1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to insurance claims; creating s. 3 627.4225, F.S.; providing requirements under a 4 property insurance policy for the post-loss assignment 5 of claims or policy provisions not related to 6 liability coverage; providing requirements for an agreement to assign such claims; providing limitations 7 on an assignee's rights to collect money from, sue, or 8 9 claim a lien on the property of, a policyholder; 10 amending s. 626.9541, F.S.; revising the timeframe for the affirming or denying of coverage of claims and 11 12 providing a written statement that the claim is being 13 investigated; revising the timeframe for paying 14 undisputed benefits owed under first-party property 15 insurance policies; amending s. 627.062, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; 16 amending s. 627.70131, F.S.; authorizing an insurer to 17 require notice of loss within a specified time; 18 19 revising the timeframes for an insurer to acknowledge 20 communications, begin investigations, and pay or deny 21 claims; authorizing the insurer to limit the scope of 2.2 certain repairs; amending s. 627.7142, F.S.; revising the Homeowner Claims Bill of Rights to conform to 23 24 changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

Page 1 of 14

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

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 Section 1. Section 627.4225, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

627.4225 Assignment of post-loss claim.-

- (1) This section sets forth the requirements to assign post-loss claims under a property insurance policy. This section does not apply to liability coverages in the policy or to the assignment of a claim to a subsequent purchaser of the property who acquires insurable interest following a loss.
- assign a post-loss claim, except for payment of the reasonable costs incurred for necessary repairs to protect the property from further damage as provided in the policy, until the policyholder has given notice of the loss to the insurer or the insurer's agent as required by the policy.
- without penalty or obligation, except for payment of the reasonable costs incurred for necessary repairs to protect the property from further damage, within 3 business days after the date the agreement is executed or received by the insurer, whichever is later. However, if the agreement is executed to perform work resulting from an event for which the Governor has declared a state of emergency and is executed within 1 year after such declaration, the insured has 5 business days after the date the agreement is executed or received by the insurer, whichever is later, to cancel the agreement.

(4) The assignment agreement must contain the following
notice in uppercase 14-point type: YOU ARE AGREEING TO GIVE UP
CERTAIN RIGHTS YOU HAVE UNDER YOUR INSURANCE POLICY TO A THIRD
PARTY. PLEASE READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS DOCUMENT BEFORE SIGNING
IT. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO CANCEL THIS AGREEMENT WITHOUT PENALTY
OR OBLIGATION, EXCEPT FOR PAYMENT OF THE REASONABLE COSTS
INCURRED FOR NECESSARY REPAIRS TO PROTECT THE PROPERTY FROM
FURTHER DAMAGE, WITHIN 3 BUSINESS DAYS AFTER THE DATE THIS
AGREEMENT IS EXECUTED OR RECEIVED BY THE INSURER, WHICHEVER IS
LATER. IF WORK IS BEING PERFORMED AS A RESULT OF DAMAGE CAUSED
BY AN EVENT FOR WHICH THE GOVERNOR HAS DECLARED A STATE OF
EMERGENCY AND IS PERFORMED WITHIN 1 YEAR AFTER SUCH DECLARATION,
YOU HAVE 5 DAYS AFTER THE DATE THE AGREEMENT IS EXECUTED OR
RECEIVED BY THE INSURER, WHICHEVER IS LATER, TO CANCEL. THIS
AGREEMENT DOES NOT CHANGE YOUR OBLIGATION TO PERFORM THE DUTIES
UNDER YOUR PROPERTY INSURANCE POLICY.

- (5) Within 3 business days after the agreement is executed, the assignee must deliver a copy of the executed assignment agreement to the insurer or the insurer's agent at the address required by the policy for delivery of such agreements. Delivery shall be by:
 - (a) Certified mail, return receipt requested;
- (b) Personal, overnight, or electronic delivery, with evidence of delivery in the form of a receipt or other paper or electronic acknowledgment by the insurer or the insurer's agent; or

Page 3 of 14

(c) As required by the policy.

- (6) By executing an assignment agreement, the assignee agrees to comply with all duties after loss, as provided in the policy, that are applicable to the claim and the resulting benefits of coverage.
 - (7) An assignment agreement may not:
- (a) Divest the policyholder of his or her obligation under the policy to comply with all relevant duties after loss;
- (b) Divest the policyholder of the right to determine the scope of repairs;
- (c) Authorize the assignee to perform any services not specifically approved by the policyholder in a separate contract defining the scope and estimated cost of such repairs; or
- (d) Authorize the assignee to receive payment that exceeds the cost for services and materials as provided under the policy.
- (8) A policyholder who assigns the right to receive the benefit of payment under the policy is not liable to the assignee for services and materials for which the insurer is liable, and the assignee may not collect or attempt to collect money from, maintain any action at law against, or claim a lien on the real property of, a policyholder or report a policyholder to a credit agency for payment for which the insurer is liable under the policy. However, this subsection does not prohibit the assignee from collecting or attempting to collect money from, maintaining an action at law against, or claiming a lien on the

real property of, a policyholder or reporting a policyholder to a credit agency for payment of the amount of the insurance deductible or any amount attributable to services and materials ordered by the policyholder which are not covered under the insurance policy.

Section 2. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 626.9541, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9541 Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices defined.—

- (1) UNFAIR METHODS OF COMPETITION AND UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS.—The following are defined as unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices:
 - (i) Unfair claim settlement practices.-

- 1. Attempting to settle claims on the basis of an application, when serving as a binder or intended to become a part of the policy, or any other material document which was altered without notice to, or knowledge or consent of, the insured;
- 2. A material misrepresentation made to an insured or any other person having an interest in the proceeds payable under such contract or policy, for the purpose and with the intent of effecting settlement of such claims, loss, or damage under such contract or policy on less favorable terms than those provided in, and contemplated by, such contract or policy; or
- 3. Committing or performing with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice any of the following:

Page 5 of 14

a. Failing to adopt and implement standards for the proper investigation of claims;

- b. Misrepresenting pertinent facts or insurance policy provisions relating to coverages at issue;
- c. Failing to acknowledge and act promptly upon communications with respect to claims;

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- d. Denying claims without conducting reasonable investigations based upon available information;
- e. Failing to affirm or deny full or partial coverage of claims, and, as to partial coverage, the dollar amount or extent of coverage, or failing to provide a written statement that the claim is being investigated, upon the written request of the insured within $\underline{20}$ $\underline{30}$ days after proof-of-loss statements have been completed;
- f. Failing to promptly provide a reasonable explanation in writing to the insured of the basis in the insurance policy, in relation to the facts or applicable law, for denial of a claim or for the offer of a compromise settlement;
- g. Failing to promptly notify the insured of any additional information necessary for the processing of a claim; $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}$
- h. Failing to clearly explain the nature of the requested information and the reasons why such information is necessary: $\underline{\text{or}}$.
- i. Failing to pay personal injury protection insurance claims within the time periods required by s. 627.736(4)(b). The

Page 6 of 14

office may order the insurer to pay restitution to a policyholder, medical provider, or other claimant, including interest at a rate consistent with the amount set forth in s. 55.03(1), for the time period within which an insurer fails to pay claims as required by law. Restitution is in addition to any other penalties allowed by law, including, but not limited to, the suspension of the insurer's certificate of authority.

- 4. Failing to pay undisputed amounts of partial or full benefits owed under first-party property insurance policies within 60 90 days after an insurer receives notice of a residential property insurance claim, determines the amounts of partial or full benefits, and agrees to coverage, unless payment of the undisputed benefits is prevented by an act of God, prevented by the impossibility of performance, or due to actions by the insured or claimant that constitute fraud, lack of cooperation, or intentional misrepresentation regarding the claim for which benefits are owed.
- Section 3. Subsection (10) of section 627.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 627.062 Rate standards.-

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- (10) Any interest paid pursuant to s. $\underline{627.70131(6)}$ $\underline{627.70131(5)}$ may not be included in the insurer's rate base and may not be used to justify a rate or rate change.
- Section 4. Section 627.70131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 627.70131 Notice of loss; insurer's duty to acknowledge

Page 7 of 14

communications regarding claims; investigation.-

- (1) An insurer may require notice of loss to be reported as soon as practicable, but not less than 72 hours, after the insured knew or should have known that the loss occurred.
- (2)(1)(a) Upon an insurer's receiving a communication with respect to a claim, the insurer shall, within 10 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.
- $\underline{(3)}$ 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

Page 8 of 14

insurer, the acknowledgment shall provide necessary claim forms, and instructions, including an appropriate telephone number.

- (4) (3) Unless otherwise provided by the policy of insurance or by law, within 7 10 working days after an insurer receives 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. An insurer may limit the scope of repairs that may be undertaken without prior approval before the insurer conducts an onsite inspection. However, the insurer must allow a policyholder to make any repairs necessary to protect the property from further damage.
- $\underline{(5)}$ (4) For purposes of this section, the term "insurer" means any residential property insurer.
- (6) (5) (a) Within 60 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 60 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.

Page 9 of 14

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. However, failure to comply with this subsection does not form the sole basis for a private cause of action.

- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (5) (4), for purposes of this subsection, the term "claim" means any of the following:
- 1. A claim under an insurance policy providing residential 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 <u>does</u> shall not apply to claims under an insurance policy covering nonresidential commercial structures or contents in more than one state.
- Section 5. Section 627.7142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 627.7142 Homeowner Claims Bill of Rights.—An insurer issuing a personal lines residential property insurance policy

Page 10 of 14

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in this state must provide a Homeowner Claims Bill of Rights to a policyholder within 10 14 days after receiving an initial communication with respect to a claim, unless the claim follows an event that is the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor. The purpose of the bill of rights is to summarize, in simple, nontechnical terms, existing Florida law regarding the rights of a personal lines residential property insurance policyholder who files a claim of loss. The Homeowner Claims Bill of Rights is specific to the claims process and does not represent all of a policyholder's rights under Florida law regarding the insurance policy. The Homeowner Claims Bill of Rights does not create a civil cause of action by any individual policyholder or class of policyholders against an insurer or insurers. The failure of an insurer to properly deliver the Homeowner Claims Bill of Rights is subject to administrative enforcement by the office but is not admissible as evidence in a civil action against an insurer. The Homeowner Claims Bill of Rights does not enlarge, modify, or contravene statutory requirements, including, but not limited to, ss. 626.854, 626.9541, 627.4225, 627.70131, 627.7015, and 627.7074, and does not prohibit an insurer from exercising its right to repair damaged property in compliance with the terms of an applicable policy or ss. 627.7011(5)(e) and 627.702(7). The Homeowner Claims Bill of Rights must state: HOMEOWNER CLAIMS BILL OF RIGHTS

Page 11 of 14

This Bill of Rights is specific to the claims process and does not represent all of your rights under Florida law regarding your policy. There are also exceptions to the stated timelines when conditions are beyond your insurance company's control. This document does not create a civil cause of action by an individual policyholder, or a class of policyholders, against an insurer or insurers and does not prohibit an insurer from exercising its right to repair damaged property in compliance with the terms of an applicable policy.

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO:

- 1. Receive from your insurance company an acknowledgment of your reported claim within $\underline{10}$ $\underline{14}$ days after the time you communicated the claim.
- 2. Upon written request, receive from your insurance company within 20 30 days after you have submitted a complete proof-of-loss statement to your insurance company, confirmation that your claim is covered in full, partially covered, or denied, or receive a written statement that your claim is being investigated.
- 3. Within $\underline{60}$ $\underline{90}$ days, subject to any dual interest noted in the policy, receive full settlement payment for your claim or payment of the undisputed portion of your claim, or your insurance company's denial of your claim.
- 4. Free mediation of your disputed claim by the Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of Consumer Services, under most circumstances and subject to certain

Page 12 of 14

313 restrictions.

- 5. Neutral evaluation of your disputed claim, if your claim is for damage caused by a sinkhole and is covered by your policy.
- 6. Contact the Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of Consumer Services' toll-free helpline for assistance with any insurance claim or questions pertaining to the handling of your claim. You can reach the Helpline by phone at...(toll-free phone number)..., or you can seek assistance online at the Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of Consumer Services' website at...(website address)....

YOU ARE ADVISED TO:

- 1. Contact your insurance company before entering into any contract for repairs to confirm any managed repair policy provisions or optional preferred vendors.
- 2. Carefully read any agreement that assigns the benefit of payment or other rights under your policy to a third party. You retain the obligation to comply with all duties under your insurance policy related to the loss.
- 3.2. Make and document emergency repairs that are necessary to prevent further damage. Keep the damaged property, if feasible, keep all receipts, and take photographs of damage before and after any repairs.
- $\underline{4.3.}$ Carefully read any contract that requires you to pay out-of-pocket expenses or a fee that is based on a

Page 13 of 14

339	percentage of the insurance proceeds that you will receive
340	for repairing or replacing your property.
341	5.4. Confirm that the contractor you choose is licensed to
342	do business in Florida. You can verify a contractor's
343	license and check to see if there are any complaints
344	against him or her by calling the Florida Department of
345	Business and Professional Regulation. You should also ask
346	the contractor for references from previous work.
347	6.5. Require all contractors to provide proof of insurance
348	before beginning repairs.
349	7.6. Take precautions if the damage requires you to leave
350	your home, including securing your property and turning off
351	your gas, water, and electricity, and contacting your
352	insurance company and provide a phone number where you can
353	be reached.
354	Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

Page 14 of 14