By Senator Truenow

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to insurance; amending s. 624.1551, F.S.; clarifying the prohibition related to claims for extracontractual damages; revising construction relating to an adverse adjudication required for certain claims; specifying requirements for a certain notice; requiring that certain damages be available under and pursuant to a specified policy; prohibiting such damages from including certain fees, costs, and damages; prohibiting a certain notice from including certain provisions, demands, or requirements; requiring that applicable statutes of limitations and notice requirements be tolled under certain circumstances; requiring the property insurer to send a specified request within a specified timeframe; requiring that the notice and tolling period be continued under certain circumstances; amending s. 626.732, F.S.; revising the requirements for licensing or qualifying general lines agents; amending s. 626.878, F.S.; specifying when adjusters must include their appointment type if communicating by text message; prohibiting public adjusters from engaging in certain adversarial conduct; amending s. 627.4108, F.S.; specifying requirements for the claims-handling manual of authorized residential property insurers with active residential policies; amending s. 627.4133, F.S.; revising the circumstances under which an insurer or agent may cancel certain policies; amending s. 627.429, F.S.; deleting the definition of

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the term "ARC"; authorizing insurers to make certain inquiries relating to a person's HIV infection or related diagnoses and medical care that person has received or is currently receiving; amending s. 627.7011, F.S.; revising the required statement by insurers issuing an insurance policy that does not provide flood insurance; amending s. 627.70131, F.S.; specifying when adjusters must include their name and license number if communicating by text message; revising the required statement by insurers providing a preliminary or partial estimate; revising the required statement by insurers providing payment on a claim which is not the full and final payment for the claim; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 624.1551, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(1) In addition to s. 624.155(3)(c), but notwithstanding any provision of s. 624.155 to the contrary, a in any claim for extracontractual damages under s. 624.155 may not be brought s. 624.155(1)(b), no action shall lie until a named or omnibus insured or a named beneficiary has established through an adverse adjudication by a court of law that the property insurer breached the insurance contract and a final judgment or decree has been rendered against the insurer. Acceptance of an offer of judgment or demand for judgment under s. 768.79, corrective

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action or payment by the insurer pursuant to a valid notice of intent to litigate filed under s. 627.70152(3), or the payment of an appraisal award does not constitute an adverse adjudication under this section. The difference between an insurer's appraiser's final estimate and the appraisal award may be evidence of bad faith under s. 624.155(1)(b), but is not deemed an adverse adjudication under this section and does not, on its own, give rise to a cause of action.

- (2) When providing notice under s. 624.155(3), a person bringing a claim for extracontractual damages against a property insurer under this section must, on the form that is provided by and sent only to the department, specify only the statutory provisions allegedly violated as required under s.

 624.155(3)(b)1. and enumerate the specific facts and circumstances giving rise to each violation as required under s.

 624.155(3)(b)2. In addition, such person must plainly state in the notice the exact amount of damages needed to cure the violation and must attach to the notice any documentation in support of the amount of damages sought.
- (3) If any damages sought from the property insurer to cure the alleged violations under s. 624.155(3)(b) are monetary or financial, such damages must be available under and pursuant to the express terms and conditions of the policy, less any amounts previously paid by the insurer, policy sublimits, exclusions, and any applicable policy deductibles. Monetary or financial damages sought by a named or omnibus insured, or a named beneficiary, may not include attorney fees; costs, including, but not limited to, any cost associated with notice exceeding the requirements of s. 624.155(3); extracontractual damages; or

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noneconomic damages.

(4) A notice filed under s. 624.155(3)(b) by a named or omnibus insured or a named beneficiary seeking economic damages from the property insurer, may not include any nonmonetary provisions, demands, or requirements.

- (5) In addition to the notice requirements under s.
 624.155(3)(c) and the tolling requirements under s.
 624.155(3)(e), the applicable 60-day notice period and the
 statute of limitations for an action under this section must be
 tolled for a period of 10 days after receipt of a request from
 the property insurer to the policyholder or the policyholder's
 representative for additional information related to the claim.
 The property insurer must send such request before the
 expiration of the 60-day notice period under s. 624.155(3)(c)
 and the tolling period under s. 624.155(3)(e). If the
 policyholder or the policyholder's representative fails to
 provide the information requested by the property insurer within
 10 days after the request was received, the 60-day notice period
 and the tolling period must continue until the insurer receives
 the requested information.
- Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 626.732, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 626.732 Requirement as to knowledge, experience, or instruction.—
- (1) Except as provided in subsection (4), an applicant for a license as a general lines agent, except for a chartered property and casualty underwriter (CPCU), may not be qualified or licensed unless, within the 4 years immediately preceding the date the application for license is filed with the department,

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the applicant has <u>satisfied</u>, at a minimum, one of the following requirements:

- (a) Taught or successfully completed $\underline{60}$ $\underline{200}$ hours of coursework in property, casualty, surety, health, and marine insurance approved by the department, 3 hours of which must be on the subject matter of ethics.
- (b) Completed at least 1 year in responsible insurance duties as a substantially full-time bona fide employee in all lines of property and casualty insurance as set forth in the definition of a general lines agent under s. 626.015, but without the education requirement described in paragraph (a) $\underline{\cdot}$ $\underline{\cdot}$ $\underline{\cdot}$
- (c) Completed at least 1 year of responsible insurance duties as a licensed and appointed customer representative, service representative, or personal lines agent and 40 hours of coursework approved by the department covering the areas of property, casualty, surety, health, and marine insurance.
- Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 626.878, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:
 - 626.878 Rules; code of ethics.-
- (2) A person licensed as an adjuster must identify himself or herself in any advertisement, solicitation, or written document based on the adjuster appointment type held. However, if the adjuster is communicating with a policyholder by text message, the adjuster's appointment type held is required only in the initial text message and is not required in subsequent text messages.
 - (4) A public adjuster may not engage in any adversarial

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conduct with insurance claims personnel during the course of
adjusting claims, including, but not limited to, electronically
recording insurance company claims personnel and consultants
without their consent.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 627.4108, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.4108 Claims-handling manuals; submission; attestation.-

- (1) Each authorized residential property insurer with active residential policies conducting business in this state must create and use a claims-handling manual that provides guidelines and procedures and that complies with the requirements of this code and, at a minimum, comports to usual and customary industry claims-handling practices. Such manual must include all of the following guidelines and procedures for:
- (a) Initially receiving and acknowledging initial receipt of the claim and reviewing and evaluating the claim. \div
- (b) Communicating with policyholders, beginning with the receipt of the claim and continuing until closure of the claim.
 - (c) Setting the claim reserve. +
- (d) Investigating the claim, including conducting inspections of the property that is the subject of the claim. \div
- (e) Making preliminary estimates and estimates of the covered damages to the insured property and communicating such estimates to the policyholder.
- (f) Paying, partially paying, or denying The payment, partial payment, or denial of the claim and communicating such claim decision to the policyholder.
 - (g) Closing claims.; and
 - (h) Any aspect of the claims-handling process which the

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office determines should be included in the claims-handling manual in order to:

- 1. Comply with the laws of this state or rules or orders of the office or department;
- 2. Ensure that the claims-handling manual, at a minimum, comports with usual and customary industry claims-handling guidelines; or
- 3. Protect policyholders of the insurer or the general public.
- Section 5. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 627.4133, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- $627.4133\,$ Notice of cancellation, nonrenewal, or renewal premium.—
- (2) With respect to any personal lines or commercial residential property insurance policy, including, but not limited to, any homeowner, mobile home owner, farmowner, condominium association, condominium unit owner, apartment building, or other policy covering a residential structure or its contents:
- (e)1. An authorized insurer may not cancel or nonrenew a personal residential or commercial residential property insurance policy covering a dwelling or residential property located in this state:
- a. For a period of 90 days after the dwelling or residential property has been repaired, if such property has been damaged as a result of a hurricane or wind loss that is the subject of the declaration of emergency pursuant to s. 252.36 and the filing of an order by the Commissioner of Insurance Regulation.

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b. Until the earlier of when the dwelling or residential property has been repaired or 1 year after the insurer issues the final claim payment, if such property was damaged by any covered peril and sub-subparagraph a. does not apply.

- 2. However, an insurer or agent may cancel or nonrenew such a policy <u>before</u> prior to the repair of the dwelling or residential property:
 - a. Upon 10 days' notice for nonpayment of premium; or
 - b. Upon 45 days' notice:
- (I) For a material misstatement or fraud related to the claim;
- (II) If the insurer determines that the insured has unreasonably caused a delay in the repair of the dwelling; or
 - (III) If the insurer has paid policy limits; or
- (IV) If the named insured does not have an insurable interest in the insured property.
- 3. If the insurer elects to nonrenew a policy covering a property that has been damaged, the insurer <u>must shall</u> provide at least 90 days' notice to the insured that the insurer intends to nonrenew the policy 90 days after the dwelling or residential property has been repaired. Nothing in this paragraph <u>prevents shall prevent</u> the insurer from canceling or nonrenewing the policy 90 days after the repairs are complete for the same reasons the insurer would otherwise have canceled or nonrenewed the policy but for the limitations of subparagraph 1. The Financial Services Commission may adopt rules, and the Commissioner of Insurance Regulation may issue orders, necessary to implement this paragraph.
 - 4. This paragraph shall also applies apply to personal

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residential and commercial residential policies covering property that was damaged as the result of Hurricane Ian or Hurricane Nicole.

- 5. For purposes of this paragraph:
- a. A structure is deemed to be repaired when substantially completed and restored to the extent that it is insurable by another authorized insurer writing policies in this state.
 - b. The term "insurer" means an authorized insurer.
- Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3), paragraph (e) of subsection (4), and paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 627.429, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 627.429 Medical tests for HIV infection and AIDS for insurance purposes.—
 - (3) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:
 - (b) "ARC" means AIDS-related complex.
 - (4) USE OF MEDICAL TESTS FOR UNDERWRITING.-
- (e) An insurer may inquire whether a person has been tested positive for exposure to the HIV infection or been diagnosed with as having ARC or AIDS caused by the HIV infection or any other sickness or condition derived from such infection. The insurer may also inquire about the status of such person's HIV infection or related diagnoses as well as any medical care that such person has received or is currently receiving, including any treatment regimen or medication. An insurer may not inquire whether the person has been tested for or has received a negative result from a specific test for exposure to the HIV infection or for a sickness or a medical condition derived from such infection.
 - (5) RESTRICTIONS ON COVERAGE EXCLUSIONS AND LIMITATIONS.-

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(d) Any major medical or comprehensive accident and health policy for which individual underwriting is authorized by law may contain a provision excluding coverage for expenses related to AIDS or ARC if, in the opinion of a legally qualified physician, the insured, prior to the first anniversary of the insured's coverage under the policy, first exhibited objective manifestations of AIDS or ARC, as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which objective manifestations are attributable to no other cause or was diagnosed as having AIDS or ARC if all of the following apply:

- 1. The applicant for the policy is not required to submit to any medical test for HIV infection.
 - 2. The policy provision:
- a. Is set forth separately from the other exclusion and limitation provisions of the policy.
 - b. Has an appropriate caption or heading.
- c. Is disclosed and referenced in a conspicuous manner on the policy data page.
- d. Contains a statement that the exclusion will not apply to any person if the insurer does not assert the defense before the person has been insured under the policy for 2 years.
- 3. The insurer must notify the insured in writing of a determination that the insured would be subject to the effect of the exclusion within 90 days after the insurer first determines that an insured would be subject to the effect of the exclusion, even if there are no claims for AIDS or ARC. Failure to provide timely written notice under this subparagraph bars the insurer from using the exclusion.
 - 4. Objective manifestations of AIDS or ARC first exhibited

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(3)(a) Unless otherwise provided by the policy of insurance

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or by law, within 7 days after an insurer receives the written 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.

- (b) If such investigation involves a physical inspection of the property, the licensed adjuster assigned by the insurer must provide the policyholder with a printed or electronic document containing his or her name and state adjuster license number. An insurer must conduct any such physical inspection within 30 days after its receipt of the written proof-of-loss statements.
- c) Any subsequent communication with the policyholder regarding the claim must also include the name and license number of the adjuster communicating about the claim. However, when the adjuster communicates with a policyholder by text message, the adjuster's name and license number are required only in the initial text message and are not required in subsequent text messages. Communication of the adjuster's name and license number may be included with other information provided to the policyholder.
 - (4) An insurer shall maintain:
 - (b) Claim records, including dates, of:
- 1. Any claim-related communication made between the insurer and the policyholder or the policyholder's representative;
- 2. The insurer's receipt of the policyholder's <u>written</u> proof-of-loss statement;
- 3. Any claim-related request for information made by the insurer to the policyholder or the policyholder's representative;

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4. Any claim-related inspections of the property made by the insurer, including physical inspections and inspections made by electronic means;

- 5. Any detailed estimate of the amount of the loss generated by the insurer's adjuster;
- 6. The beginning and end of any tolling period provided for in subsection (8); and
 - 7. The insurer's payment or denial of the claim.
- (6) (a) When providing a preliminary or partial estimate of damage regarding a claim, an insurer shall include with the estimate the following statement printed in at least 12-point bold, uppercase type: "THIS ESTIMATE REPRESENTS OUR CURRENT EVALUATION OF THE COVERED DAMAGES TO YOUR INSURED PROPERTY AND MAY BE REVISED AS WE CONTINUE TO EVALUATE YOUR CLAIM. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS, CONCERNS, OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING YOUR CLAIM, WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO CONTACT US."
- (b) When providing a payment on a claim which is not the full and final payment for the claim, an insurer shall include with the payment the following statement printed in at least 12-point bold, uppercase type: "WE HAVE ISSUED A PARTIAL SETTLEMENT FOR ARE CONTINUING TO EVALUATE YOUR CLAIM INVOLVING YOUR INSURED PROPERTY AND MAY ISSUE ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS, CONCERNS, OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING YOUR CLAIM, WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO CONTACT US."
 - Section 9. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.