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1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to sinkhole insurance; amending s. 627.706, F.S.; allowing a deductible amount applicable to 3 sinkhole losses in a policy for residential property 4 insurance; defining the term "professional engineer"; 5 6 amending s. 627.707, F.S.; revising references to certain engineers; authorizing insurers to make direct payment for 7 certain repairs; excluding insurers from liability for 8 9 repairs under certain circumstances; amending s. 627.7072, 10 F.S.; revising references to certain engineers; eliminating the requirement for certain testing 11 12 compliance; amending s. 627.7073, F.S.; revising 13 requirements for sinkhole reports by professional 14 engineers and professional geologists; revising requirements with respect to the required filing of a 15 report and certification by an insurer that has paid a 16 claim for a sinkhole loss; providing for the recording of 17 a report and certification with the clerk of court rather 18 19 than the property appraiser; limiting the effect of the recording of the report and certification; creating s. 20 21 627.7074, F.S.; prescribing an alternative method for resolving disputed sinkhole insurance claims; providing 22 definitions; prescribing procedures for invoking the 23 alternative method; providing that a recommendation by a 24 neutral evaluator is not binding on any party but 25 26 mandatory if requested by either party; providing for payments of costs; requiring the insurer to pay attorney's 27

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fees of the policyholder up to a specified amount under certain conditions; providing that an insurer is not liable for attorney's fees or for certain damages under certain conditions; amending s. 877.02, F.S.; prohibiting certain solicitations by contractors and other persons providing sinkhole remediation services; providing penalties; 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 effective dates.

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

Section 1. Effective October 1, 2006, subsection (1) and paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 627.706, Florida Statutes, are 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 of personal property contained therein, to the extent provided in the form to which the sinkhole coverage attaches. A policy

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for residential property insurance may include a deductible amount applicable to sinkhole losses 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 sinkhole losses:
- (d) "Professional engineer" means a person, as defined in s. 471.005, who has a bachelor's degree or higher in engineering with a specialty in the geotechnical engineering field. A professional 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.
- Section 2. 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:

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- (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 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) 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.
- (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.

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- (9) The insurer may engage a <u>professional</u> structural engineer to make recommendations as to the repair of the structure.
- Section 3. Section 627.7072, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 627.7072 Testing standards for sinkholes.--
- (1) The <u>professional</u> engineer <u>or and professional</u> 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 recommendations regarding necessary building stabilization and foundation repair.
- (2) Testing by a professional geologist shall be conducted in compliance with the Florida Geological Survey Special Publication No. 57 (2005).
- Section 4. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 627.7073, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 627.7073 Sinkhole reports.--
- (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:

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- 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.
- (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.
- (c) The respective findings, opinions, and recommendations of the <u>professional</u> engineer <u>or and professional geologist</u> as to the <u>cause of distress to the property verification or elimination of a sinkhole loss</u> and the findings, opinions, and recommendations of the professional engineer as to land and

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building stabilization and foundation repair shall be presumed correct.

Any insurer that has paid a claim for a sinkhole loss shall file a copy of the report and certification, prepared pursuant to subsection (1) and including the legal description of the real property and the name of the property owner, with the county clerk of court property appraiser, who shall record the report and certification with the parcel number. The insurer shall bear the cost of filing and recording 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 shall not constitute a lien or encumbrance or restriction on the title to the real property, nor constitute a defect in the title to the real property, 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, nor create any cause of action or liability against any title insurer that insures the title to the real property. 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 and whether or not the full amount of the proceeds were used to repair the sinkhole damage.

Section 5. Effective October 1, 2006, section 627.7074, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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

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- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (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) 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 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 appoint a neutral evaluator from the department list. Upon selection or appointment, the department shall promptly refer the request to the neutral evaluator. Within 5 business days of 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.

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The neutral evaluation conference shall be held within 45 days after the receipt of the request by the department.

- (8) The department shall adopt rules of procedure for the neutral evaluation process.
- (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.

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- (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.
- 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 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.
- (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 extra-contractual damages related to a claim for a sinkhole loss but only as related to the issues determined by the neutral-evaluation process. Nothing in this section shall effect or impair claims

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for extra-contractual damages unrelated to the issues determined by the neutral-evaluation process contained in this section.

- (b) 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.
- Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 877.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 877.02 Solicitation of legal services or retainers therefor; penalty.--
- (2) It shall be unlawful for any person in the employ of or in any capacity attached to any hospital, sanitarium, police department, wrecker service or garage, prison or court, er for a person authorized to furnish bail bonds, investigators, photographers, insurance or public adjusters, or for a general or other contractor as defined in s. 489.105 or other business providing sinkhole remediation services, to communicate directly or indirectly with any attorney or person acting on said attorney's behalf for the purpose of aiding, assisting or abetting such attorney in the solicitation of legal business or the procurement through solicitation of a retainer, written or oral, or any agreement authorizing the attorney to perform or render legal services.
- Section 7. (1) By September 1, 2006, the Office of
 Insurance Regulation shall calculate a presumed factor to
 reflect the impact of the changes made in this act and sections
 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 of chapter 2005-111, Laws of Florida, to

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- 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 rate filing after October 1, 2006, reflect a rate change that takes into account 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 8. 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 9. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2006.