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A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to property insurance; amending s. 3 627.7011, F.S.; requiring that before issuing a 4 homeowner's insurance policy, an insurer must offer 5 specified coverage options; revising requirements 6 relating to an offer for law and ordinance coverage; 7 amending s. 627.706, F.S.; requiring an insurer to 8 make certain sinkhole loss coverage available for an 9 additional premium; authorizing residential property insurance policies to include specified deductible 10 11 amounts; revising the definitions of the terms 12 "structural damage" and "safety hazard"; amending s. 627.707, F.S.; providing that an insurer must pay 13 initially to stabilize a building if a sinkhole loss 14 15 is verified, subject to certain policy limits and terms; requiring an insurer to pay for certain repairs 16 17 after completion of building stabilization in 18 accordance with certain policy terms and limits; requiring an insured to repair sinkhole damage or loss 19 in accordance with the insurer's professional 20 engineer's recommendation, notwithstanding certain 21 22 policy terms and limitations; deleting a provision 23 requiring an insurer to pay for repairs in accordance 24 with such engineer's recommendation under certain 25 circumstances; subjecting certain actions relating to stabilization and repairs to sinkhole loss coverage 26 27 limits and policy terms; revising provisions relating 28 to the payment of lienholders and other persons for

Page 1 of 16

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hb1215-00

29 stabilization and repairs; prohibiting the Citizens 30 Property Insurance Corporation from nonrenewing a 31 property insurance policy on the basis of filing sinkhole loss claims under specified circumstances; 32 33 providing for retroactive application under certain 34 circumstances; amending s. 627.7072, F.S.; conforming 35 provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 36 627.7073, F.S.; conforming provisions; providing for 37 monetary penalties to be assessed against an insurer who fails to file with the county court clerk a copy 38 39 of a specified report relating to payment for a 40 sinkhole loss; deleting provisions that require a policyholder to file certain reports as a precondition 41 42 to accepting a payment for sinkhole loss; providing a 43 penalty applicable to a seller who fails to disclose 44 certain information to a buyer with respect to 45 payments for sinkhole losses; amending s. 627.7074, 46 F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; deleting a provision that allows a policyholder 47 to obtain attorney fees under certain circumstances; 48 providing an effective date. 49 50 51 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 52 53 Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 627.7011, Florida 54 Statutes, is amended to read: 55 Homeowners' policies; offer of replacement cost 627.7011 56 coverage and law and ordinance coverage options.-Page 2 of 16

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57 (1) <u>Before Prior to</u> issuing a homeowner's insurance 58 policy, the insurer must offer <u>a potential policyholder all</u> each 59 of the following options:

60 A policy or endorsement providing that provides that (a) 61 any loss that is repaired or replaced will be adjusted on the 62 basis of replacement costs to the dwelling, not exceeding policy 63 limits, rather than actual cash value, but does not include including costs necessary to meet applicable laws and ordinances 64 65 regulating the construction, use, or repair of any property or requiring the tearing down of any property, including the costs 66 67 of removing debris.

68 (b) A policy or endorsement that provides that any loss 69 that is repaired or replaced will be adjusted on the basis of 70 the actual cash value of the dwelling, not exceeding policy 71 limits, rather than replacement costs, but does not include 72 costs necessary to meet applicable laws and ordinances 73 regulating the construction, use, or repair of any property or 74 requiring the tearing down of any property, including the costs 75 of removing debris.

76 (c) (b) A policy or endorsement providing that, subject to 77 other policy provisions, provides that any loss that is repaired 78 or replaced at any location will be adjusted on the basis of 79 replacement costs to the dwelling not exceeding policy limits, rather than actual cash value, and also includes including costs 80 necessary to meet applicable laws and ordinances regulating the 81 82 construction, use, or repair of any property or requiring the tearing down of any property, including the costs of removing 83 debris. However, additional costs necessary to meet applicable 84

Page 3 of 16

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hb1215-00

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85 laws and ordinances may be limited to 25 percent or 50 percent 86 of the dwelling limit, as selected by the policyholder, and such 87 coverage applies only to repairs of the damaged portion of the 88 structure unless the total damage to the structure exceeds 50 89 percent of the replacement cost of the structure.

91 An insurer is not required to offer make the offers required by 92 this subsection with respect to the issuance or renewal of a 93 homeowner's policy that contains the provisions specified in paragraph (b) for law and ordinance coverage limited to 25 94 95 percent of the dwelling limit, but except that the insurer must 96 offer the law and ordinance coverage limited to 50 percent of 97 the dwelling limit. This subsection does not prohibit the offer 98 of a guaranteed replacement cost policy.

99 Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph 100 (k) of subsection (2) of section 627.706, Florida Statutes, are 101 amended to read:

102 627.706 Sinkhole insurance; catastrophic ground cover 103 collapse; definitions.-

(1)

104

105 (b) The insurer shall make available, for an appropriate 106 additional premium, coverage for all sinkhole losses on any 107 structure, including the stabilization and repairs of the 108 building and the contents of personal property contained 109 therein, only to the extent provided in the form to which the 110 coverage attaches. The insurer may require an inspection of the 111 property before issuance of sinkhole loss coverage. A policy for 112 residential property insurance may include the following a

Page 4 of 16

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hb1215-00

deductible <u>amounts</u> amount applicable to sinkhole losses: \$500, \$1,000, \$2,500, or \$5,000 equal to 1 percent, 2 percent, 5 percent, or 10 percent of the policy dwelling limits, with appropriate premium discounts offered with each deductible amount.

(2) As used in ss. 627.706-627.7074, and as used in connection with any policy providing coverage for a catastrophic ground cover collapse or for sinkhole losses, the term:

121 (k) "Structural damage" means a covered building, 122 regardless of the date of its construction, has experienced the 123 following:

124 1. Interior floor displacement or deflection in excess of 125 acceptable variances as defined in ACI 117-90 or the Florida 126 Building Code, which results in settlement-related damage to the 127 interior such that the interior building structure or members 128 become unfit for service or represents a safety hazard as 129 defined within the <u>2007</u> Florida Building Code;

130 Foundation displacement or deflection in excess of 2. acceptable variances as defined in ACI 318-95 or the Florida 131 132 Building Code, which results in settlement-related damage to the 133 primary structural members or primary structural systems that 134 prevents those members or systems from supporting the loads and 135 forces they were designed to support to the extent that stresses 136 in those primary structural members or primary structural 137 systems exceeds one and one-third the nominal strength allowed 138 under the Florida Building Code for new buildings of similar 139 structure, purpose, or location;

140

3. Damage that results in listing, leaning, or buckling of

Page 5 of 16

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141 the exterior load-bearing walls or other vertical primary 142 structural members to such an extent that a plumb line passing 143 through the center of gravity does not fall inside the middle 144 one-third of the base as defined within the Florida Building 145 Code;

146 4. Damage that results in the building, or any portion of 147 the building containing primary structural members or primary 148 structural systems, being significantly likely to imminently 149 collapse because of the movement or instability of the ground 150 within the influence zone of the supporting ground within the 151 sheer plane necessary for the purpose of supporting such 152 building as defined within the Florida Building Code; or

153 5. Damage occurring on or after October 15, 2005, that 154 qualifies as "substantial structural damage" as defined in the 155 Florida Building Code.

Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and subsections (5) and (7) of section 627.707, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

159 627.707 Investigation of sinkhole claims; insurer payment; 160 nonrenewals.—Upon receipt of a claim for a sinkhole loss to a 161 covered building, an insurer must meet the following standards 162 in investigating a claim:

(3) Following the initial inspection of the policyholder's
premises, the insurer shall provide written notice to the
policyholder disclosing the following information:

(b) A statement of the circumstances under which the insurer is required to engage a professional engineer or a professional geologist to verify or eliminate sinkhole loss and

Page 6 of 16

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hb1215-00

169 to engage a professional engineer to make recommendations 170 regarding land and building stabilization, and foundation 171 repairs, and building repairs repair.

If a sinkhole loss is verified, the insurer shall 172 (5) 173 initially pay to stabilize the land and building and repair the 174 foundation in accordance with the recommendations of the 175 professional engineer retained pursuant to subsection (2), with 176 notice to the policyholder, subject to the sinkhole loss 177 coverage limit and terms of the policy. Upon completion of the 178 stabilization of the building, if any sinkhole loss coverage 179 remains, the insurer shall pay for other repairs to the 180 foundation, building, structure and contents in accordance with 181 the terms of the policy up to the sinkhole loss coverage limit. If a covered building suffers a sinkhole loss or a catastrophic 182 183 ground cover collapse, notwithstanding the sinkhole loss 184 coverage limit or the cost of the repairs, the insured must 185 repair such damage or loss in accordance with the insurer's professional engineer's recommended repairs. However, if the 186 187 insurer's professional engineer determines that the repair 188 cannot be completed within policy limits, the insurer must pay 189 to complete the repairs recommended by the insurer's 190 professional engineer or tender the policy limits to the 191 policyholder.

(a) <u>Subject to the sinkhole loss coverage limit</u>, the
insurer may limit its total claims payment to the actual cash
value of the sinkhole loss, which does not include underpinning
or grouting or any other repair technique performed below the
existing foundation of the building, until <u>after the</u>

Page 7 of 16

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197 <u>stabilization of the building is complete</u> the policyholder 198 enters into a contract for the performance of building 199 <u>stabilization or foundation repairs in accordance with the</u> 200 <u>recommendations set forth in the insurer's report issued</u> 201 <u>pursuant to s. 627.7073</u>.

202 In order to prevent additional damage to the building (b) 203 or structure, the policyholder must enter into a contract for 204 the performance of building stabilization and foundation repairs 205 within 90 days after the insurance company confirms coverage for 206 the sinkhole loss and notifies the policyholder of such 207 confirmation. This time period is tolled if either party invokes 208 the neutral evaluation process, and begins again 10 days after 209 the conclusion of the neutral evaluation process.

210 After the policyholder enters into the contract for (C) 211 the performance of building stabilization and foundation 212 repairs, subject to the sinkhole loss coverage limit, the 213 insurer shall pay the amounts necessary to begin and perform 214 such stabilization repairs as the work is performed and the expenses are incurred. The insurer may not require the 215 216 policyholder to advance the first payment to begin the 217 stabilization, subject to the sinkhole loss coverage limit for 218 such repairs. If repair covered by a personal lines residential 219 property insurance policy has begun and the professional 220 engineer selected or approved by the insurer determines that the 221 repair cannot be completed within the policy limits, the insurer 222 must complete the professional engineer's recommended repair or 223 tender the policy limits to the policyholder without a reduction 224 for the repair expenses incurred.

Page 8 of 16

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225 (d) The stabilization and all other repairs to the 226 foundation, building, structure and contents must be completed 227 within 12 months after entering into the contract for 228 stabilization repairs described in paragraph (b) unless: 229 1. There is a mutual agreement between the insurer and the 230 policyholder; 231 2. The claim is involved with the neutral evaluation 232 process; 233 3. The claim is in litigation; or 234 The claim is under appraisal or mediation. 4. 235 (e) If there is any lienholder, upon the insurer's 236 obtaining the written approval of the any lienholder, the 237 insurer must may make all payments payment directly to the persons selected by the policyholder to perform the land and 238 239 building stabilization, and foundation repairs, and building 240 repairs. If there is no lienholder, the insurer must make all 241 payments directly to the persons selected by the policyholder to 242 perform the building stabilization, foundation repairs, and 243 building repairs. The decision by the insurer to make payment to 244 such persons does not hold the insurer liable for the work 245 performed. 246 (f) The policyholder may not accept a rebate from any 247

person performing the repairs specified in this section. If a policyholder receives a rebate, coverage is void and the policyholder must refund the amount of the rebate to the insurer. Any person performing the repairs specified in this section who offers a rebate commits insurance fraud punishable as a third degree felony as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,

Page 9 of 16

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hb1215-00

or s. 775.084. As used in this paragraph, the term "rebate" means a remuneration, payment, gift, discount, or transfer of any item of value to the policyholder by or on behalf of a person performing the repairs specified in this section as an incentive or inducement to obtain repairs performed by that person.

(7) (a) An insurer, including Citizens Property Insurance 259 260 Corporation, may not nonrenew any policy of property insurance 261 on the basis of filing of claims for sinkhole loss if the total of such payments for such loss does not equal or exceed the 262 263 policy limits of sinkhole loss coverage for the policy in effect 264 on the date of loss, for property damage to the covered 265 building, as set forth on the declarations page, or if the 266 policyholder stabilized and repaired the structure in accordance 267 with the engineering recommendations made pursuant to subsection 268 (2) upon which any payment or policy proceeds were based, even 269 if the costs of such repairs exceeded the limits of the policy 270 and the policyholder was responsible for and paid the difference between the policy limits paid and the cost of repairs. If the 271 272 insurer pays such limits τ and the policyholder fails to make the 273 repairs, it may nonrenew the policy.

(b) An insurer, including the Citizens Property Insurance
 Corporation, may not nonrenew a policy of property insurance on
 the basis of filing claims for sinkhole loss if the insurer, the
 corporation, or the policyholder paid to stabilize and repair
 the structure before July 1, 2013, in accordance with
 professional engineering or geologist recommendations.
 Section 4. Section 627.7072, Florida Statutes, is amended

Page 10 of 16

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281 to read:

627.7072 Testing standards for sinkholes.-The professional 282 283 engineer and professional geologist shall perform such tests as 284 sufficient, in their professional opinion, to determine the 285 presence or absence of sinkhole loss or other cause of damage 286 within reasonable professional probability and for the 287 professional engineer to make recommendations regarding necessary building stabilization, and foundation repairs, and 288 289 building repairs repair.

290 Section 5. Section 627.7073, Florida Statutes, is amended 291 to read:

292

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 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:

That structural damage to the covered building has been
 identified within a reasonable professional probability.

303 2. That the cause of the structural damage is sinkhole304 activity within a reasonable professional probability.

305 3. That the analyses conducted were of sufficient scope to 306 identify sinkhole activity as the cause of damage within a 307 reasonable professional probability.

308

4. A description of the tests performed.

Page 11 of 16

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309 5. A recommendation by the professional engineer of
310 methods for stabilizing the land and building and for making
311 repairs to the <u>building foundation</u>.

(b) If there is no structural damage or if sinkhole activity is eliminated as the cause of such damage to the covered building, the professional engineer or professional geologist shall issue a written report and certification to the policyholder and the insurer stating:

317 1. That there is no structural damage or the cause of such 318 damage is not sinkhole activity within a reasonable professional 319 probability.

320 2. That the analyses and tests conducted were of 321 sufficient scope to eliminate sinkhole activity as the cause of 322 the structural damage within a reasonable professional 323 probability.

324 3. A statement of the cause of the structural damage325 within a reasonable professional probability.

326

4. A description of the tests performed.

(c) The respective findings, opinions, and recommendations of the insurer's professional engineer or professional geologist as to the cause of distress to the property and the findings, opinions, and recommendations of the insurer's professional engineer as to land and building stabilization and foundation repair set forth by s. 627.7072 shall be presumed correct.

333 (2) An insurer that has paid a claim for a sinkhole loss 334 shall file a copy of the report and certification, prepared 335 pursuant to subsection (1), including the legal description of 336 the real property and the name of the property owner, the

Page 12 of 16

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hb1215-00

neutral evaluator's report, if any, which indicates that 337 338 sinkhole activity caused the damage claimed, a copy of the 339 certification indicating that stabilization has been completed, 340 if applicable, and the amount of the payment, with the county 341 clerk of court, who shall record the report and certification. 342 The insurer shall bear the cost of filing and recording one or more reports and certifications. If an insurer fails to file a 343 copy of the report within 30 days after payment of a sinkhole 344 345 claim, a \$25 penalty payable to the clerk of the court shall be 346 assessed for each day beyond the 30th day that the insurer 347 remains in noncompliance with this subsection. There shall be no 348 cause of action or liability against an insurer for compliance 349 with this section.

350 (a) The recording of the report and certification does 351 not:

352 1. Constitute a lien, encumbrance, or restriction on the 353 title to the real property or constitute a defect in the title 354 to the real property;

355 2. Create any cause of action or liability against any 356 grantor of the real property for breach of any warranty of good 357 title or warranty against encumbrances; or

358 3. Create any cause of action or liability against any 359 title insurer that insures the title to the real property.

360 (b) As a precondition to accepting payment for a sinkhole 361 loss, the policyholder must file a copy of any sinkhole report 362 regarding the insured property which was prepared on behalf or 363 at the request of the policyholder. The policyholder shall bear 364 the cost of filing and recording the sinkhole report. The

Page 13 of 16

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365 recording of the report does not:

366 1. Constitute a lien, encumbrance, or restriction on the 367 title to the real property or constitute a defect in the title 368 to the real property;

369 2. Create any cause of action or liability against any 370 grantor of the real property for breach of any warranty of good 371 title or warranty against encumbrances; or

372 3. Create any cause of action or liability against a title
373 insurer that insures the title to the real property.

374 (b) (c) The seller of real property upon which a sinkhole 375 claim has been made by the seller and paid by the insurer must 376 disclose to the buyer of such property, before the closing, that 377 a claim has been paid and whether or not the full amount of the 378 proceeds was used to repair the sinkhole damage. A person who 379 fails to make the disclosure required under this paragraph 380 commits a first degree misdemeanor punishable as provided in s. 381 775.082 and s. 775.083.

382 (3) Upon completion of any building stabilization or foundation repairs for a verified sinkhole loss, the 383 384 professional engineer responsible for monitoring the repairs 385 shall issue a report to the property owner which specifies what 386 repairs have been performed and certifies within a reasonable degree of professional probability that such repairs have been 387 properly performed. The professional engineer issuing the report 388 389 shall file a copy of the report and certification, which 390 includes a legal description of the real property and the name 391 of the property owner, with the county clerk of the court, who 392 shall record the report and certification. This subsection does

Page 14 of 16

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hb1215-00

393 not create liability for an insurer based on any representation 394 or certification by a professional engineer related to the 395 stabilization or foundation repairs for the verified sinkhole 396 loss.

397 Section 6. Subsection (12) and paragraph (b) of subsection 398 (15) of section 627.7074, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

399 627.7074 Alternative procedure for resolution of disputed 400 sinkhole insurance claims.-

401 (12) At the conclusion of the neutral evaluation, the 402 neutral evaluator shall prepare a report describing all matters 403 that are the subject of the neutral evaluation, including 404 whether, in his or her opinion, the sinkhole loss has been 405 verified or eliminated within a reasonable degree of 406 professional probability and, if verified, whether the sinkhole 407 activity caused structural damage to the covered building, and, 408 if so, the need for and estimated costs of stabilizing the land 409 and any covered buildings and other appropriate remediation or necessary building repairs due to the sinkhole loss. The 410 evaluator's report shall be sent to all parties and to the 411 412 department, within 14 days after completing the neutral 413 evaluation conference.

(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:

(b) The actions of the insurer are not a confession ofjudgment or admission of liability, and the insurer is not

Page 15 of 16

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421 liable for attorney attorney's fees under s. 627.428 or other

422 provisions of the insurance code unless the policyholder obtains

- 423 a judgment that is more favorable than the recommendation of the
- 424 neutral evaluator.
- 425 Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.