1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to public adjusters; amending s. 626.854, 3 F.S.; limiting compensation on certain claims; revising 4 limitations on certain compensation, payments commissions, 5 or fees; specifying statements that may be considered 6 deceptive or misleading if made in any public adjuster's 7 advertisement or solicitation; defining the term "written 8 advertisement"; requiring a disclaimer to be included in 9 any public adjuster's written advertisement; providing 10 requirements for such disclaimer; requiring advance notice 11 to certain parties before scheduling certain meetings; authorizing waiver of such notice; requiring a public 12 adjuster to make a reasonable and necessary effort to 13 14 ensure prompt notice of certain property loss claims; 15 providing that an insurer be allowed a reasonable 16 opportunity to obtain information and respond to the claim; prohibiting a public adjuster from obstructing or 17 preventing certain persons from communicating with the 18 19 insured; prohibiting a licensed contractor or subcontractor from adjusting a claim on behalf of an 20 insured if such contractor or subcontractor is not a 21 22 licensed public adjuster; providing an exception; amending 23 s. 626.8651, F.S.; requiring a public adjuster apprentice to complete a minimum number of hours of continuing 24 25 education to qualify for licensure; amending s. 626.8796, 26 F.S.; specifying information requirements for public adjuster contracts; creating s. 626.70132, F.S.; requiring 27 28 notices of a claim, supplemental claim, or reopened claim

Page 1 of 13

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

to be given to the insurer within a specified period after a windstorm or hurricane occurs; providing a definition for the term "supplemental claim" or "reopened claim"; providing applicability; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Subsection (11) of section 626.854, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.854 "Public adjuster" defined; prohibitions.—The Legislature finds that it is necessary for the protection of the public to regulate public insurance adjusters and to prevent the unauthorized practice of law.

(11) (a) If a public adjuster enters into a contract with an insured or claimant to reopen a claim or to file a supplemental claim that seeks additional payments for a claim that has been previously paid in part or in full or settled by the insurer, the public adjuster may not charge, agree to, or accept any compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other thing of value based on a previous settlement or previous claim payments by the insurer for the same cause of loss. The charge, compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other thing of value may be based only on the claim payments or settlement obtained through the work of the public adjuster after entering into the contract with the insured or claimant. Compensation for a reopened or supplemental claim may not exceed 30 percent of the reopened or supplemental claim payment and may not exceed the caps provided in paragraph (b) for the overall claim, inclusive

of the supplemental claim payment. The contracts described in this paragraph are not subject to the limitations in paragraph (b).

- (b) A public adjuster may not charge, agree to, or accept any compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other thing of value in excess of:
- 1. Ten percent of the amount of insurance claim payments by the insurer for claims based on events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor. This provision applies to claims made during the period of 1 year after the declaration of emergency.
- 2. Twenty percent of the amount of all other insurance claim payments by the insurer for claims that are not based on events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor.

The provisions of subsections (5)-(13) apply only to residential property insurance policies and condominium association policies as defined in s. 718.111(11).

Section 2. Effective January 1, 2011, section 626.854, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

626.854 "Public adjuster" defined; prohibitions.—The Legislature finds that it is necessary for the protection of the public to regulate public insurance adjusters and to prevent the unauthorized practice of law.

(1) A "public adjuster" is any person, except a duly licensed attorney at law as hereinafter in s. 626.860 provided, who, for money, commission, or any other thing of value,

Page 3 of 13

prepares, completes, or files an insurance claim form for an insured or third-party claimant or who, for money, commission, or any other thing of value, acts or aids in any manner on behalf of an insured or third-party claimant in negotiating for or effecting the settlement of a claim or claims for loss or damage covered by an insurance contract or who advertises for employment as an adjuster of such claims, and also includes any person who, for money, commission, or any other thing of value, solicits, investigates, or adjusts such claims on behalf of any such public adjuster.

(2) This definition does not apply to:

- (a) A licensed health care provider or employee thereof who prepares or files a health insurance claim form on behalf of a patient.
- (b) A person who files a health claim on behalf of another and does so without compensation.
- (3) A public adjuster may not give legal advice. A public adjuster may not act on behalf of or aid any person in negotiating or settling a claim relating to bodily injury, death, or noneconomic damages.
- (4) For purposes of this section, the term "insured" includes only the policyholder and any beneficiaries named or similarly identified in the policy.
- (5) A public adjuster may not directly or indirectly through any other person or entity solicit an insured or claimant by any means except on Monday through Saturday of each week and only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on those days.

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(6) A public adjuster may not directly or indirectly through any other person or entity initiate contact or engage in face-to-face or telephonic solicitation or enter into a contract with any insured or claimant under an insurance policy until at least 48 hours after the occurrence of an event that may be the subject of a claim under the insurance policy unless contact is initiated by the insured or claimant.

- An insured or claimant may cancel a public adjuster's contract to adjust a claim without penalty or obligation within 3 business days after the date on which the contract is executed or within 3 business days after the date on which the insured or claimant has notified the insurer of the claim, by phone or in writing, whichever is later. The public adjuster's contract shall disclose to the insured or claimant his or her right to cancel the contract and advise the insured or claimant that notice of cancellation must be submitted in writing and sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or other form of mailing which provides proof thereof, to the public adjuster at the address specified in the contract; provided, during any state of emergency as declared by the Governor and for a period of 1 year after the date of loss, the insured or claimant shall have 5 business days after the date on which the contract is executed to cancel a public adjuster's contract.
- (8) It is an unfair and deceptive insurance trade practice pursuant to s. 626.9541 for a public adjuster or any other person to circulate or disseminate any advertisement, announcement, or statement containing any assertion, representation, or statement with respect to the business of

Page 5 of 13

insurance which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading.

- (a) For purposes of this section, the following statements, if made in any public adjuster's advertisement or solicitation, shall be considered deceptive or misleading:
- 1. A statement or representation that invites an insured policyholder to submit a claim when the policyholder may not have covered damage to insured property.
- 2. A statement or representation that invites an insured policyholder to submit a claim when the claim has previously been fully adjusted and paid.
- 3. A statement or representation that invites an insured policyholder to submit a claim by offering monetary or other valuable inducement.
- 4. A statement or representation that invites an insured policyholder to submit a claim by stating that there is "no risk" to the policyholder by submitting such claim.
- 5. Any statement or representation, or use of a logo or shield, that would imply or could be mistakenly construed that the solicitation was issued or distributed by a governmental agency or is sanctioned or endorsed by a governmental agency.
- (b) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "written advertisement" includes only newspapers, magazines, flyers, and bulk mailers. The following disclaimer, which is not required to be printed on standard size business cards, shall be added in bold print and capital letters in typeface no smaller than the typeface of the body of the text to all written advertisements by any public adjuster:

"THIS IS A SOLICITATION FOR BUSINESS. IF YOU HAVE HAD

A CLAIM FOR AN INSURED PROPERTY LOSS OR DAMAGE AND YOU ARE SATISFIED WITH THE PAYMENT BY YOUR INSURER, YOU MAY DISREGARD THIS ADVERTISEMENT."

- (9) A public adjuster, a public adjuster apprentice, or any person or entity acting on behalf of a public adjuster or public adjuster apprentice may not give or offer to give a monetary loan or advance to a client or prospective client.
- (10) A public adjuster, public adjuster apprentice, or any individual or entity acting on behalf of a public adjuster or public adjuster apprentice may not give or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any article of merchandise having a value in excess of \$25 to any individual for the purpose of advertising or as an inducement to entering into a contract with a public adjuster.
- (11) (a) If a public adjuster enters into a contract with an insured or claimant to reopen a claim or to file a supplemental claim that seeks additional payments for a claim that has been previously paid in part or in full or settled by the insurer, the public adjuster may not charge, agree to, or accept any compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other thing of value based on a previous settlement or previous claim payments by the insurer for the same cause of loss. The charge, compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other thing of value may be based only on the claim payments or settlement obtained through the work of the public adjuster after entering into the contract with the insured or claimant. Compensation for a reopened or supplemental claim may not exceed 30 percent of the reopened or supplemental claim payment and may not exceed the

caps provided in paragraph (b) for the overall claim, inclusive of the supplemental claim payment.

- (b) A public adjuster may not charge, agree to, or accept any compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other thing of value in excess of:
- 1. Ten percent of the amount of insurance claim payments by the insurer for claims based on events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor.
- 2. Twenty percent of the amount of all other insurance claim payments by the insurer for claims that are not based on events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor.
- (12) Each public adjuster shall provide to the claimant or insured a written estimate of the loss to assist in the submission of a proof of loss or any other claim for payment of insurance proceeds. The public adjuster shall retain such written estimate for at least 5 years and shall make such estimate available to the claimant or insured and the department upon request.
- (13) A public adjuster, public adjuster apprentice, or any person acting on behalf of a public adjuster or apprentice may not accept referrals of business from any person with whom the public adjuster conducts business if there is any form or manner of agreement to compensate the person, whether directly or indirectly, for referring business to the public adjuster. A public adjuster may not compensate any person, except for another public adjuster, whether directly or indirectly, for the principal purpose of referring business to the public adjuster.

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claim is filed.

(14) A company employee adjuster, independent adjuster, attorney, investigator, or other person acting on behalf of an insurer that needs access to an insured or claimant or to the insured property that is the subject of a claim shall provide at least 48 hours' notice to the insured, claimant, public adjuster, or legal representative prior to scheduling a meeting with the claimant or an onsite inspection of the insured property. The insured or claimant may deny access to the property if such notice has not been provided. The insured or claimant may waive the 48-hour notice. (15) (a) A public adjuster shall make all reasonable and necessary efforts to ensure prompt notice of any property loss claim submitted to an insurer by or through the public adjuster or on which the public adjuster represents the insured at the time the claim or notice of loss is submitted to the insurer. The public adjuster shall ensure that notice is given to the insurer, the public adjuster's contract is timely provided to the insurer, the property is timely made available for inspection of the loss or damage by the insurer, and the insurer is given a reasonable and timely opportunity to interview the insured directly about the loss and claim. The insurer shall be allowed a reasonable opportunity to obtain necessary information to investigate and respond to the claim. The insurer shall meet

Page 9 of 13

or communicate with the public adjuster in an effort to reach

insurance policy. This section does not impair the terms and

conditions of the insurance policy in effect at the time the

agreement as to the scope of the covered loss under the

(b) A public adjuster may not restrict or prevent an insurer, company employee adjuster, independent adjuster, attorney, investigator, or other person acting on behalf of the insurer from having reasonable access at reasonable times to an insured or claimant or to the insured property that is the subject of a claim.

- (c) A public adjuster may not act or fail to reasonably act in any manner that would obstruct or prevent an insurer or insurer's adjuster from timely gaining access to conduct an inspection of any part of the insured property for which there is a claim for loss or damage to the property. The public adjuster that represents the insured may be present for the insurer's inspection of the property loss or damage, but, if the lack of availability of the public adjuster would otherwise delay access to or inspection of the insured property by the insurer, the public adjuster or the insured must provide alternative means for the insurer to gain access to the insured property to allow the insurer's prompt inspection of the loss or damage without the participation or presence of the public adjuster or the insured.
- (16) A licensed contractor under part I of chapter 489, or a subcontractor, may not adjust a claim on behalf of an insured without being licensed and in compliance as a public adjuster under this chapter. However, this subsection does not apply to a licensed contractor that is preparing or has submitted a bid to a residential property owner who has suffered loss or damage covered by a property insurance policy, if such contractor is asked by the homeowner or the insurer to discuss or explain a

bid for construction or repair of covered property, and is doing so for usual and customary fees applicable to the work to be performed by the contractor as stated in the contract between the contractor and the insured.

The provisions of subsections (5)-(16) (5)-(13) apply only to residential property insurance policies and condominium unit owner association policies as defined in s. 718.111(11).

Section 3. Effective January 1, 2011, subsections (7) through (11) of section 626.8651, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (8) through (12), respectively, and a new subsection (7) is added to that section to read:

626.8651 Public adjuster apprentice license; qualifications.—

(7) A public adjuster apprentice shall complete a minimum of 8 hours of continuing education specific to the practice of a public adjuster, 2 hours of which must relate to ethics, in order to qualify for licensure as a public adjuster. The continuing education must be in subjects designed to inform the licensee regarding the current insurance laws of this state for the purpose of enabling him or her to engage in business as an insurance adjuster fairly and without injury to the public and to adjust all claims in accordance with the insurance contract and the laws of this state.

Section 4. Effective January 1, 2011, section 626.8796, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.8796 Public adjuster contracts; fraud statement.

(1) All contracts for public adjuster services must be in

Page 11 of 13

309 writing and must prominently display the following statement on 310 the contract: "Pursuant to s. 817.234, Florida Statutes, any person who, with the intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any 311 312 insurer or insured, prepares, presents, or causes to be 313 presented a proof of loss or estimate of cost or repair of 314 damaged property in support of a claim under an insurance policy 315 knowing that the proof of loss or estimate of claim or repairs 316 contains any false, incomplete, or misleading information 317 concerning any fact or thing material to the claim commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 318 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, Florida Statutes." 319 320 (2) A public adjuster contract must contain the following information: the full name, permanent business address, and 321 322 license number of the public adjuster; the full name of the public adjusting firm; and the insured's full name and street 323 324 address, together with a brief description of the loss. The 325 contract must state the percentage of compensation for the 326 public adjuster's services; the type of claim, including an 327 emergency claim, nonemergency claim, or supplemental claim; the 328 signatures of the public adjuster and the insured; and the 329 signature date. An unaltered copy of the executed contract must 330 be remitted to the insurer within 30 days after execution. 331 Section 5. Section 626.70132, Florida Statutes, is created 332 to read: 626.70132 Duty to file windstorm or hurricane claim.—A 333 334 claim, supplemental claim, or reopened claim under an insurance

policy that provides personal lines residential coverage, as

defined in s. 627.4025, for loss or damage caused by the peril

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of windstorm or hurricane is barred unless notice of the claim, supplemental claim, or reopened claim was given to the insurer in accordance with the terms of the policy within 3 years after the hurricane first made landfall or the windstorm caused the covered damage. For purposes of this section, the term "supplemental claim" or "reopened claim" means a claim for recovery of additional payments from the insurer for losses from the same hurricane or windstorm for which the insurer has previously paid pursuant to the initial claim. This section may not be interpreted to affect any applicable limitation on civil actions provided in s. 95.11 for claims, supplemental claims, or reopened claims timely filed under this section.

Section 6. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this act, this act shall take effect June 1, 2010.