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By the Committee on Banking and Insurance; and Senator Fasano

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to property insurance appraisal umpires; amending s. 624.501, F.S.; providing license application, issuance, biennial renewal, or continuation fees for property appraisal umpires; amending s. 626.015, F.S.; defining the terms "property insurance loss appraiser" and "property insurance appraisal umpire" for purposes of the Licensing Procedures Law; amending s. 626.016, F.S.; providing that property insurance appraisal umpires are subject to the powers of the Department of Financial Services, the Financial Services Commission, and the Office of Insurance Regulation; amending s. 626.022, F.S.; expanding the scope of part I of ch. 626, F.S., to include property insurance appraisal umpires; deleting obsolete provisions; amending s. 626.112, F.S.; requiring that property insurance appraisal umpires operating in this state be licensed by the department; exempting retired judges and certain mediators from the requirement for licensure; creating part XII of ch. 626, F.S.; creating s. 626.9931, F.S.; providing a legislative finding and purpose; creating s. 626.9932, F.S.; providing the scope and parameters for application; creating s. 626.9933, F.S.; providing definitions; creating s. 626.9934, F.S.; providing procedures for the application for licensure as a property insurance appraisal umpire; requiring that all applicants be fingerprinted by a law enforcement agency or other entity approved by the department at the time of application; requiring the department to develop and maintain an updated list of licensed umpires; creating s.

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626.9935, F.S.; authorizing the department to adopt rules; creating s. 626.9936, F.S.; providing qualifications for licensure as a property insurance appraisal umpire; creating s. 626.9937, F.S.; providing professional and educational requirements for licensure as a property insurance appraisal umpire; creating s. 626.9938, F.S.; providing for the regulation of umpire course providers, instructors, and courses; requiring the department to adopt rules establishing standards for providers, instructors, and courses, and a process for determining compliance with certain prelicensure requirements and adopting forms to be used for the administration of such requirements; creating s. 626.9939, F.S.; providing grounds for the compulsory refusal, suspension, or revocation of an umpire's license; creating s. 626.9940, F.S.; providing grounds for the discretionary refusal, suspension, or revocation of an umpire's license; creating s. 626.9941, F.S.; providing ethical standards for property insurance loss appraisal umpires; creating s. 626.9942, F.S.; requiring that a licensed property insurance appraisal umpire retain certain records for a specified period; requiring that umpires make such records available for inspection and copying by the department; requiring that appraisals that are the subject of litigation or have been admitted as evidence in a lawsuit be retained for a specified period; creating s. 626.9943, F.S.; providing ethical standards for property loss insurance appraisers; creating s. 627.4141, F.S.; providing procedures that must be followed if a

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residential or commercial property insurance contract provides that either party may submit a written demand to enter into the process of appraisal when the insured and the insurer fail to mutually agree to the actual cash value, the amount of loss, or the cost of repair or replacement of property for which a claim has been filed; providing an exception upon which an insurer may refuse to accept such demand; authorizing each party to select a competent and independent appraiser and to notify the opposing party within a specified period; requiring the appraisers to select an umpire from the department's list of licensed umpires; authorizing either party to file a petition, in a county or circuit court in the jurisdiction in which the covered property is located, to designate an umpire if the appraisers cannot agree on the selection of an umpire; providing that appraisal proceedings are informal unless the insurer and the insured agree otherwise; defining and providing the scope of the term "informal" for purposes of appraisal proceedings; requiring each appraiser to submit a written report to the other appraisers; requiring that any differences in findings among the appraisers which cannot be resolved by the appraisers themselves within a specified period be submitted to the umpire for review; requiring the umpire to submit his or her conclusions regarding any unresolved differences in the findings of the appraisers within a specified period; providing that if either appraiser agrees with the conclusions of the umpire, an itemized written appraisal award signed by the umpire and appraiser

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shall be filed with the insurer and shall determine the amount of the loss; providing that the appraisal award is binding upon the insurer and the insured; providing for compensation of the appraisers and the umpire; providing that the Florida Arbitration Code does not apply to residential or commercial property insurance loss appraisal proceedings; providing that certain provisions of the Florida Arbitration Code relating to procedural matters do apply; prohibiting the appraisal process from addressing issues involving coverage or lack thereof under an insurance contract; authorizing the umpire and appraisers to consider causation issues when necessary to determine the amount of loss; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 624.501, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (29) is added to that section, to read:

624.501 Filing, license, appointment, and miscellaneous fees.—The department, commission, or office, as appropriate, shall collect in advance, and persons so served shall pay to it in advance, fees, licenses, and miscellaneous charges as follows:

(5) All insurance representatives <u>and property insurance</u> <u>appraisal umpires</u>, application for license, each filing, filing fee....\$50.00

(29) Property appraisal umpire original appointment, biennial renewal, or continuation by the licensee...\$50.00 Section 2. Present subsections (16), (17), and (18) of

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section 626.015, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (18), (19), and (20), respectively, and new subsections (16) and (17) are added to that section, to read:

626.015 Definitions.--As used in this part:

- (16) "Property insurance loss appraiser" has the same meaning as in s. 626.9933.
- (17) "Property insurance appraisal umpire" has the same meaning as in s. 626.9933.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 626.016, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.016 Powers and duties of department, commission, and office.--

(1) The powers and duties of the Chief Financial Officer and the department specified in this part apply only with respect to insurance agents, insurance agencies, managing general agents, insurance adjusters, reinsurance intermediaries, viatical settlement brokers, customer representatives, service representatives, and property insurance appraisal umpires agencies.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 626.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.022 Scope of part.--

- (1) This part applies as to insurance agents, service representatives, adjusters, property insurance appraisal umpires, and insurance agencies; as to any and all kinds of insurance; and as to stock insurers, mutual insurers, reciprocal insurers, and all other types of insurers, except that:
- (a) It does not apply as to reinsurance, except that ss. 626.011-626.022, ss. 626.112-626.181, ss. 626.191-626.211, ss.

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626.291-626.301, s. 626.331, ss. 626.342-626.521, ss. 626.541-626.591, and ss. 626.601-626.711 shall apply as to reinsurance intermediaries as defined in s. 626.7492.

- (b) The applicability of this chapter as to fraternal benefit societies shall be as provided in chapter 632.
- (c) It does not apply to a bail bond agent, as defined in s. 648.25, except as provided in chapter 648 or chapter 903.
- (d) It This part does not apply to a certified public accountant licensed under chapter 473 who is acting within the scope of the practice of public accounting, as defined in s. 473.302, if provided that the activities of the certified public accountant are limited to advising a client of the necessity of obtaining insurance, the amount of insurance needed, or the line of coverage needed, and if provided that the certified public accountant does not directly or indirectly receive or share in any commission or referral fee.

Section 5. Section 626.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 626.112 License and appointment required; agents, customer representatives, adjusters, insurance agencies, service representatives, managing general agents, and property insurance appraisal umpires.--
- (1) (a) No person may be, act as, or advertise or hold himself or herself out to be an insurance agent, insurance adjuster, or customer representative unless he or she is currently licensed by the department and appointed by an appropriate appointing entity or person.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (6) or in applicable department rules, and in addition to other conduct described in

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this chapter with respect to particular types of agents, a license as an insurance agent, service representative, customer representative, or limited customer representative is required in order to engage in the solicitation of insurance. For purposes of this requirement, as applicable to any of the license types described in this section, the solicitation of insurance is the attempt to persuade any person to purchase an insurance product by:

- 1. Describing the benefits or terms of insurance coverage, including premiums or rates of return;
- 2. Distributing an invitation to contract to prospective purchasers;
- 3. Making general or specific recommendations as to insurance products;
- 4. Completing orders or applications for insurance products;
- 5. Comparing insurance products, advising as to insurance matters, or interpreting policies or coverages; or
- 6. Offering or attempting to negotiate on behalf of another person a viatical settlement contract as defined in s. 626.9911.

However, an employee leasing company licensed pursuant to chapter 468 which is seeking to enter into a contract with an employer that identifies products and services offered to employees may deliver proposals for the purchase of employee leasing services to prospective clients of the employee leasing company setting forth the terms and conditions of doing business; classify employees as permitted by s. 468.529; collect information from prospective clients and other sources as necessary to perform due

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diligence on the prospective client and to prepare a proposal for services; provide and receive enrollment forms, plans, and other documents; and discuss or explain in general terms the conditions, limitations, options, or exclusions of insurance benefit plans available to the client or employees of the employee leasing company were the client to contract with the employee leasing company. Any advertising materials or other documents describing specific insurance coverages must identify and be from a licensed insurer or its licensed agent or a licensed and appointed agent employed by the employee leasing company. The employee leasing company may not advise or inform the prospective business client or individual employees of specific coverage provisions, exclusions, or limitations of particular plans. As to clients for which the employee leasing company is providing services pursuant to s. 468.525(4), the employee leasing company may engage in activities permitted by ss. 626.7315, 626.7845, and 626.8305, subject to the restrictions specified in those sections. If a prospective client requests more specific information concerning the insurance provided by the employee leasing company, the employee leasing company must refer the prospective business client to the insurer or its licensed agent or to a licensed and appointed agent employed by the employee leasing company.

- (2) No agent or customer representative shall solicit or otherwise transact as agent or customer representative, or represent or hold himself or herself out to be an agent or customer representative as to, any kind or kinds of insurance for as to which he or she is not then licensed and appointed.
  - (3) No person shall act as an adjuster as to any class of

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business for which he or she is not then licensed and appointed.

- (4) No person shall be, act as, or represent or hold himself or herself out to be a service representative unless he or she then holds a currently effective service representative license and appointment. This subsection does not apply as to similar representatives or employees of casualty insurers whose duties are restricted to health insurance.
- (5) No person shall be, act as, or represent or hold himself or herself out to be a managing general agent unless he or she then holds a currently effective managing general agent license and appointment.
- (6) An individual employed by a life or health insurer as an officer or other salaried representative may solicit and effect contracts of life insurance or annuities or of health insurance, without being licensed as an agent, when and only if when he or she is accompanied by and solicits for and on the behalf of a licensed and appointed agent.
- (7) (a) Effective October 1, 2006, No individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, or any other entity shall act in its own name or under a trade name, directly or indirectly, as an insurance agency, unless it complies with s. 626.172 with respect to possessing an insurance agency license for each place of business at which it engages in any activity which may be performed only by a licensed insurance agent. Each agency engaged in business in this state before January 1, 2003, which is wholly owned by insurance agents currently licensed and appointed under this chapter, each incorporated agency whose voting shares are traded on a securities exchange, each agency designated and subject to supervision and inspection as a branch

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office under the rules of the National Association of Securities Dealers, and each agency whose primary function is offering insurance as a service or member benefit to members of a nonprofit corporation may file an application for registration in lieu of licensure in accordance with s. 626.172(3). Each agency engaged in business before October 1, 2006, shall file an application for licensure or registration on or before October 1, 2006.

- 1. If an agency is required to be licensed but fails to file an application for licensure in accordance with this section, the department shall impose on the agency an administrative penalty in an amount of up to \$10,000.
- 2. If an agency is eligible for registration but fails to file an application for registration or an application for licensure in accordance with this section, the department shall impose on the agency an administrative penalty in an amount of up to \$5,000.
- (b) A registered insurance agency shall, as a condition precedent to continuing business, obtain an insurance agency license if the department finds that, with respect to any majority owner, partner, manager, director, officer, or other person who manages or controls the agency, any person has:
- 1. Been found guilty of, or has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony in this state or any other state relating to the business of insurance or to an insurance agency, without regard to whether a judgment of conviction has been entered by the court having jurisdiction of the cases.
- 2. Employed any individual in a managerial capacity or in a capacity dealing with the public who is under an order of

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revocation or suspension issued by the department. An insurance agency may request, on forms prescribed by the department, verification of any person's license status. If a request is mailed within 5 working days after an employee is hired, and the employee's license is currently suspended or revoked, the agency shall not be required to obtain a license, if the unlicensed person's employment is immediately terminated.

- 3. Operated the agency or permitted the agency to be operated in violation of s. 626.747.
- 4. With such frequency as to have made the operation of the agency hazardous to the insurance-buying public or other persons:
- a. Solicited or handled controlled business. This subparagraph shall not prohibit the licensing of any lending or financing institution or creditor, with respect to insurance only, under credit life or disability insurance policies of borrowers from the institutions, which policies are subject to part IX of chapter 627.
- b. Misappropriated, converted, or unlawfully withheld moneys belonging to insurers, insureds, beneficiaries, or others and received in the conduct of business under the license.
- c. Unlawfully rebated, attempted to unlawfully rebate, or unlawfully divided or offered to divide commissions with another.
- d. Misrepresented any insurance policy or annuity contract, or used deception with regard to any policy or contract, done either in person or by any form of dissemination of information or advertising.
- e. Violated any provision of this code or any other law applicable to the business of insurance in the course of dealing under the license.

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f. Violated any lawful order or rule of the department.

- g. Failed or refused, upon demand, to pay over to any insurer he or she represents or has represented any money coming into his or her hands belonging to the insurer.
- h. Violated the provision against twisting as defined in s. 626.9541(1)(1).
- i. In the conduct of business, engaged in unfair methods of competition or in unfair or deceptive acts or practices, as prohibited under part IX of this chapter.
  - j. Willfully overinsured any property insurance risk.
- k. Engaged in fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of business arising out of activities related to insurance or the insurance agency.
- 1. Demonstrated lack of fitness or trustworthiness to engage in the business of insurance arising out of activities related to insurance or the insurance agency.
- m. Authorized or knowingly allowed individuals to transact insurance who were not then licensed as required by this code.
- 5. Knowingly employed any person who within the preceding 3 years has had his or her relationship with an agency terminated in accordance with paragraph (d).
- 6. Willfully circumvented the requirements or prohibitions of this code.
- (8) No insurance agent, insurance agency, or other person licensed under the Insurance Code may pay any fee or other consideration to an unlicensed person other than an insurance agency for the referral of prospective purchasers to an insurance agent which is in any way dependent upon whether the referral results in the purchase of an insurance product.

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(9) Any person who knowingly transacts insurance or otherwise engages in insurance activities in this state without a license in violation of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

represent himself or herself as, or hold himself or herself out to be a property insurance appraisal umpire unless he or she holds a current property insurance appraisal umpire license issued by the department. However, retired judges and Circuit Court Civil Certified Mediators who are approved by the Florida Supreme Court pursuant to the Florida Rules of Certified and Court Appointed Mediators or who are on the list of approved mediators pursuant to rule 69B-166.031, Florida Administrative Code, are exempt from the umpire licensing requirements of this section.

Section 6. Part XII of chapter 626, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 626.9931, 626.9932, 626.9933, 626.9934, 626.9935, 626.9936, 626.9937, 626.9938, 626.9939, 626.9940, 626.9941, 626.9942, and 626.9943, is created to read:

626.9931 Purpose.--The Legislature finds that it is in the interest of the public welfare to regulate property insurance loss appraisers and property insurance appraisal umpires in this state.

626.9932 Scope of part.--This part applies to residential and commercial residential property insurance contracts that contain an appraisal clause and to the umpires and appraisers who participate in the appraisal process as a result of an appraisal clause.

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626.9933 Definitions.--As used in this part, the term:

- evaluating actual cash value, the amount of loss, or the cost of repair or replacement of property for the purpose of quantifying the monetary value of a property loss claim when an insurer and an insured have failed to mutually agree on the value of the loss pursuant to a residential or commercial residential property insurance contract that provides for the resolution of a claim dispute by appraisal.
- (2) "Competent" means properly or sufficiently qualified or capable to perform an appraisal.
- (3) "Independent" means not subject to control, restriction, modification, or limitation by the appointing party.
- (4) "Property insurance appraisal umpire" or "umpire" means a competent, independent, and impartial third party selected by the appraisers for the insurer and the insured to resolve issues for which the appraisers are unable to reach an agreement in the course of the appraisal process pursuant to a residential or commercial residential property insurance contract that provides for the resolution of a claim dispute by appraisal.
- (5) "Property insurance loss appraiser" or "appraiser" mean a competent and independent third party selected by an insurer or an insured to develop an appraisal for purposes of the appraisal process under a residential or commercial residential property insurance contract that provides for the resolution of a claim dispute by appraisal.
- 626.9934 Appraisal umpire application; fingerprinting required; umpire list.--
  - (1) Application for a license under this part shall be made

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as provided in s. 626.171 and related sections of this code.

- (2) At the time of application, the applicant must be fingerprinted by a law enforcement agency or other entity approved by the department and must pay the fingerprint processing fee specified in s. 624.501. Fingerprints must be processed in accordance with s. 624.34.
- (3) The department shall develop and maintain as a public record a current list of licensed property insurance appraisal umpires.
- 626.9935 Rulemaking authority.--The department may adopt rules to administer the requirements of this part pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54.
- 626.9936 Qualifications for licensure as a property insurance appraisal umpire.--
- (1) The department may not issue a license as a property insurance appraisal umpire to any individual found by it to be untrustworthy or incompetent, or who has not met the following qualifications:
- (a) The applicant has filed an application with the department in accordance with s. 626.171;
- (b) The applicant is a natural person who is at least 18 years of age;
- (c) The applicant is a United States citizen or legal alien who possesses work authorization from the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services; and
- (d) The applicant has completed the education, experience, or licensing requirements in s. 626.9937.
- (2) An incomplete application expires 6 months after the date it is received.

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(3) An applicant seeking to become licensed under this part may not be rejected solely by virtue of membership or lack of membership in any particular appraisal organization.

626.9937 Professional or educational requirements for insurance appraisal umpires applicants.—The department may not issue a license to an applicant for licensure as a property insurance appraisal umpire unless the applicant meets one of the following requirements:

- (1) The applicant is currently licensed, registered, certified, or approved as an engineer as defined in s. 471.005, or as a retired professional engineer as defined in s. 471.005 and has taught or successfully completed 4 hours of classroom coursework, approved by the department, specifically related to construction, building codes, appraisal procedure, appraisal preparation, and any other related material deemed appropriate by the department.
- immediately preceding the date on which the application is filed with the department, has been licensed, registered, certified, or approved as a general contractor, building contractor, or residential contractor as defined in s. 489.105 and has taught or successfully completed 4 hours of classroom coursework, approved by the department, specifically related to construction, building codes, appraisal procedure, appraisal preparation, and any other related material deemed appropriate by the department.
- (3) The applicant is currently or, within the 5 years immediately preceding the date on which the application is filed with the department, has been licensed or registered as an architect to engage in the practice of architecture pursuant to

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part I of chapter 481 and has taught or successfully completed 4 hours of classroom coursework, approved by the department, specifically related to construction, building codes, appraisal procedure, appraisal preparation, and any other related material deemed appropriate by the department.

- immediately preceding the date on which the application is filed with the department, has been a qualified geologist or professional geologist as defined in s. 492.102 and has taught or successfully completed 4 hours of classroom coursework, approved by the department, specifically related to construction, building codes, appraisal procedure, appraisal preparation, and any other related material deemed appropriate by the department.
- immediately preceding the date on which the application is filed with the department, has been licensed as a certified public accountant as defined in s. 473.302 and has taught or successfully completed 4 hours of classroom coursework, approved by the department, specifically related to construction, building codes, appraisal procedure, appraisal preparation, and any other related material deemed appropriate by the department.
- immediately preceding the date on which the application is filed with the department, has been licensed as an attorney at law in this state and has taught or successfully completed 4 hours of classroom coursework, approved by the department, specifically related to construction, building codes, appraisal procedure, appraisal preparation, and any other related material deemed appropriate by the department.

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(7) The applicant has received a baccalaureate degree from an accredited 4-year college in the field of engineering, architecture, or building construction and has taught or successfully completed 4 hours of classroom coursework, approved by the department, specifically related to construction, building codes, appraisal procedure, appraisal preparation, and any other related material deemed appropriate by the department.

- (8) The applicant is currently licensed as an all-lines or property and casualty adjuster pursuant to part VI and:
- (a) Has 1 year of proven experience as an employee of a general contractor, building contractor, or residential contractor;
- (b) Has received a minimum of 8 semester hours or 12 quarter hours of credit from an accredited college in the field of accounting, geology, engineering, architecture, or building construction;
- (c) Has taught or successfully completed 4 hours of classroom coursework, approved by the department, specifically related to construction, building codes, appraisal procedure, appraisal preparation, and any other related material deemed appropriate by the department; or
- (d) Has acted as an appraiser or umpire in a minimum of 20 appraisal proceedings under a property insurance contract.
- (9) The applicant has successfully completed 40 hours of classroom coursework, approved by the department, specifically related to construction, building codes, appraisal procedure, appraisal preparation, property insurance, and any other related material deemed appropriate by the department.

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626.9938 Regulation of umpire course providers, instructors, and courses.--

- (1) Each umpire course provider, instructor, and classroom course must be approved by and registered with the department before prelicensure courses for property insurance appraisal umpires may be offered. Each classroom course must include a written examination at the conclusion of the course and must cover all of the material contained in the course. A student may not receive credit for the course unless the student achieves a grade of at least 75 on the examination.
  - (2) The department shall adopt rules establishing:
- (a) Standards for the approval, registration, discipline, or removal from registration of course providers, instructors, and courses. The standards must be designed to ensure that instructors have the knowledge, competence, and integrity to fulfill the educational objectives of the prelicensure requirements of this part.
- (b) A process for determining compliance with the prelicensure requirements of this part. The department shall adopt rules prescribing the forms necessary to administer the prelicensure requirements of this part.
- (3) Approval to teach prescribed or approved appraisal courses does not entitle the instructor to teach any courses outside the scope of this part.
- 626.9939 Grounds for compulsory refusal, suspension, or revocation of an umpire's license.—In addition to the grounds set forth in s. 626.611, the department shall deny an application for, and suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue, a license as a property insurance appraisal umpire if the applicant

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551 or licensee has:

- (1) Violated a duty imposed upon her or him by law or by the terms of a contract, whether written, oral, express, or implied, in an appraisal; has aided, assisted, or conspired with any other person engaged in any such misconduct and in furtherance thereof; or has formed an intent, design, or scheme to engage in such misconduct and committed an overt act in furtherance of such intent, design, or scheme. It is immaterial to a finding that a licensee has committed a violation of this subsection that the victim or intended victim of the misconduct has sustained no damage or loss, that the damage or loss has been settled and paid after the discovery of misconduct, or that such victim or intended victim was a customer or a person in a confidential relation with the licensee or was an identified member of the general public.
- (2) Violated any provision of this part or any lawful order or rule of the department.
- (3) Had a registration, license, or certification as an appraiser revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against; has had his or her registration, license, or certificate to practice or conduct any regulated profession, business, or vocation revoked or suspended by this or any other state, any nation, or any possession or district of the United States; or has had an application for such registration, licensure, or certification to practice or conduct any regulated profession, business, or vocation denied by this or any other state, any nation, or any possession or district of the United States.
- (4) Made or filed a report or record, written or oral, which the licensee knows to be false; has willfully failed to

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file a report or record required by state or federal law; has willfully impeded or obstructed such filing; or has induced another person to impede or obstruct such filing.

- (5) Accepted an appointment as an umpire if the appointment is contingent upon the umpire reporting a predetermined result, analysis, or opinion, or if the fee to be paid for the services of the umpire is contingent upon the opinion, conclusion, or valuation reached by the umpire.
- 626.9940 Grounds for discretionary denial, suspension, or revocation of a license as a property insurance appraisal umpire.—In addition to the applicable grounds set forth in s. 626.621, the department may deny an application for and suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue a license as a property insurance appraisal umpire if the applicant or licensee has:
- (1) Failed to timely communicate with the appraisers without good cause.
- (2) Failed or refused to exercise reasonable diligence in submitting recommendations to the appraisers.
- (3) Violated any ethical standard for property insurance appraisal umpires set forth in s. 626.9941.
- (4) Failed to inform the department in writing within 30 days after pleading guilty or nolo contendere to, or being convicted or found guilty of, any felony.
- (5) Failed to timely notify the department of any change in business location, or has failed to fully disclose all business locations from which he or she operates as a property insurance appraisal umpire.
- 626.9941 Ethical standards for property insurance appraisal umpires.--

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(1) IMPARTIALITY.--An umpire shall be neutral and maintain impartiality throughout the appraisal process. Impartiality means freedom from favoritism or bias in word, action, or appearance.

An umpire shall withdraw from appraisal if the umpire is no longer impartial.

- (2) GIFTS AND SOLICITATION. -- An umpire may not give or accept any gift, favor, loan, or other item of value in an appraisal process. During the appraisal process, an umpire may not solicit or otherwise attempt to procure future professional services.
- in a matter that presents a clear or undisclosed conflict of interest. A conflict of interest arises when any relationship between the umpire and the appraisal participants or the subject matter of the dispute compromises, or appears to compromise, the umpire's impartiality.
- (4) BURDEN OF DISCLOSURE. -- The burden of disclosing a potential conflict of interest rests on the umpire. Disclosure must be made as soon as practical after the umpire becomes aware of the interest or relationship giving rise to the potential conflict of interest.
- (5) EFFECT OF DISCLOSURE. -- After appropriate disclosure, the umpire may serve if all parties agree. However, if a conflict of interest clearly impairs an umpire's impartiality, the umpire shall withdraw regardless of the express agreement of the parties.
- (6) CONFIDENTIALITY.--An umpire shall maintain confidentiality of all information revealed during an appraisal except where disclosure is required by law.

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(7) RECORDKEEPING. -- An umpire shall maintain confidentiality in the storage and disposal of records and may not disclose any identifying information when materials are used for research, training, or statistical compilations.

- (8) FEES AND EXPENSES. -- An umpire holds a position of trust. Fees charged for appraisal services shall be reasonable and consistent with the nature of the case. An umpire shall be guided by the following general principles in determining fees:
- (a) Any charges for services as an umpire based on time may not exceed actual time spent or allocated;
- (b) Charges for costs shall be for those actually incurred; and
- (c) An umpire may not charge, agree to, or accept as compensation or reimbursement any payment, commission, or fee that is based on a percentage basis, or that is contingent upon arriving at a particular value or any future happening or outcome of the assignment.
- (9) MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS. -- An umpire shall maintain records necessary to support charges for services and expenses, and upon request shall provide an accounting of all applicable charges to the parties.
- contain false or misleading information. An umpire shall ensure that any advertisements of the umpire's qualifications, services to be rendered, or the appraisal process are accurate and honest. An umpire may not make claims of achieving specific outcomes or promises implying favoritism for the purpose of obtaining business.

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(11) INTEGRITY AND IMPARTIALITY. -- An umpire may not accept any engagement, provide any service, or perform any act that would compromise the umpire's integrity or impartiality.

- (12) SKILL AND EXPERIENCE. -- An umpire shall decline an appointment or selection, withdraw, or request appropriate assistance when the facts and circumstances of the appraisal are beyond the umpire's skill or experience.
- 626.9942 Retention of records.—An umpire licensed under this part shall retain for at least 5 years original or true copies of any contracts engaging the umpire's services, appraisal reports, and supporting data assembled and formulated by the umpire in preparing appraisal reports. The period for retaining the records applicable to each engagement starts on the date of the submission of the appraisal report to the client. These records must be made available by the umpire for inspection and copying by the department upon reasonable notice to the umpire. If an appraisal has been the subject of, or has been admitted as evidence in, a lawsuit, reports and records must be retained for at least 2 years after the date the trial ends.
- 626.9943 Ethical standards for property insurance loss appraisers.--
  - (1) INTEGRITY AND IMPARTIALITY. --
- (a) An appraiser may not accept an appointment unless he or she can serve impartially; can serve independently from the party appointing him or her; is competent to serve; and is available to promptly commence the appraisal, and thereafter devote the time and attention for its completion that the parties are reasonably entitled to expect.
  - (b) An appraiser shall conduct the appraisal process in a

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manner that advances the fair and efficient resolution of the matters submitted for decision. An appraiser shall make all reasonable efforts to prevent delays in the appraisal process, the harassment of parties or other participants, or other abuse or disruption of the appraisal process.

- (c) Once an appraiser has accepted an appointment, the appraiser may not withdraw or abandon the appointment unless compelled to do so by unanticipated circumstances that would render it impossible or impracticable to continue.
- (d) The appraiser shall, after careful deliberation, decide all issues submitted for determination and no other issues. An appraiser shall decide all matters justly, exercising independent judgment, and may not allow outside pressure to affect the decision. An appraiser may not delegate the duty to decide to any other person.
  - (2) COMMUNICATIONS WITH PARTIES.--
- (a) If an agreement of the parties establishes the manner or content of the communications between the appraisers and the parties, the appraiser shall abide by such agreement. In the absence of agreement, an appraiser may not discuss a proceeding with any party in the absence of any other party, except in the following circumstances:
- 1. If the appointment of the appraiser is being considered, the prospective appraiser may ask about the identities of the parties, counsel, and the general nature of the case, and may respond to inquiries from a party or its counsel designed to determine his or her suitability and availability for the appointment;
  - 2. To consult with the party who appointed the appraiser

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concerning the selection of a neutral umpire;

3. To make arrangements for any compensation to be paid by the party who appointed the appraiser; or

- 4. To make arrangements for obtaining materials and inspection of the property with the party who appointed the appraiser. Such communication is limited to scheduling and the exchange of materials.
- (b) There may be no communications whereby a party dictates to an appraiser what the result of the proceedings must be, what matters or elements may be included or considered by the appraiser, or what actions the appraiser may take.
- (3) GIFTS AND SOLICITATION. -- An appraiser may not give or accept any gift, favor, loan, or other item of value in an appraisal process. During the appraisal process, an appraiser may not solicit or otherwise attempt to procure future professional services.
- (4) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—An appraiser may not participate in a matter that presents a clear or undisclosed conflict of interest. A conflict of interest arises when any known existing or past financial, business, professional, or personal relationship between the appraiser and the appraisal participants or the subject matter of the dispute might reasonably affect impartiality or lack of independence in the eyes of any of the parties.
- (5) BURDEN OF DISCLOSURE. -- The burden of disclosing any potential conflict of interest rests on the appraiser. Disclosure must be made before accepting an appointment, or, if the conflict of interest arises after accepting an appointment, disclosure must be made as soon as practical after the appraiser becomes

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aware of the interest or relationship giving rise to the potential conflict of interest.

- (6) EFFECT OF DISCLOSURE. -- After appropriate disclosure, the appraiser may serve if all parties agree. However, if an appraiser is requested to withdraw by all parties, he or she must withdraw. If an appraiser is requested to withdraw due to alleged partiality, the appraiser must withdraw. If the appraiser refuses to withdraw, a party may challenge the appraiser's partiality by filing a petition with a county or circuit court in the jurisdiction in which the covered property is located.
- (7) FEES and EXPENSES. -- An appraiser holds a position of trust. Fees charged for appraisal services shall be reasonable and consistent with the nature of the case. An appraiser shall be guided by the following general principles in determining fees:
- (a) Any charges for services as an appraiser based on time may not exceed the actual time spent or allocated; and
- (b) Charges for costs shall be only for those costs actually incurred.
- (8) MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS.--An appraiser shall maintain records to support charges for services, fees, and expenses, and upon request shall provide an accounting of all applicable charges to the parties.
- (9) ADVERTISING. -- An appraiser may not engage in marketing practices that contain false or misleading information. An appraiser shall ensure that any advertisements of the appraiser's qualifications, services to be rendered, or the appraisal process are accurate and honest. An appraiser may not make claims of achieving specific outcomes or promises implying favoritism for the purpose of obtaining business.

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(10) SKILL AND EXPERIENCE. -- An appraiser shall decline an appointment or selection, withdraw, or request appropriate assistance when the facts and circumstances of the appraisal are beyond the appraiser's skill or experience.

Section 7. Section 627.4141, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

appraisal.—If a residential or commercial property insurance loss appraisal.—If a residential or commercial residential property insurance contract provides that either party may submit a written demand to enter into the process of appraisal if the insured and the insurer fail to mutually agree as to the actual cash value, the amount of loss, or the cost of repair or replacement of property for which a claim has been filed, that process shall be governed by this section. The insurer may refuse to accept the demand only if the insured materially fails to comply with the proof-of -loss obligations of the insured as set forth in the policy conditions. The insurer is deemed to have waived its right to demand an appraisal if it fails to invoke an appraisal within 30 days after the insured substantially complies with the proof-of-loss obligation as set forth in the policy conditions.

(1) Each party shall select a competent and independent appraiser and notify the other party of the appraiser selected within 20 days after the date of the demand for an appraisal. The appraisers shall select a competent, independent, and impartial umpire who is on the department's list of licensed property insurance appraisal umpires or who is otherwise qualified and exempt from licensure as provided in s. 626.112(10). If the appraisers are unable to agree on an umpire within 15 days, the

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insured or the insurer may file a petition with a county or circuit court in the jurisdiction in which the covered property is located to designate a licensed property insurance appraisal umpire for the appraisal.

- (2) Appraisal proceedings are informal unless the insured and the insurer mutually agree otherwise. For purposes of this section, "informal" means that no formal discovery shall be conducted, including depositions, interrogatories, requests for admission, or other forms of formal civil discovery; no formal rules of evidence shall be applied; and no court reporter shall be used for the proceedings.
- (3) Within 60 days after being appointed, each appraiser shall appraise the loss and submit a written report to the other appraiser, separately stating the cost of the loss, the actual cash value, or the cost to repair or replace each item. Within 30 days after submitting the reports, the appraisers shall attempt to resolve any differences in the appraisals and reach a mutual agreement on all matters. If the appraisers are unable to agree, they shall, within 5 days, submit the differences in their findings in writing to the umpire. However, the appraisers have an additional 60 days after appointment to appraise the loss and submit a written report if the loss is covered under a commercial property insurance policy and the insured structure is 10,000 square feet or more, or is covered under a commercial residential or residential insurance policy and the claim is based on and made subsequent to a hurricane designated by the National Hurricane Center or a declared emergency by the Governor.
- (4) The umpire shall review any differences in appraisals submitted by the appraisers and determine the amount of the loss

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for each item submitted. Within 10 days after receipt of any differences in appraisals, the umpire shall submit the umpire's conclusions in writing to each appraiser.

- (5) If either appraiser agrees with the conclusions of the umpire, an itemized written appraisal award signed by the umpire and the appraiser shall be filed with the insurer and shall determine the amount of the loss.
- (6) The appraisal award is binding on the insurer and the insured with regard to the amount of the loss. If the insurance policy so provides, the insurer may assert that there is no coverage under the policy for the loss as a whole or that there has been a violation of the policy conditions with respect to fraud, lack of notice, or failure to cooperate.
- (7) Each appraiser shall be paid by the party who selects the appraiser and the expenses of the appraisal and fees of the umpire shall be paid by the parties equally, except that if the final determination of the amount of the loss is 50 percent greater than the insurer's preappraisal estimate of the loss communicated to the insured in writing, the insurer shall pay all the expenses, including any fees and expenses charged by the insured's appraiser and all fees and expenses of the umpire. This subsection does not affect an insured's claim for attorney's fees under s. 627.428.
- (8) The provisions of the Florida Arbitration Code do not apply to residential and commercial residential property insurance loss appraisal proceedings. However, the provisions regarding proceedings to compel and stay arbitration in s.

  682.03; procedures for correcting, vacating, or modifying an award in ss. 682.10, 682.13, and 682.14; procedures for entry of

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judgment on the award in s. 682.15; and procedures regarding confirmation of an award in s. 682.12 do apply.

whether or not the loss or damage is covered under the terms of the insurance contract. However, the appraisers and the umpire may consider causation issues, if necessary, to determine the amount of loss.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

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