By Senator Thrasher

	8-01452B-11 20111592
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to civil remedies against insurers;
3	amending s. 624.155, F.S.; revising provisions
4	relating to civil actions against insurers; providing
5	a definition; revising the grounds for bringing an
6	action based on the insurer's failure to accept an
7	offer to settle within policy limits; providing who
8	may bring such an action; providing requirements for
9	bringing such an action; providing for the release of
10	an insured if the insurer offers to settle a third-
11	party claim within a specified time under certain
12	circumstances; providing that the insurer has an
13	affirmative defense if a third-party claimant or the
14	insured fails to cooperate with the insurer; providing
15	that an insurer is not liable for two or more claims
16	that exceed the policy limits if it files an
17	interpleader action or makes the policy limits
18	available under arbitration; specifying responsibility
19	for the payment of liens; providing that an insurer is
20	not liable for amounts in excess of the policy limits
21	if it makes timely payment of the appraisal amount;
22	providing that certain refusals to act by the insurer
23	are not presumptive evidence of bad faith; revising
24	requirements relating to the preaction notice of a
25	civil action sent to the Department of Financial
26	Regulation and the insurer; specifying work-product
27	protection requirements; prohibiting an award of fees
28	and costs from including any form of multiplier or
29	enhancement; providing that the provisions of the act

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30	replace the common law; amending s. 627.311, F.S.;
31	conforming a cross-reference; deleting an obsolete
32	provision; amending s. 627.727, F.S.; revising and
33	limiting the damages that are recoverable from an
34	uninsured motorist carrier in a civil action;
35	providing for severability; providing an effective
36	date.
37	
38	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
39	
40	Section 1. Section 624.155, Florida Statutes, is amended to
41	read:
42	624.155 Civil remedy
43	(1) As used in the section, the term "third-party claim"
44	means a claim against an insured, by one other than the insured,
45	on account of harm or damage allegedly caused by an insured and
46	covered by a policy of liability insurance.
47	(2)(1) Any person may bring a civil action against an
48	insurer <u>if</u> when such person is damaged:
49	(a) By <u>the insurer's</u> a violation of any of the following
50	provisions by the insurer:
51	1. Section 626.9541(1)(i), (o), or (x);
52	2. Section 626.9551;
53	3. Section 626.9705;
54	4. Section 626.9706;
55	5. Section 626.9707; or
56	6. Section 627.7283.
57	(b) By the <u>insurer's</u> commission of any of the following
58	acts by the insurer :

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59	
60	<u>failing to accept a Not attempting in</u> good faith <u>written demand</u>
61	to settle claims <u>within the policy limits if</u> when , under all the
62	circumstances existing at the relevant time, it could and should
63	have done so, had it acted fairly and honestly toward its
64	insured and with due regard for her or his interests;
65	2. Making claims payments to insureds or beneficiaries not
66	accompanied by a statement setting forth the coverage under
67	which payments are being made; or
68	3. Except as to liability coverages, failing to promptly
69	settle claims, when the obligation to settle a claim has become
70	reasonably clear, under one portion of the insurance policy
71	coverage in order to influence settlements under other portions
72	of the insurance policy coverage.
73	
74	Notwithstanding the provisions of the above to the contrary , a
75	person pursuing a remedy under this section need not prove that
76	such act was committed or performed with such frequency as to
77	indicate a general business practice.
78	(3) If a civil action is brought against an insurer
79	pursuant to subparagraph (2)(b)1.:
80	(a) Only an insured or the insured's assignee may bring
81	such an action.
82	(b) With respect to a third-party claim, an insurer does
83	not violate the duty set forth in subparagraph (2)(b)1. if the
84	third-party claimant does not provide a demand to settle which:
85	1. Is in writing, signed by the third-party claimant or the
86	claimant's authorized representative, and delivered to the
87	insurer and the insured;

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88	2. States that it is a demand to settle made pursuant to
89	this section;
90	3. States a specified amount within the insured's policy
91	limits for which the third-party claimant offers to settle its
92	claim in full and to release the insured from liability;
93	4. Is limited to one claimant and one line of coverage or,
94	if not so limited, separately designates a demand for each
95	claimant and each line of coverage, each of which may be
96	accepted independently;
97	5. Is submitted by a person having the legal authority to
98	accept payment and to execute the release;
99	6. Does not contain any conditions for acceptance other
100	than payment of the specific amount demanded and compliance with
101	the disclosure requirements of s. 627.4137; and
102	7. Includes a detailed explanation of the coverage and
103	liability issues and the facts giving rise to the claim,
104	including an explanation of injuries and damages claimed; the
105	names of known witnesses; and a listing and copy, if available,
106	of relevant documents, including medical records, which are
107	available to the third-party claimant or authorized
108	representative at the time of the demand to settle. The third-
109	party claimant and his or her representatives have a continuing
110	duty to supplement this information as it becomes available.
111	(c) With respect to a third-party claim, an insurer does
112	not violate the duty set forth in subparagraph (2)(b)1. if,
113	within 60 days after the insurer's receipt of the third-party
114	claimant's written demand to settle, or within 90 days after the
115	insurer's receipt of the notice of the claim, whichever is
116	later, the insurer offers to pay the lesser of:

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117	1. The amount requested in the third-party claimant's
118	written demand to settle; or
119	2. The insured's policy limits, in exchange for a release
120	of liability.
121	(d) An insurer has an affirmative defense to any such
122	action if the third-party claimant, the insured, or their
123	representatives fail to fully cooperate in providing all
124	relevant information and in presenting the claim.
125	(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), if two or more third-
126	party claimants make competing claims arising out of a single
127	occurrence, which in total exceed the available policy limits of
128	one or more of the insured parties who may be liable to the
129	third-party claimants, an insurer is not liable beyond the
130	available policy limits for failure to pay all or any portion of
131	the available policy limits to one or more of the third-party
132	claimants if, within 90 days after receiving notice of the
133	competing claims in excess of the available policy limits, the
134	insurer:
135	(a) Files an interpleader action under the Florida Rules of
136	Civil Procedure. If the claims of the competing third-party
137	claimants are found to be in excess of the policy limits, the
138	third-party claimants are entitled to a prorated share of the
139	policy limits as determined by the trier of fact. An insurer's
140	interpleader action does not alter or amend the insurer's
141	obligation to defend its insured; or
142	(b) Pursuant to binding arbitration, makes the entire
143	amount of the policy limits available for payment to the
144	competing third-party claimants before a qualified arbitrator
145	selected by the insurer at the expense of the insurer. The

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146	third-party claimants are entitled to a prorated share of the
147	policy limits as determined by the arbitrator, who shall
148	consider the comparative fault, if any, of each third-party
149	claimant, and the total likely outcome at trial based upon the
150	total of the economic and noneconomic damages submitted to the
151	arbitrator for consideration. A third-party claimant whose claim
152	is resolved by the arbitrator shall execute and deliver a
153	general release to the insured party whose claim is resolved by
154	the proceeding.
155	(5) After settlement of a third-party claim, the third-
156	party claimant's attorney is responsible for the satisfaction of
157	any liens from the settlement funds to the extent such
158	settlement funds are sufficient. If the third-party claimant is
159	not represented by counsel, the third-party claimant shall
160	provide the insurer with a written accounting of all outstanding
161	liens.
162	(6) An insurer is not liable for amounts in excess of the
163	policy limits or of the award, whichever is less, if it makes
164	timely payment of an appraisal award.
165	(7) The fact that the insurer does not accept a demand to
166	settle or offer policy limits under paragraph (3)(c), pay an
167	appraisal award under subsection (6), or file an interpleader
168	action or make policy limits available for arbitration under
169	subsection (4) during the times specified does not give rise to
170	a presumption that the insurer acted in bad faith.
171	<u>(8)</u> Any party may bring a civil action against an
172	unauthorized insurer if such party is damaged by a violation of
173	s. 624.401 by the unauthorized insurer.
174	<u>(9)</u> (3) (a) Except for an action relating to a third-party

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175	<u>claim,</u> as a condition precedent to bringing an action under this
176	section, the department and the authorized insurer must \underline{be} have
177	been given 60 days' written notice of the violation. If the
178	department returns a notice for lack of specificity, the 60-day
179	time period <u>does</u> shall not begin until a proper notice is filed.
180	<u>(a)</u> The notice shall be on a form provided by the
181	department, sent by certified mail to the claim handler if known
182	or, if unknown, to the specific office handling the claim, and
183	$ ext{shall}$ state with specificity the following information, and such
184	other information as the department may require:
185	1. The statutory provision, including the specific language
186	of the statute, which the authorized insurer allegedly violated.
187	2. The facts and circumstances reasonably known to the
188	insurer giving rise to the violation, stated with specificity,
189	and the corrective action that the insurer needs to take to
190	remedy the alleged violation.
191	3. The name of any individual involved in the violation.
192	4. Reference to specific policy language that is relevant
193	to the violation, if any. If the person bringing the civil
194	action is a third party claimant, she or he shall not be
195	required to reference the specific policy language if the
196	authorized insurer has not provided a copy of the policy to the
197	third party claimant pursuant to written request.
198	5. A statement that the notice is given in order to perfect
199	the right to pursue the civil remedy authorized by this section.
200	6. Such other information as the department may require.
201	<u>(b)(c)</u> Within 20 days <u>after</u> of receipt of the notice, the
202	department may return any notice that does not provide the
203	specific information required by this section $_{m{ au}}$ and $rac{ extsf{the}}{ extsf{the}}$

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204	department shall indicate the specific deficiencies contained in
205	the notice. A determination by the department to return a notice
206	for lack of specificity <u>is</u> shall be exempt from the requirements
207	of chapter 120.
208	<u>(c)</u> No action shall lie if, within 60 days after filing
209	notice, the damages are paid or the circumstances giving rise to
210	the violation are corrected.
211	(d) (e) The authorized insurer that is the recipient of the
212	a notice <u>must</u> filed pursuant to this section shall report to the
213	department on the disposition of the alleged violation.
214	<u>(e)</u> The applicable statute of limitations for an action
215	under this section <u>is</u> shall be tolled for a period of 65 days by
216	the mailing of the notice required by this subsection or the
217	mailing of a subsequent notice required by this subsection.
218	(10) With respect to:
219	(a) A first-party claim, the insurer does not owe a
220	fiduciary duty to the insured and retains the right to protect
221	materials covered by the work-product privilege found within the
222	claim processing file. The privilege must yield to inspection if
223	an appropriate showing is made under the Florida Rules of Civil
224	Procedure. The attorney-client privilege remains absolute.
225	(b) A third-party claim, until a claim or action for
226	payment on a policy of insurance is final, all files of an
227	insurer, including papers, communications, investigatory
228	reports, or other documents in the insurer's files are the
229	insurer's work product and immune from production or discovery.
230	Thereafter, discovery shall be determined in accordance with the
231	Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Communications between an
232	insurer and its counsel which are protected under s. 90.502

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233	remain protected.
233	(11) (4) Upon adverse adjudication at trial or upon appeal,
235	the authorized insurer is shall be liable for damages, together
235	with court costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the
230	plaintiff. An award of fees and costs may not include any form
237	of multiplier or enhancement.
230	(12) (5) No Punitive damages may not shall be awarded under
239	
	this section unless the acts giving rise to the violation occur
241	with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice
242	and these acts are:
243	(a) Willful, wanton, and malicious;
244	(b) In reckless disregard for the rights of any insured; or
245	(c) In reckless disregard for the rights of a beneficiary
246	under a life insurance contract.
247	
248	Any person who pursues a claim under this subsection ${ m must}$ shall
249	post in advance the costs of discovery. Such costs shall be
250	awarded to the authorized insurer if no punitive damages are <u>not</u>
251	awarded to the plaintiff.
252	(13)(6) This section <u>does</u> shall not be construed to
253	authorize a class action suit against an authorized insurer or a
254	civil action against the commission, the office, or the
255	department or any of their employees, or to create a cause of
256	action <u>if</u> when an authorized health insurer refuses to pay a
257	claim for reimbursement on the ground that the charge for a
258	service was unreasonably high or that the service provided was
259	not medically necessary.
260	(14) (7) In the absence of expressed language to the
261	contrary, This section <u>does</u> shall not be construed to authorize

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

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262	a civil action or create a cause of action against an authorized
263	insurer or its employees who, in good faith, release information
264	about an insured or an insurance policy to a law enforcement
265	agency in furtherance of an investigation of a criminal or
266	fraudulent act relating to a motor vehicle theft or a motor
267	vehicle insurance claim.
268	(15) The civil remedies specified in this section are the
269	sole remedies and causes of action for extracontractual damages
270	for bad-faith failure to settle under an insurance contract. Any
271	related common-law causes of action are replaced and superseded
272	by this section. The provisions of this section apply to all
273	cases brought pursuant to this section unless specifically
274	controlled by s. 766.1185.
275	(8) The civil remedy specified in this section does not
276	preempt any other remedy or cause of action provided for
277	pursuant to any other statute or pursuant to the common law of
278	this state. Any person may obtain a judgment under either the
279	common-law remedy of bad faith or this statutory remedy, but
280	shall not be entitled to a judgment under both remedies. This
281	section shall not be construed to create a common-law cause of
282	action. The damages recoverable pursuant to this section shall
283	include those damages which are a reasonably foreseeable result
284	of a specified violation of this section by the authorized
285	insurer and may include an award or judgment in an amount that
286	exceeds the policy limits.
287	(16) (9) A surety issuing a payment or performance bond on
288	the construction or maintenance of a building or roadway project

is not an insurer for purposes of subsection (2) (1).

289 290

Section 2. Paragraph (k) of subsection (3) of section

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1	8-01452B-11 20111592
291	627.311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
292	627.311 Joint underwriters and joint reinsurers; public
293	records and public meetings exemptions
294	(3) The office may, after consultation with insurers
295	licensed to write automobile insurance in this state, approve a
296	joint underwriting plan for purposes of equitable apportionment
297	or sharing among insurers of automobile liability insurance and
298	other motor vehicle insurance, as an alternate to the plan
299	required in s. 627.351(1). All insurers authorized to write
300	automobile insurance in this state shall subscribe to the plan
301	and participate therein. The plan shall be subject to continuous
302	review by the office which may at any time disapprove the entire
303	plan or any part thereof if it determines that conditions have
304	changed since prior approval and that in view of the purposes of

304 changed since prior approval and that in view of the purposes of 305 the plan changes are warranted. Any disapproval by the office 306 shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 120. The Florida 307 Automobile Joint Underwriting Association is created under the 308 plan. The plan and the association:

309 (k) 1. Shall have no liability, and no cause of action of 310 any nature shall arise against any member insurer or its agents 311 or employees, agents or employees of the association, members of 312 the board of governors of the association, the Chief Financial 313 Officer, or the office or its representatives for any action taken by them in the performance of their duties or 314 315 responsibilities under this subsection. Such immunity does not 316 apply to actions for or arising out of a breach of any contract 317 or agreement pertaining to insurance, or any willful tort.

318 2. Notwithstanding the requirements of s. 624.155(3)(a), as 319 a condition precedent to bringing an action against the plan

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320	under s. 624.155, the department and the plan must have been
321	given 90 days' written notice of the violation. If the
322	department returns a notice for lack of specificity, the 90-day
323	time period shall not begin until a proper notice is filed. This
324	notice must comply with the information requirements of s.
325	624.155(3)(b). Effective October 1, 2007, this subparagraph
326	shall expire unless reenacted by the Legislature prior to that
327	date.
328	Section 3. Subsection (10) of section 627.727, Florida
329	Statutes, is amended to read:
330	627.727 Motor vehicle insurance; uninsured and underinsured
331	vehicle coverage; insolvent insurer protection
332	(10) The damages recoverable from an uninsured motorist
333	carrier in an action brought under s. 624.155 shall include the
334	total amount of the claimant's damages, including the amount in
335	excess of the policy limits <u>but not exceeding two times the</u>
336	policy limits, any interest on unpaid benefits, and reasonable
337	attorney's fees and costs , and any damages caused by a violation
338	of a law of this state . The total amount of the claimant's
339	damages is recoverable whether caused by an insurer or by a
340	third-party tortfeasor.
341	Section 4. If any provision of this act or its application
342	to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity
343	does not affect other provisions or applications of the act
344	which can be given effect without the invalid provision or
345	application, and to this end the provisions of this act are
346	severable.
347	Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

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