By Senator Gainer

2-00901C-20 20201760

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to property insurance; amending s. 626.913, F.S.; providing construction of the Surplus Lines Law relating to certain dispute resolution proceedings; creating s. 626.9285, F.S.; prohibiting surplus lines agents from delivering or issuing for delivery property insurance contracts containing specified provisions; amending s. 627.70131, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "insurer" to include eligible surplus lines insurers and certain insurers providing commercial property insurance; revising the basis for private causes of action; revising the definition of the term "claim" to include any claims under a commercial property insurance policy; revising applicability; amending s. 627.702, F.S.; defining the terms "insurer" and "total loss"; requiring property insurers' liability to include certain coverages; providing circumstances under which such coverages are payable; creating s. 627.7035, F.S.; defining the term "insurer"; providing requirements for proceeding venues and jurisdiction of courts for specified property insurance policies and contracts; prohibiting such insurance policies and contracts from containing specified conditions, stipulations, and agreements; providing construction; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (5) is added to section 626.913, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 626.913 Surplus Lines Law; short title; purposes.-
- (5) The Surplus Lines Law does not authorize litigation, arbitration, or mediation or any other dispute resolution proceeding for a residential or commercial property insurance claim involving real property located in this state to be conducted outside this state or to apply the laws of another state.

Section 2. Section 626.9285, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- <u>626.9285 Contracts with alternative dispute resolutions or application of laws of another state prohibited.</u>
- (1) A surplus lines agent may not deliver or issue for delivery in this state any property insurance contract containing a provision on an arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution that occurs outside this state or a provision that applies the laws of another state.
- (2) This section applies to property insurance contracts issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, and does not apply to any claim existing or any action, dispute resolution proceeding, judicial proceeding, or administrative proceeding pending as of July 1, 2020.

Section 3. Section 627.70131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 627.70131 Insurer's duty to acknowledge communications regarding claims; investigation.—
- (1) (4) As used in For purposes of this section, the term "insurer" means an insurer authorized to transact insurance in

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this state or an eligible surplus lines insurer, as defined in s. 626.914, that provides any residential or commercial property insurance in this state insurer.

- (2) (a) (1) (a) Upon an insurer's receiving a communication with respect to a claim, the insurer shall, within 14 calendar days, review and acknowledge receipt of such communication unless payment is made within that period of time or unless the failure to acknowledge is caused by factors beyond the control of the insurer which reasonably prevent such acknowledgment. If the acknowledgment is not in writing, a notification indicating acknowledgment shall be made in the insurer's claim file and dated. A communication made to or by an agent of an insurer with respect to a claim shall constitute communication to or by the insurer.
- (b) As used in this subsection, the term "agent" means any person to whom an insurer has granted authority or responsibility to receive or make such communications with respect to claims on behalf of the insurer.
- (c) This subsection <u>does</u> shall not apply to claimants represented by counsel beyond those communications necessary to provide forms and instructions.
- (3)(2) Such acknowledgment shall be responsive to the communication. If the communication constitutes a notification of a claim, unless the acknowledgment reasonably advises the claimant that the claim appears not to be covered by the insurer, the acknowledgment shall provide necessary claim forms, and instructions, including an appropriate telephone number.
- $\underline{(4)}$ (3) Unless otherwise provided by the policy of insurance or by law, within 10 working days after an insurer receives

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proof of loss statements, the insurer shall begin such investigation as is reasonably necessary unless the failure to begin such investigation is caused by factors beyond the control of the insurer which reasonably prevent the commencement of such investigation.

- (5)(a) Within 90 days after an insurer receives notice of an initial, reopened, or supplemental property insurance claim from a policyholder, the insurer shall pay or deny such claim or a portion of the claim unless the failure to pay is caused by factors beyond the control of the insurer which reasonably prevent such payment. Any payment of an initial or supplemental claim or portion of such claim made 90 days after the insurer receives notice of the claim, or made more than 15 days after there are no longer factors beyond the control of the insurer which reasonably prevented such payment, whichever is later, bears interest at the rate set forth in s. 55.03. Interest begins to accrue from the date the insurer receives notice of the claim. The provisions of this subsection may not be waived, voided, or nullified by the terms of the insurance policy. If there is a right to prejudgment interest, the insured shall select whether to receive prejudgment interest or interest under this subsection. Interest is payable when the claim or portion of the claim is paid. Failure to comply with this subsection constitutes a violation of this code and provides a. However, failure to comply with this subsection does not form the sole basis for a private cause of action.
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (4), For purposes of this subsection, the term "claim" means any of the following:
 - 1. A claim under an insurance policy providing residential

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coverage as defined in s. 627.4025(1);

- 2. A claim for structural or contents coverage under a commercial property insurance policy if the insured structure is 10,000 square feet or less; or
- 3. A claim for contents coverage under a commercial tenant policy if the insured premises is 10,000 square feet or less.
- (c) This subsection $\underline{\text{does}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ not apply to claims under an insurance policy covering $\underline{\text{nonresidential commercial structures}}$ or contents in more than one state.
- Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 627.702, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 627.702 Valued policy law.-
- (1)(a)(e) It is the intent of the Legislature that the amendment to this section shall not be applied retroactively and shall apply only to claims filed after the effective date of such amendment.
 - (b) As used in this section, the term:
- 1. "Insurer" means an insurer authorized to transact insurance in this state or an eligible surplus lines insurer, as defined in s. 626.914.
- 2. "Total loss" means a loss in which the damaged property is damaged to the extent that the applicable ordinances, rules, or laws in effect would prohibit or prevent the repair of the property, or for which the cost and expense to repair the damages would exceed the applicable coverage limit of the property insurance policy.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (1) (a) In the event of the total loss of any building, structure, mobile home as defined in s. 320.01(2), or manufactured building as defined in s. 553.36(13), located in

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this state and insured by any insurer as to a covered peril, in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the insurer's consent and in the absence of fraudulent or criminal fault on the part of the insured or one acting in her or his behalf, the insurer's liability under the policy for such total loss, if caused by a covered peril, <u>must shall</u> be in the amount of money for which such property was so insured as specified in the policy and for which a premium has been charged and paid.

(d) The insurer's liability under the policy must include liability for ordinance, rule, and law coverage. The obligation to tender ordinance, rule, or law coverage payments shall be triggered by a showing of the ordinance, rule, or law requirements, and expenses for ordinance, rule, or law requirements need not be incurred to be payable under this paragraph.

(e) (b) The intent of this subsection is not to deprive an insurer of any proper defense under the policy, to create new or additional coverage under the policy, or to require an insurer to pay for a loss caused by a peril other than the covered peril. In furtherance of such legislative intent, when a loss was caused in part by a covered peril and in part by a noncovered peril, paragraph (c) (a) does not apply. In such circumstances, the insurer's liability under this section shall be limited to the amount of the loss caused by the covered peril. However, if the covered perils alone would have caused the total loss, paragraph (c) applies (a) shall apply. The insurer is never liable for more than the amount necessary to repair, rebuild, or replace the structure following the total loss, after considering all other benefits actually paid for the

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175 total loss.

Section 5. Section 627.7035, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 627.7035 Proceeding venues and jurisdiction of courts for real property coverage.—
- (1) As used in this section, the term "insurer" means an insurer authorized to transact insurance in this state or an eligible surplus lines insurer, as defined in s. 626.914.
- (2) Any litigation, arbitration, or mediation or any other dispute resolution proceeding involving a residential or commercial property insurance policy or contract issued by, or a claim against, an insurer covering real property in this state must be conducted in this state and governed by the laws of this state.
- (3) A residential or commercial property insurance policy or contract covering real property that is located in this state may not contain any condition, stipulation, or agreement depriving the courts of this state of the jurisdiction of action against the insurer.
- (4) Any provision of a residential or commercial property insurance policy or contract, including a policy or contract authorized under the Surplus Lines Law, ss. 626.913-626.937, that violates any provision of this section is void. However, such voiding does not affect the validity of other provisions of the policy or contract.
 - (5) This section applies:
- (a) Only to residential or commercial property insurance policies or contracts covering real property located in this state.

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(b) To residential or commercial property insurance policies and contracts issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, and does not apply to any claim existing or any action, dispute resolution proceeding, judicial proceeding, or administrative proceeding pending as of July 1, 2020.

Section 6. The amendments to ss. 626.913, 627.70131, and 627.702, Florida Statutes, made by this act apply to property insurance policies or contracts issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, and do not apply to any claim existing or any action, dispute resolution proceeding, judicial proceeding, or administrative proceeding pending as of July 1, 2020.

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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