CHAMBER ACTION

The State Administration Appropriations Committee recommends the following:

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Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to sinkhole insurance; providing a short title; amending s. 627.706, F.S.; authorizing the inclusion of specified deductibles for sinkhole losses in residential property insurance policies; amending s. 627.707, F.S.; revising references to certain engineers; excluding certain policies from payment provisions for certain repairs; authorizing insurers to make direct payment for certain repairs; excluding insurers from liability for repairs under certain circumstances; creating s. 627.7071, F.S.; providing legislative intent for the process of filing sinkhole claims; amending s. 627.7072, F.S.; requiring a report upon conclusion of testing; amending s. 627.7073, F.S.; revising a presumption relating to the findings, opinions, and recommendations in sinkhole reports; creating s. 627.7074, F.S.; providing for an alternative procedure for the resolution of disputed sinkhole insurance claims which is Page 1 of 14

optional, nonbinding, and informal; providing definitions; requiring the Department of Financial Services to certify and maintain a list of neutral evaluators, prepare a consumer information pamphlet explaining the alternative procedure, and adopt rules for the implementation of an alternative procedure; providing for payment of costs and attorney's fees; preserving access to courts and authorizing judicial review of neutral evaluation recommendations; requiring the Office of Insurance Regulation to calculate a certain presumed factor on residential property insurance rates; providing requirements and procedures for determining such calculation; requiring the office to provide notice of such rate factor to insurers; requiring insurers to include such rate factor in certain rate filings; providing appropriations and authorizing additional positions and salary rates; 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. This act may be cited as the "Sinkhole Insurance Relief Act."

Section 2. Section 627.706, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.706 Sinkhole insurance; definitions.--

(1) Every insurer authorized to transact property insurance in this state shall make available coverage for insurable sinkhole losses on any structure, including contents Page 2 of 14

of personal property contained therein, to the extent provided in the form to which the sinkhole coverage attaches.

- (2) A policy for residential property insurance shall include a deductible applicable to sinkhole losses no lower than 1 percent of the policy dwelling limits. The policy shall offer additional deductibles applicable to sinkhole losses of 2 percent, 5 percent, and 10 percent, with premium discounts offered with each deductible amount.
- $\underline{(3)}$ (2) As used in ss. 627.706-627.7074, and as used in connection with any policy providing coverage for sinkhole losses:
- (a) "Sinkhole" means a landform created by subsidence of soil, sediment, or rock as underlying strata are dissolved by groundwater. A sinkhole may form by collapse into subterranean voids created by dissolution of limestone or dolostone or by subsidence as these strata are dissolved.
- (b) "Sinkhole loss" means structural damage to the building, including the foundation, caused by sinkhole activity. Contents coverage shall apply only if there is structural damage to the building caused by sinkhole activity.
- (c) "Sinkhole activity" means settlement or systematic weakening of the earth supporting such property only when such settlement or systematic weakening results from movement or raveling of soils, sediments, or rock materials into subterranean voids created by the effect of water on a limestone or similar rock formation.
- (d) "Engineer" means a person, as defined in s. 471.005, who has a bachelor's degree or higher in engineering with a Page $3\ of\ 14$

specialty in the geotechnical engineering field. An engineer must have geotechnical experience and expertise in the identification of sinkhole activity as well as other potential causes of damage to the structure.

- (e) "Professional geologist" means a person, as defined by s. 492.102, who has a bachelor's degree or higher in geology or related earth science with expertise in the geology of Florida. A professional geologist must have geological experience and expertise in the identification of sinkhole activity as well as other potential geologic causes of damage to the structure.
- $\underline{(4)}$ Every insurer authorized to transact property insurance in this state shall make a proper filing with the office for the purpose of extending the appropriate forms of property insurance to include coverage for sinkhole losses.
- Section 3. Subsections (2), (3), (5), (6), and (9) 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:
- (2) Following the insurer's initial inspection, the insurer shall engage <u>a professional</u> an 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:

(a) The insurer is unable to identify a valid cause of the damage or discovers damage to the structure which is consistent with sinkhole loss; or

- (b) The policyholder demands testing in accordance with this section or s. 627.7072.
- (3) Following the initial inspection of the insured premises, the insurer shall provide written notice to the policyholder disclosing the following information:

- (a) What the insurer has determined to be the cause of damage, if the insurer has made such a determination.
- (b) A statement of the circumstances under which the insurer is required to engage <u>a professional</u> an engineer or a professional geologist to verify or eliminate sinkhole loss and to engage <u>a professional</u> an engineer to make recommendations regarding land and building stabilization and foundation repair.
- (c) A statement regarding the right of the policyholder to request testing by a professional an engineer or a professional geologist and the circumstances under which the policyholder may demand certain testing.
- (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 <u>professional</u> engineer as provided under s. 627.7073, 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.

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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. After the policyholder enters into the contract, the insurer shall pay the amounts necessary to begin and perform such repairs as the work is performed and the expenses are incurred. The insurer may not require the policyholder to advance payment for such repairs. If repair 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. The provisions of this subsection do not apply when two or more buildings, structures, mobile homes, or manufactured buildings are insured under a blanket policy for a single amount of insurance.

(c) 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 direct payment to such persons does not hold the insurer liable for the work performed.

(6) Except as provided in subsection (7), the fees and costs of the <u>professional</u> engineer or the professional geologist shall be paid by the insurer.

(9) The insurer may engage a <u>professional</u> structural engineer to make recommendations as to the repair of the structure.

- Section 4. Section 627.7071, Florida Statues, is created to read:
 - 627.7071 Legislative intent.--It is the intent of the Legislature that the following process be used when a sinkhole claim is filed:
 - (1) The insurer shall inspect the claim.
 - (2) If the insurer is unable to determine a valid cause of the damage or discovers damage to the structure consistent with a sinkhole loss or if demanded by the policyholder, the insurer shall engage in testing, as set forth in s. 627.7072.
 - (3) If the policyholder and the insurer are unable to agree on the cause of the damage or other aspects of the sinkhole claim, the policyholder and the insurer may take part in neutral evaluation under s. 627.7074.
 - Section 5. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 627.7072, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 627.7072 Testing standards for sinkholes.--
 - (1) The <u>professional</u> engineer and professional geologist shall perform such tests as sufficient, in their professional opinion, to determine the presence or absence of sinkhole loss or other cause of damage within reasonable professional probability and for the <u>professional</u> engineer to make

Page 7 of 14

recommendations regarding necessary building stabilization and foundation repair.

- (2) <u>Upon conclusion of testing required by this section,</u>
 the person conducting the tests must provide a written report to
 the insurer and policyholder <u>Testing by a professional geologist</u>
 shall be conducted in compliance with the Florida Geological
 Survey Special Publication No. 57 (2005).
- Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 627.7073, Florida

 195 Statutes, is amended to read:

627.7073 Sinkhole reports.--

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- (1) Upon completion of testing as provided in s. 627.7072, the <u>professional</u> engineer <u>or and</u> 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, <u>a professional</u> an engineer <u>or and</u> a professional geologist issue 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 <u>professional</u> engineer of methods for stabilizing the land and building and for making repairs to the foundation.

Page 8 of 14

(b) If sinkhole activity is eliminated as the cause of damage to the structure, the <u>professional</u> engineer <u>or and</u> 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.
- of the <u>professional</u> engineer <u>or and</u> professional geologist as to the <u>cause of distress to the property verification or</u> elimination of a sinkhole loss and the findings, opinions, and recommendations of the <u>professional</u> engineer as to land and building stabilization and foundation repair <u>are conclusive</u>, <u>unless contrary findings and conclusions are proven by preponderance of evidence shall be presumed correct</u>.
- Section 7. Section 627.7074, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 627.7074 Alternative procedure for resolution of disputed sinkhole insurance claims.--
 - (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Neutral evaluation" means the alternative dispute resolution provided for in this section.

Page 9 of 14

(b) "Neutral evaluator" means an 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, and who is attempting to resolve the dispute or claim under this section.

(c) "Department" means the Department of Financial Services.

- (2) The department shall certify and maintain a list of persons who are neutral evaluators.
- (3) 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. The department shall prepare a consumer information pamphlet for distribution by the insurer to policyholders. The pamphlet shall clearly describe the neutral evaluation process and include directions and forms necessary for the policyholder to request a neutral evaluation.
- (4) Neutral evaluation is optional and nonbinding. Either the policyholder or the insurer may decline to participate. A request for neutral evaluation shall be filed with the department by the policyholder or the insurer on a form approved by the department. The request for neutral 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

Page 10 of 14

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, provided a representative of the party attends and has the authority to settle the claim 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 refer the request to a neutral evaluator. 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 45 days after receipt of the request by the department.
- (8) The department shall adopt rules of procedure for the neutral evaluation process and, through materials produced, clarify the role of the consumer affairs specialist as a nonattorney.
- (9) For policyholders not represented by an attorney, a 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 (13).

- (11) Any court proceeding related to the subject matter of the neutral evaluation shall be stayed pending completion of the neutral evaluation.
- (12) For 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 and, if verified, the need for and estimated costs of stabilizing the land and any covered structures or buildings and other appropriate remediation or structural repairs. The evaluator's report shall be sent to all parties in attendance at the neutral evaluation and to the department.
- (13) The recommendation of the neutral evaluator is not binding on any party and the parties retain access to courts.

 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 only for purposes of determining the award of attorney's fees.
- (14) If the policyholder declines to participate in neutral evaluation requested by the insurer or declines to resolve the matter in accordance with the recommendation of the neutral evaluator pursuant to this section, the insurer shall

Page 12 of 14

not be liable for attorney's fees under s. 627.428 or other
provisions of the insurance code or for extra contractual
damages related to a claim for a sinkhole loss.

(15) A party may seek judicial review of the

- recommendation of the neutral evaluator to determine whether the recommendation is reasonable. A recommendation is reasonable unless it was procured by corruption, fraud, or other undue means; there was evident partiality by the neutral evaluator or misconduct prejudicing the rights of any party; or the neutral evaluator exceeded the authority and power granted by this subsection. If the court declares the recommendation is not reasonable, the neutral evaluation recommendation shall be vacated.
- Section 8. (1) By February 1, 2007, the Office of
 Insurance Regulation shall calculate a presumed factor to
 reflect the impact of the changes made in this act to rates
 filed by residential property insurers providing sinkhole loss
 coverage. The office shall issue a notice informing all insurers
 writing residential property insurance coverage of the presumed
 factor.
- (2) In determining the presumed factor, the office shall use generally accepted actuarial techniques and standards in determining the expected impact on losses, expenses, and investment income of the insurer.
- (3) The office may contract with an appropriate vendor to determine the presumed factor.
- (4) Each residential property insurer shall, at its next annual rate filing after May 1, 2007, reflect an overall rate

Page 13 of 14

reduction at least as great as the presumed factor determined under subsection (1).

(5) The sum of \$250,000 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund in the Department of Financial Services to the Office of Insurance Regulation for the 2006-2007 fiscal year for the purposes of funding the provisions of this section.

Section 9. The sums of \$115,322 in recurring funds and \$10,486 in nonrecurring funds are appropriated from the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund in the Department of Financial Services for the 2006-2007 fiscal year for the purposes of funding the provisions of this act, and two full-time equivalent positions with 59,435 in associated salary rate are authorized.

Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.