

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Comm: WD 04/13/2010

The Committee on General Government Appropriations (Dean) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 1675 and 1676 insert:

Section 13. Subsection (1), paragraph (b) of subsection (2), and subsections (5), (7), and (8) of section 627.707, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.707 Standards for investigation of sinkhole claims by insurers; nonrenewals.—Upon receipt of a claim for a sinkhole loss, an insurer must meet the following standards in investigating a claim:

(1) The insurer must make an inspection of the insured's

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premises to determine if there has been physical damage to the structure which is consistent with may be the result of sinkhole loss activity.

- (2) Following the insurer's initial inspection, the insurer shall engage a professional engineer or a professional geologist to conduct testing as provided in s. 627.7072 to determine the cause of the loss within a reasonable professional probability and issue a report as provided in s. 627.7073, if:
- (b) The policyholder demands testing in accordance with this section or s. 627.7072 and coverage under the policy is available if sinkhole loss is verified.
- (5) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), if a sinkhole loss is verified, the insurer shall pay to stabilize the land and building and repair the foundation in accordance with the recommendations of the professional engineer as provided under s. 627.7073, with notice to and in consultation with the policyholder, subject to the coverage and terms of the policy. The insurer shall pay for other repairs to the structure and contents in accordance with the terms of the policy.
- (b) Once a The insurer may limit its payment to the actual cash value of the sinkhole loss, not including underpinning or grouting or any other repair technique performed below the existing foundation of the building, until the policyholder enters into a contract for the performance of building stabilization or foundation repairs, the claim shall be paid up to the full cost of the stabilization or foundation repairs and up to full replacement cost for structural repairs as set forth in this paragraph, less the insured's deductible. Once the policyholder enters into a contract for the performance of

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building stabilization or foundation repairs the insurer may:

- 1. Limit its initial payment to 10 percent of the estimated costs to implement the building stabilization and foundation repairs; or
- 2. Limit its initial payment to the actual cash value of the sinkhole loss for structural repairs. However, after the policyholder enters into the contract for the performance of building stabilization or foundation repairs, the insurer shall pay the amounts necessary to begin and perform such repairs as the work is performed and the expenses are incurred. Final payments for the structural or stabilization and foundation repair work shall be remitted once such work is complete and in accordance the terms of the policy. The insurer may not require the policyholder to advance payment for such repairs. If repair covered by a personal lines residential property insurance policy has begun and the professional engineer selected or approved by the insurer determines that the repair cannot be completed within the policy limits, the insurer must either complete the professional engineer's recommended repair or tender the policy limits to the policyholder without a reduction for the repair expenses incurred.
- (c) The policyholder shall enter into a contract for repairs within 90 days after the insurance company approves coverage for a sinkhole loss to prevent additional damage to the building or structure. The 90-day period may be extended for an additional reasonable period if the policyholder is unable to find a qualified person or entity to contract for such repairs within the 90-day period based upon factors beyond the policyholder's control.

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- (d) The stabilization and all other repairs to the structure and contents must be completed within 12 months after entering into the contract for repairs as described in this section, unless there is a mutual agreement between the insurer and the insured, the stabilization and all other repairs cannot be completed due to factors beyond the control of the insured which reasonably prevent completion, the claim is involved with the neutral evaluation process under s. 627.7074, or the claim is in litigation.
- (e) (e) Upon the insurer's obtaining the written approval of the policyholder and any lienholder, the insurer may make payment directly to the persons selected by the policyholder to perform the land and building stabilization and foundation repairs. The decision by the insurer to make payment to such persons does not hold the insurer liable for the work performed.
- (7) If the insurer obtains, pursuant to s. 627.7073, written certification that there is no sinkhole loss or that the cause of the damage was not sinkhole activity, and if the policyholder has submitted the sinkhole claim without good faith grounds for submitting such claim, the policyholder shall reimburse the insurer for 50 percent of the actual costs of the analyses and services provided under ss. 627.7072 and 627.7073; however, a policyholder is not required to reimburse an insurer more than \$2,500 with respect to any claim. A policyholder is required to pay reimbursement under this subsection only if the insurer, before prior to ordering the analysis under s. 627.7072, informs the policyholder in writing of the policyholder's potential liability for reimbursement and gives the policyholder the opportunity to withdraw the claim.

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(8) No insurer shall nonrenew any policy of property insurance on the basis of filing of claims for partial loss caused by sinkhole damage or clay shrinkage as long as the total of such payments does not exceed the current policy limits of coverage for property damage for the policy in effect on the date of the loss, and provided the insured has repaired the structure in accordance with the engineering recommendations upon which any payment or policy proceeds were based.

Section 14. Section 627.7073, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.7073 Sinkhole reports.-

- (1) Upon completion of testing as provided in s. 627.7072, the professional engineer or professional geologist shall issue a report and certification to the insurer, along with an additional copy and certification for the insurer to forward to and the policyholder as provided in this section.
- (a) Sinkhole loss is verified if, based upon tests performed in accordance with s. 627.7072, a professional engineer or a professional geologist issues a written report and certification stating:
- 1. That the cause of the actual physical and structural damage is sinkhole activity within a reasonable professional probability.
- 2. That the analyses conducted were of sufficient scope to identify sinkhole activity as the cause of damage within a reasonable professional probability.
 - 3. A description of the tests performed.
- 4. A recommendation by the professional engineer of methods for stabilizing the land and building and for making repairs to



the foundation.

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- (b) If sinkhole activity is eliminated as the cause of damage to the structure, the professional engineer or professional geologist shall issue a written report and certification to the policyholder and the insurer stating:
- 1. That the cause of the damage is not sinkhole activity within a reasonable professional probability.
- 2. That the analyses and tests conducted were of sufficient scope to eliminate sinkhole activity as the cause of damage within a reasonable professional probability.
- 3. A statement of the cause of the damage within a reasonable professional probability.
 - 4. A description of the tests performed.
- (c) The respective findings, opinions, and recommendations of the professional engineer or professional geologist as to the cause of distress to the property and the findings, opinions, and recommendations of the professional engineer as to land and building stabilization and foundation repair as required by s. 627.707(2) shall be presumed correct. The presumption of correctness is based upon the public policy concerns relating to the availability and affordability of sinkhole coverage for the purpose of providing consistency in claims handling and reduce the number of disputed sinkhole claims, and is therefore a presumption shifting the burden of proof under s. 90.304.
- (2) (a) Any insurer that has paid a claim for a sinkhole loss shall record file a copy of the report and certification, prepared pursuant to subsection (1), including the legal description of the real property and the name of the property owner and the amount paid by the insurer, with the county clerk

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of court, who shall record the report and certification. The insurer shall also record a copy of any report prepared on behalf of the insured or their representative indicating that sinkhole loss caused the damage claimed. The insurer shall bear the cost of filing and recording any reports the report and certification. There shall be no cause of action or liability against an insurer for compliance with this section. The recording of the report and certification does not:

- 1. Constitute a lien, encumbrance, or restriction on the title to the real property or constitute a defect in the title to the real property;
- 2. Create any cause of action or liability against any grantor of the real property for breach of any warranty of good title or warranty against encumbrances; or
- 3. Create any cause of action or liability against any title insurer that insures the title to the real property.
- (b) The seller of real property upon which a sinkhole claim has been made by the seller and paid by the insurer shall disclose to the buyer of such property that a claim has been paid, the amount of the payment, and whether or not the full amount of the proceeds were used to repair the sinkhole damage. The seller shall also provide to the buyer a copy of the report prepared pursuant to subsection (1) or any report prepared on behalf of the insured.

Section 15. Section 627.7074, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 627.7074 Alternative procedure for the resolution of disputed sinkhole insurance claims.-
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:

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- (a) "Neutral evaluation" means the alternative dispute resolution provided for in this section.
- (b) "Neutral evaluator" means a professional engineer or a professional geologist who has completed a course of study in alternative dispute resolution designed or approved by the department for use in the neutral evaluation process, who is determined to be fair and impartial.
- (2)(a) The department shall certify and maintain a list of persons who are neutral evaluators.
- (b) The department shall prepare a consumer information pamphlet for distribution by insurers to policyholders which clearly describes the neutral evaluation process and includes information and forms necessary for the policyholder to request a neutral evaluation.
- (3) Neutral evaluation is available to either party if a sinkhole report has been issued pursuant to s. 627.7073. Following the receipt of the report provided under s. 627.7073 or the denial of a claim for a sinkhole loss, the insurer shall notify the policyholder of his or her right to participate in the neutral evaluation program under this section. Neutral evaluation supersedes the alternative dispute resolution process under s. 627.7015 but does not supersede an appraisal clause provided in a policy. The insurer shall provide to the policyholder the consumer information pamphlet prepared by the department pursuant to paragraph (2)(b).
- (4) Neutral evaluation is nonbinding, but mandatory if requested by either party. A request for neutral evaluation may be filed with the department by the policyholder or the insurer on a form approved by the department. The request for neutral

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evaluation must state the reason for the request and must include an explanation of all the issues in dispute at the time of the request. Filing a request for neutral evaluation tolls the applicable time requirements for filing suit for a period of 60 days following the conclusion of the neutral evaluation process or the time prescribed in s. 95.11, whichever is later.

- (5) Neutral evaluation shall be conducted as an informal process in which formal rules of evidence and procedure need not be observed. A party to neutral evaluation is not required to attend neutral evaluation if a representative of the party attends and has the authority to make a binding decision on behalf of the party. All parties shall participate in the evaluation in good faith.
- (6) The insurer shall pay the costs associated with the neutral evaluation.
- (7) Upon receipt of a request for neutral evaluation, the department shall provide the parties a list of certified neutral evaluators. The parties shall mutually select a neutral evaluator from the list and promptly inform the department. If the parties cannot agree to a neutral evaluator within 10 business days, the department shall allow the parties to submit requests to disqualify neutral evaluators on the list for cause. For purposes of this subsection, grounds for cause is required to be found by the department only when:
- (a) A familial relationship exists between the neutral evaluator and either party or their representatives within the third degree;
- (b) The proposed neutral evaluator has, in a professional capacity, previously represented either party or their

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representatives in the same or a substantially related matter;

- (c) The proposed neutral evaluator has, in a professional capacity, represented another person in the same or a substantially related matter and that person's interests are materially adverse to the interests of the parties; or
- (d) The proposed neutral evaluator works in the same firm or corporation as a person who has, in a professional capacity, previously represented either party or their respective representatives in the same or a substantially related matter.

The department shall appoint a neutral evaluator from the department list and if requested by either party, shall appoint a neutral evaluator who can determine both causation and method of repair. The department shall allow each party to disqualify one neutral evaluator without cause. Upon selection or appointment, the department shall promptly refer the request to the neutral evaluator. Within 5 business days after the referral, the neutral evaluator shall notify the policyholder and the insurer of the date, time, and place of the neutral evaluation conference. The conference may be held by telephone, if feasible and desirable. The neutral evaluation conference shall be held within 90 45 days after the receipt of the request by the department. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "substantially related matter" means participation by the neutral evaluator on the same claim or property, or any adjacent property.

- (8) The department shall adopt rules of procedure for the neutral evaluation process.
 - (9) For policyholders not represented by an attorney, a

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consumer affairs specialist of the department or an employee designated as the primary contact for consumers on issues relating to sinkholes under s. 20.121 shall be available for consultation to the extent that he or she may lawfully do so.

- (10) Evidence of an offer to settle a claim during the neutral evaluation process, as well as any relevant conduct or statements made in negotiations concerning the offer to settle a claim, is inadmissible to prove liability or absence of liability for the claim or its value, except as provided in subsection (14) $\frac{(13)}{(13)}$.
- (11) Irrespective of when a proceeding is initiated, any court proceeding related to the subject matter of the neutral evaluation shall be stayed pending completion of the neutral evaluation and for 5 days after the filing of the neutral evaluator's report with the court.
- (12) If the neutral evaluator, based upon his or her professional training and credentials, is qualified to determine only the causation issue or the method of repair issue, the department shall allow the neutral evaluator to enlist the assistance of another professional from the list of qualified neutral evaluators who has not previously been stricken by parties with respect to the subject evaluation, and who, based upon his or her professional training and credentials, is able to provide an opinion as to the other disputed issue. Any professional who, if appointed as the neutral evaluator would be disqualified for any reason described in subsection (7), must be disqualified. In addition, the neutral evaluator may use the service of other experts or professionals on the qualified neutral evaluators list, or may retain a contractor, as

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necessary to ensure that all items in dispute are addressed in order to complete the neutral evaluation. The neutral evaluator may request that the entity that performed testing pursuant to s. 627.7072 perform such additional reasonable testing deemed necessary in the professional opinion of the neutral evaluator to complete the neutral evaluation.

(13) (12) For all matters that are not resolved by the parties at the conclusion of the neutral evaluation, the neutral evaluator shall prepare a report stating that in his or her opinion the sinkhole loss has been verified or eliminated within a reasonable degree of professional probability and, if verified, whether the sinkhole loss has caused any structural or cosmetic damage to the building and, if so, the need for and the estimated costs of stabilizing the land and any covered structures or buildings and other appropriate remediation or structural repairs necessary due to the sinkhole loss. The evaluator's report shall be sent to all parties in attendance at the neutral evaluation and to the department.

 $(14) \frac{(13)}{(13)}$ The recommendation of the neutral evaluator is not binding on any party, and the parties retain access to court. The neutral evaluator's written recommendation is admissible in any subsequent action or proceeding relating to the claim or to the cause of action giving rise to the claim.

(15) (14) If the neutral evaluator first verifies the existence of a sinkhole and, second, recommends the need for and estimates costs of stabilizing the land and any covered structures or buildings and other appropriate remediation or structural repairs, which costs exceed the amount that the insurer has offered to pay the policyholder, the insurer is

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liable to the policyholder for up to \$2,500 in attorney's fees for the attorney's participation in the neutral evaluation process. For purposes of this subsection, the term "offer to pay" means a written offer signed by the insurer or its legal representative and delivered to the policyholder within 10 days after the insurer receives notice that a request for neutral evaluation has been made under this section.

- (16) (15) If the insurer timely agrees in writing to comply and timely complies with the recommendation of the neutral evaluator, but the policyholder declines to resolve the matter in accordance with the recommendation of the neutral evaluator pursuant to this section:
- (a) The insurer is not liable for extracontractual damages related to a claim for a sinkhole loss but only as related to the issues determined by the neutral evaluation process. This section does not affect or impair claims for extracontractual damages unrelated to the issues determined by the neutral evaluation process contained in this section; and
- (b) The actions of the insurer are not a confession of judgment or an admission of liability and the insurer is not liable for attorney's fees under s. 627.428 or other provisions of the insurance code unless the policyholder obtains a judgment that is more favorable than the recommendation of the neutral evaluator.
- (17) If the insurer agrees to comply with the neutral evaluator's report, payment for stabilizing the land and building and repairing the foundation and structure shall be made in accordance with the terms and conditions of the applicable insurance policy.



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363 And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line 128

365 and insert:

> proceeding has exclusive jurisdiction; amending s. 627.707, F.S.; revising the standards that an insurer must meet when investigating a sinkhole claim; amending s. 627.7073, F.S.; requiring that an additional copy of an engineer's or geologist's report and certification be provided to an insurer for forwarding to the policyholder; providing a statement of public policy; requiring that an insurer file a copy of certain reports on behalf of an insured or the insured's representative; requiring that the seller of real property upon which a sinkhole claim has been made disclose certain information; amending s. 627.7074, F.S.; providing that neutral evaluation of a disputed sinkhole claim is available to either party under certain circumstances; providing that neutral evaluation does not supersede an appraisal clause; authorizing parties to submit requests to disqualify neutral evaluators for cause under certain circumstances; specifying grounds for disqualification of a neutral evaluator; requiring that the Department of Financial Services appoint a neutral evaluator under certain circumstances; defining the term "substantially related matter" for specified purposes; requiring that a court proceeding be stayed for a

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specified period after the filing of a neutral evaluator's report; specifying circumstances under which a neutral evaluator may enlist the assistance of another professional from the department's list of qualified neutral evaluators; clarifying requirements for a neutral evaluator's report; providing for the payment of certain costs when an insurer agrees to comply with a neutral evaluator's report; providing an