required by this section, and the department shall indicate the specific deficiencies contained in the notice. A determination by the department to return a notice for lack of specificity is shall be exempt from the requirements of chapter 120.
- (d) No action shall lie if, within 90 60 days after filing notice, the damages are paid or the circumstances giving rise to the violation are corrected.
- (e) The authorized insurer that is the recipient of a notice filed pursuant to this section shall report to the

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department on the disposition of the alleged violation.

- (f) The applicable statute of limitations for an action under this section shall be tolled for a period of 95 65 days by the mailing of the notice required by this subsection or the mailing of a subsequent notice required by this subsection.
- does not preempt any other remedies or causes remedy or cause of action for extracontractual damages for failing to settle under an insurance contract that are provided for pursuant to any other statute or pursuant to the common law of this state. Any person may obtain a judgment under either the common-law remedy of bad faith or this statutory remedy, but shall not be entitled to a judgment under both remedies. This section does shall not be construed to create a common-law cause of action. The damages recoverable pursuant to this section shall include those damages which are a reasonably foreseeable result of a specified violation of this section by the authorized insurer and may include an award or judgment in an amount that exceeds the policy limits.
- (10) In an action against an insurer arising from an allegation that the insurer failed to settle a claim for liability insurance coverage, the insured has the burden to prove, by clear and convincing evidence, that the insurer's refusal to settle was unreasonable.
- (11) If multiple claimants seek compensation from the same insured or multiple insureds or if a single claimant seeks compensation from multiple insureds for damages arising from the same occurrence, and such compensation in the aggregate exceeds the policy limits of the insurer, the insurer of the insured or

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insureds is not liable for extracontractual damages for failing
to pay the insurer's policy limits if the insurer makes a
written offer of its policy limits within the timeframe set
forth in this section to all known potential claimants in
exchange for releases of all claims against all insureds or
tenders such limits to the court for apportionment to the
claimants.

- (12) An insurer that tenders its policy limits is entitled to a release from its insured if the claimant accepts the tender.
- (13) A cause of action does not exist under this section if an insurer remedies the alleged violation contained in the notice issued under subsection (3) within 90 days after the date on which such notice was issued if such notice meets all requirements of that subsection.
- (14) This section does not prohibit an insured from assigning the cause of action to an injured third-party claimant for the insurer's failure to act fairly and honestly toward its insured or with due regard for the insured's interest.
- (15) This section applies to all actions involving medical malpractice claims, unless such claims arise under or are controlled by s. 766.1185.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.