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An act relating to insurance; amending s. 20.121, F.S.; requiring the Division of Consumer Services of the Department of Financial Services to designate an employee as primary contact for consumers on issues involving sinkholes; amending s. 626.9541, F.S.; specifying additional circumstances as unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices; creating s. 626.9742, F.S.; requiring insurers to provide certain information to consumers upon refusing to insure due to adverse underwriting information; creating s. 626.9743, F.S.; specifying claim settlement practice requirements for motor vehicle insurance claims; authorizing the department to adopt certain rules; creating s. 626.9744, F.S.; specifying claims settlement practice requirements for property insurance claims; authorizing the department to adopt certain rules; amending s. 627.4133, F.S.; requiring insurers to notify a mortgage company for failure to timely pay a homeowner's premium pursuant to an escrow agreement; providing for mortgage company responsibility for certain costs relating to policy lapse or reinstatement and for losses to the insured property during the period of lapse; prohibiting cancellation or nonrenewal of property insurance as a result of certain claims for water damage under certain conditions; providing severability; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (h) of subsection (2) of section 20.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 20.121 Department of Financial Services.--There is created a Department of Financial Services.
- (2) DIVISIONS.--The Department of Financial Services shall consist of the following divisions:
- (h) The Division of Consumer Services, which shall include a Bureau of Funeral and Cemetery Services.
- 1. The Division of Consumer Services shall perform the following functions concerning products or services regulated by the Department of Financial Services or by either office of the Financial Services Commission:
 - a. Receive inquiries and complaints from consumers \div
- b. Prepare and disseminate such information as the department deems appropriate to inform or assist consumers.
- c. Provide direct assistance and advocacy for consumers who request such assistance or advocacy. \div
- d. With respect to apparent or potential violations of law or applicable rules by a person or entity licensed by the department or by either office of the commission, report such apparent or potential violation to the appropriate division of the department or office of the commission, which may take such further action as it deems appropriate.
- e. Designate an employee of the division as primary contact for consumers on issues relating to sinkholes.
- 2. Any person licensed or issued a certificate of authority by the department or by the Office of Insurance Regulation shall respond, in writing, to the Division of Consumer Services within 20 days after receipt of a written

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request for information from the division concerning a consumer complaint. The response must address the issues and allegations raised in this complaint. The division may, in its discretion, impose an administrative penalty for failure to comply with this subparagraph in an amount up to \$2,500 per violation upon any entity licensed by the department or the Office of Insurance Regulation and \$250 for the first violation, \$500 for the second violation and up to \$1,000 per violation thereafter upon any individual licensed by the department or the Office of Insurance Regulation.

- 3. The department may adopt rules to implement the provisions of this paragraph.
- 4. The powers, duties, and responsibilities expressed or granted in this paragraph shall not limit the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Department of Financial Services, the Financial Services Commission, the Office of Insurance Regulation, or the Office of Financial Regulation set forth elsewhere in the Florida Statutes.
- Section 2. Paragraphs (i) and (x) 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:
 - (i) Unfair claim settlement practices.--
- 1. Attempting to settle claims on the basis of an application, when serving as a binder or intended to become a part of the policy, or any other material document which was

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altered without notice to, or knowledge or consent of, the insured;

- 2. A material misrepresentation made to an insured or any other person having an interest in the proceeds payable under such contract or policy, for the purpose and with the intent of effecting settlement of such claims, loss, or damage under such contract or policy on less favorable terms than those provided in, and contemplated by, such contract or policy; or
- 3. Committing or performing with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice any of the following:
- a. Failing to adopt and implement standards for the proper investigation of claims;
- b. Misrepresenting pertinent facts or insurance policy provisions relating to coverages at issue;
- c. Failing to acknowledge and act promptly upon communications with respect to claims;
- d. Denying claims without conducting reasonable investigations based upon available information;
- e. Failing to affirm or deny full or partial coverage of claims, and, as to partial coverage, the dollar amount or extent of coverage, or failing to provide a written statement that the claim is being investigated, upon the written request of the insured within 30 days after proof-of-loss statements have been completed;
- f. Failing to promptly provide a reasonable explanation in writing to the insured of the basis in the insurance policy, in relation to the facts or applicable law, for denial of a claim or for the offer of a compromise settlement;

g. Failing to promptly notify the insured of any additional information necessary for the processing of a claim; or

- h. Failing to clearly explain the nature of the requested information and the reasons why such information is necessary:
 or
- 4. Mandating arbitration in an insurance contract or policy with the intent of effecting settlement of claims, losses, or damages under such contract, unless the company offers the consumer the ability to enter into a contract without this provision.
- (x) Refusal to insure. -- In addition to other provisions of this code, the refusal to insure, or continue to insure, any individual or risk solely because of:
- 1. Race, color, creed, marital status, sex, or national origin;
- 2. The residence, age, or lawful occupation of the individual or the location of the risk, unless there is a reasonable relationship between the residence, age, or lawful occupation of the individual or the location of the risk and the coverage issued or to be issued;
- 3. The insured's or applicant's failure to agree to place collateral business with any insurer, unless the coverage applied for would provide liability coverage which is excess over that provided in policies maintained on property or motor vehicles;
- 4. The insured's or applicant's failure to purchase noninsurance services or commodities, including automobile services as defined in s. 624.124;

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5. The fact that the insured or applicant is a public official; or

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- 6. The fact that the insured or applicant had been previously refused insurance coverage by any insurer, when such refusal to insure or continue to insure for this reason occurs with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice;
- 7. The existence of any water damage loss that occurred prior to the current or prospective ownership of a private residence and was subsequently repaired at the property prior to the current or prospective ownership of the property; or
 - 8. Prior claims resulting from an act of God.
- Section 3. Section 626.9742, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 626.9742 Reporting by insurers related to loss underwriting.--When an insurer refuses to provide coverage to an applicant due to adverse underwriting information, the insurer shall:
 - (1) Provide to the applicant specific information regarding the reasons for the refusal to insure.
 - (2) If the reason for the refusal to insure is based on a loss underwriting history or report, upon request by the applicant, provide the applicant with a copy of the loss underwriting history or report at no cost to the applicant.
- Section 4. Section 626.9743, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 170 626.9743 Claim settlement practices relating to motor
 171 vehicle insurance.--

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(1) This section applies to the adjustment and settlement of both first-party and third-party personal and commercial motor vehicle insurance claims.

- (2) If liability and damages owed under a policy are reasonably clear, an insurer may not recommend that a third-party claimant make a claim under his or her own policy solely to avoid paying the claim under the policy issued by that insurer.
- (3) Each insurer that elects to repair a motor vehicle and designates a specific repair shop for such repairs shall cause the damaged vehicle to be restored to its physical condition prior to the loss at no additional cost to the insured or third-party claimant other than as stated in the policy.
- (4) No insurer shall require the use of replacement parts in the repair of a motor vehicle unless the parts are at least equal in kind and quality to the original parts in terms of fit, quality, and performance.
- (5) The department may adopt rules establishing requirements applicable to the adjustment and settlement of motor vehicle insurance claims. The rules may include, but need not be limited to:
- (a) Descriptions of methods that may be used by insurers to adjust and settle motor vehicle total losses, including cash settlements or replacement motor vehicles.
- (b) Standards to require that replacement motor vehicles be comparable to the damaged motor vehicle, including, but not limited to, such factors as manufacturer, model type, model year, options, mileage, and availability.

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(c) Descriptions of methods that may be used by insurers to derive the cost of cash settlements for purposes of adjusting and settling motor vehicle total losses, including, but not limited to, the consideration of cost of comparable motor vehicles in the applicable area, the cost as determined by an applicable source for motor vehicle valuation, and the cost as determined by licensed dealer quotes in the applicable area.

- (d) Requirements which must be met by any source for motor vehicle valuation used by insurers for purposes of adjusting and settling motor vehicle total losses, including, but not limited to, the relative weight given to vehicle values determined by geographic area, the number or percentage of vehicles and model years included in the source, and the validity of values determined by comparison to actual local vehicle values.
- (e) Standards for claim reductions based on charges for betterment or depreciation or other charges.
- (f) Standards for the settlement of partial losses based on written estimates obtained by insurers and claimants, including, but not limited to, options for cash settlements and agreements with repair shops.
- Section 5. Section 626.9744, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 626.9744 Claim settlement practices relating to property insurance.--Unless otherwise provided by policy, when a homeowner's insurance policy provides for the adjustment and settlement of first-party losses based on repair or replacement cost, the following requirements apply:
- (1) When a loss requires repair or replacement of an item or part, any consequential physical damage incurred in making

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- 229 <u>such repair or replacement that is covered and not otherwise</u> 230 excluded by the policy shall be included in the loss. The
- 231 insured shall not have to pay for betterment required by
- ordinance or code or for any other cost except for the
- 233 applicable deductible, unless specifically excluded by the

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- (2) When a loss requires repair or replacement of portions of a home, the repair or replacement shall include adjoining areas to the extent necessary to achieve a reasonably uniform appearance. The department may adopt rules governing the determination of the area to which the uniform appearance requirement applies.
- Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 627.4133, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) is added to said section, to read:
- 627.4133 Notice of cancellation, nonrenewal, or renewal premium.--
- (2) With respect to any personal lines or commercial residential property insurance policy, including, but not limited to, any homeowner's, mobile home owner's, farmowner's, condominium association, condominium unit owner's, apartment building, or other policy covering a residential structure or its contents:
- (b) The insurer shall give the named insured written notice of nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination at least 90 days prior to the effective date of the nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination. The notice must include the reason or reasons for the nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination, except that:

1.<u>a.</u> When cancellation is for nonpayment of premium, at least 10 days' written notice of cancellation accompanied by the reason therefor shall be given.

- When a mortgage company is responsible for making a residential property insurance premium payment pursuant to an escrow agreement and fails to pay the premium in a timely manner, the insurer shall mail the written notice required by sub-subparagraph a. to the mortgage company, with a copy to the insured, notifying the mortgage company that the policy will lapse. Upon receiving such notice, the mortgage company shall make the required premium payment and the insurer shall reinstate the policy upon receipt of the required premium. During any period of time in which property insurance coverage has lapsed due to the failure of a mortgage company to remit such escrowed premium payments, the mortgage company is responsible for any loss to the insured property. All additional costs or fees to reinstate insurance coverage as the result of a failure of a mortgage company to remit such escrowed premium payments shall be the sole responsibility of the mortgage company and shall not be passed on to the insured mortgagee.
- 2. When such cancellation or termination occurs during the first 90 days during which the insurance is in force and the insurance is canceled or terminated for reasons other than nonpayment of premium, at least 20 days' written notice of cancellation or termination accompanied by the reason therefor shall be given except where there has been a material misstatement or misrepresentation or failure to comply with the underwriting requirements established by the insurer.

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After the policy has been in effect for 90 days, the policy shall not be canceled by the insurer except when there has been a material misstatement, a nonpayment of premium, a failure to comply with underwriting requirements established by the insurer within 90 days of the date of effectuation of coverage, or a substantial change in the risk covered by the policy or when the cancellation is for all insureds under such policies for a given class of insureds. This paragraph does not apply to individually rated risks having a policy term of less than 90 days.

(4) Claims on property insurance policies that are the result of water damage may not be used as a cause for cancellation or nonrenewal unless the insurer can demonstrate, by claims frequency or otherwise, that the insured has failed to take action reasonably necessary as requested by the insurer to prevent recurrence of damage to the insured property.

Section 7. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared severable.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2004.