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A bill to be entitled An act relating to motor vehicle insurance; amending s. 316.646, F.S.; revising security requirements for a motor vehicle owner or operator; amending s. 324.011, F.S.; providing legislative intent and purpose; creating s. 324.015, F.S.; defining the term "minimum security requirements"; excluding personal injury protection from motor vehicle insurance policies issued or renewed on or after a specified date; providing conditions for policies entered into by a specified date; requiring an insurer to permit an insured to change coverages under specified circumstances; providing notice requirements; providing that notice is subject to approval by the Office of Insurance Regulation; amending s. 324.021, F.S.; revising and providing definitions; increasing the minimum amount of motor vehicle liability coverage required; amending s. 324.022, F.S.; revising financial responsibility requirements for owners and operators of motor vehicles; conforming a crossreference; amending s. 324.0221, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; conforming cross-references; providing certain conditions for the suspension of a motor vehicle license or registration; amending s. 324.151, F.S.; providing definitions;

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revising provisions relating to certain motor vehicle liability policies; amending s. 324.161, F.S.; revising deposit requirements for self-insurers; amending s. 324.171, F.S.; revising conditions under which a person is able to obtain a certificate of self-insurance; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 324.251, F.S.; revising a short title; amending s. 627.727, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; revising legal liability of an uninsured motorist coverage insurer; repealing ss. 627.730, 627.731, 627.7311, 627.739, and 627.7401, F.S., relating to Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law; repealing s. 627.7407, F.S., relating to the application of the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law; providing applicability for certain policies issued under the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law; amending ss. 318.18, 320.02, 320.0609, 320.27, 320.771, 324.051, 324.091, 626.9541, 627.06501, 627.0652, 627.0653, 627.4132, 627.7263, 627.7275, 627.728, 627.7295, 627.736, 627.8405, 627.915, and 628.909, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 316.646, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.646 Security required; proof of security and display thereof.—

- (1) A Any person operating a motor vehicle for which liability coverage is required under by s. 324.022, s. 324.023, s. 324.032, s. 627.7415, or s. 627.742 must to maintain property damage liability security, required by s. 324.023 to maintain liability security for bodily injury or death, or required by s. 627.733 to maintain personal injury protection security on a motor vehicle shall have in his or her immediate possession at all times while operating such motor vehicle proper proof of maintenance of the required security.
- (a) Such proof shall be in a uniform paper or electronic format, as prescribed by the department, a valid insurance policy, an insurance policy binder, a certificate of insurance, or such other proof as may be prescribed by the department.
- (b)1. The act of presenting to a law enforcement officer an electronic device displaying proof of insurance in an electronic format does not constitute consent for the officer to access any information on the device other than the displayed proof of insurance.
- 2. The person who presents the device to the officer assumes the liability for any resulting damage to the device.
 - Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section

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318.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.18 Amount of penalties.—The penalties required for a noncriminal disposition pursuant to s. 318.14 or a criminal offense listed in s. 318.17 are as follows:

- (2) Thirty dollars for all nonmoving traffic violations and:
- (b) For all violations of ss. 320.0605, 320.07(1), 322.065, and 322.15(1). Any person who is cited for a violation of s. 320.07(1) shall be charged a delinquent fee pursuant to s. 320.07(4).
- 1. If a person who is cited for a violation of s. 320.0605 or s. 320.07 can show proof of having a valid registration at the time of arrest, the clerk of the court may dismiss the case and may assess a dismissal fee of up to \$10. A person who finds it impossible or impractical to obtain a valid registration certificate must submit an affidavit detailing the reasons for the impossibility or impracticality. The reasons may include, but are not limited to, the fact that the vehicle was sold, stolen, or destroyed; that the state in which the vehicle is registered does not issue a certificate of registration; or that the vehicle is owned by another person.
- 2. If a person who is cited for a violation of s. 322.03, s. 322.065, or s. 322.15 can show a driver license issued to him or her and valid at the time of arrest, the clerk of the court may dismiss the case and may assess a dismissal fee of up to

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101 \$10.

- 3. If a person who is cited for a violation of s. 316.646 can show proof of security as required by s. 324.022, s. 324.023, s. 324.032, s. 627.7415, or s. 627.742 627.733, issued to the person and valid at the time of arrest, the clerk of the court may dismiss the case and may assess a dismissal fee of up to \$10. A person who finds it impossible or impractical to obtain proof of security must submit an affidavit detailing the reasons for the impracticality. The reasons may include, but are not limited to, the fact that the vehicle has since been sold, stolen, or destroyed; that the owner or registrant of the vehicle is not required by s. 627.733 to maintain personal injury protection insurance; or that the vehicle is owned by another person.
- Section 3. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (5) of section 320.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 320.02 Registration required; application for registration; forms.—
 - (5) (a) Proof that <u>liability coverage has personal injury</u> protection benefits have been purchased if required under s. 324.022, s. 324.023, s. 324.032, s. 627.7415, or s. 627.742 627.733, that property damage liability coverage has been purchased as required under s. 324.022, that bodily injury or death coverage has been purchased if required under s. 324.023, and that combined bodily liability insurance and property damage

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liability insurance have been purchased if required under s. 627.7415 shall be provided in the manner prescribed by law by the applicant at the time of application for registration of any motor vehicle that is subject to such requirements. The issuing agent shall not shall refuse to issue registration if such proof of purchase is not provided. Insurers shall furnish uniform proof-of-purchase cards in a paper or electronic format in a form prescribed by the department and include the name of the insured's insurance company, the coverage identification number, and the make, year, and vehicle identification number of the vehicle insured. The card must contain a statement notifying the applicant of the penalty specified under s. 316.646(4). The card or insurance policy, insurance policy binder, or certificate of insurance or a photocopy of any of these; an affidavit containing the name of the insured's insurance company, the insured's policy number, and the make and year of the vehicle insured; or such other proof as may be prescribed by the department shall constitute sufficient proof of purchase. If an affidavit is provided as proof, it must be in substantially the following form: Under penalty of perjury, I ... (Name of insured) ... do hereby certify that I have Bodily Injury Liability and ... (Personal Injury Protection, Property Damage Liability coverage, and, if required, Bodily Injury Liability) ... Insurance currently in

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151 effect with ... (Name of insurance company) ... under ... (policy 152 number) ... covering ... (make, year, and vehicle identification 153 number of vehicle) (Signature of Insured) ... 154 155 Such affidavit must include the following warning: 156 157 WARNING: GIVING FALSE INFORMATION IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A VEHICLE 158 REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE UNDER FLORIDA 159 LAW. ANYONE GIVING FALSE INFORMATION ON THIS AFFIDAVIT IS SUBJECT TO PROSECUTION. 160 161 162 If an application is made through a licensed motor vehicle dealer as required under s. 319.23, the original or a 163 164 photostatic copy of such card, insurance policy, insurance 165 policy binder, or certificate of insurance or the original 166 affidavit from the insured shall be forwarded by the dealer to 167 the tax collector of the county or the Department of Highway 168 Safety and Motor Vehicles for processing. By executing the 169 aforesaid affidavit, a no licensed motor vehicle dealer will not 170 be liable in damages for any inadequacy, insufficiency, or 171 falsification of any statement contained therein. A card must also indicate the existence of any bodily injury liability 172 173 insurance voluntarily purchased. 174 The verifying of proof of compliance with the 175 liability coverage requirements of the personal injury

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protection insurance, proof of property damage liability insurance, proof of combined bodily liability insurance and property damage liability insurance, or proof of financial responsibility law insurance and the issuance or failure to issue the motor vehicle registration under the provisions of this chapter may not be construed in any court as a warranty of the reliability or accuracy of the evidence of such proof, or that the provisions of any insurance policy furnished as proof of compliance with the liability coverage requirements of the financial responsibility law comply with the laws of this state. Neither the department nor any tax collector is liable in damages for any inadequacy, insufficiency, falsification, or unauthorized modification of any item of the proof of compliance with the liability coverage requirements of the personal injury protection insurance, proof of property damage liability insurance, proof of combined bodily liability insurance and property damage liability insurance, or proof of financial responsibility law insurance prior to, during, or subsequent to the verification of the proof. The issuance of a motor vehicle registration does not constitute prima facie evidence or a presumption of insurance coverage. Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 320.0609, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 320.0609 Transfer and exchange of registration license plates; transfer fee.-

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(b) The transfer of a license plate from a vehicle disposed of to a newly acquired vehicle does not constitute a new registration. The application for transfer shall be accepted without requiring proof of personal injury protection or liability insurance.

Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 320.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.27 Motor vehicle dealers.-

(3) APPLICATION AND FEE.—The application for the license application shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the department and is shall be subject to such rules with respect thereto as may be so prescribed by the department it. Such application shall be verified by oath or affirmation and must shall contain a full statement of the name and birth date of the person or persons applying for the license therefor; the name of the firm or copartnership, with the names and places of residence of all members thereof, if such applicant is a firm or copartnership; the names and places of residence of the principal officers, if the applicant is a body corporate or other artificial body; the name of the state under whose laws the corporation is organized; the present and former place or places of residence of the applicant; and the prior business in which the applicant has been engaged and its the location thereof. The Such application must shall describe the exact

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location of the place of business and must shall state whether the place of business is owned by the applicant and when acquired, or, if leased, a true copy of the lease shall be attached to the application. The applicant shall certify that the location provides an adequately equipped office and is not a residence; that the location affords sufficient unoccupied space upon and within which adequately to store all motor vehicles offered and displayed for sale; and that the location is a suitable place where the applicant can in good faith carry on such business and keep and maintain books, records, and files necessary to conduct such business, which shall be available at all reasonable hours to inspection by the department or any of its inspectors or other employees. The applicant shall certify that the business of a motor vehicle dealer is the principal business that will which shall be conducted at that location. The application must shall contain a statement that the applicant is either franchised by a manufacturer of motor vehicles, in which case the name of each motor vehicle that the applicant is franchised to sell shall be included, or an independent (nonfranchised) motor vehicle dealer. The application must shall contain other relevant information as may be required by the department., including The applicant must furnish evidence, in a form approved by the department, that the applicant is insured under a garage liability insurance policy or a general liability insurance policy coupled with a business

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automobile policy, which shall include, at a minimum, \$25,000 combined single-limit bodily injury and property damage liability coverage including bodily injury and property damage protection and \$10,000 personal injury protection. However, a salvage motor vehicle dealer as defined in subparagraph (1)(c)5. is exempt from the requirements for garage liability insurance and personal injury protection insurance on those vehicles that cannot be legally operated on roads, highways, or streets in this state. Franchise dealers must submit a garage liability insurance policy, and all other dealers must submit a garage liability insurance policy or a general liability insurance policy coupled with a business automobile policy. Such policy shall be for the license period, and evidence of a new or continued policy shall be delivered to the department at the beginning of each license period. Upon making initial application, the applicant shall pay to the department a fee of \$300 in addition to any other fees required by law. Applicants may choose to extend the licensure period for 1 additional year for a total of 2 years. An initial applicant shall pay to the department a fee of \$300 for the first year and \$75 for the second year, in addition to any other fees required by law. An applicant for renewal shall pay to the department \$75 for a 1year renewal or \$150 for a 2-year renewal, in addition to any other fees required by law. Upon making an application for a change of location, the applicant must person shall pay a fee of

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\$50 in addition to any other fees now required by law. The department shall, in the case of every application for initial licensure, verify whether certain facts set forth in the application are true. Each applicant, general partner in the case of a partnership, or corporate officer and director in the case of a corporate applicant, must file a set of fingerprints with the department for the purpose of determining any prior criminal record or any outstanding warrants. The department shall submit the fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing and forwarding to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for federal processing. The actual cost of state and federal processing shall be borne by the applicant and is in addition to the fee for licensure. The department may issue a license to an applicant pending the results of the fingerprint investigation, which license is fully revocable if the department subsequently determines that any facts set forth in the application are not true or correctly represented.

- Section 6. Paragraph (j) of subsection (3) of section 320.771, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 320.771 License required of recreational vehicle dealers.-
- (3) APPLICATION.—The application for such license shall be in the form prescribed by the department and subject to such rules as may be prescribed by it. The application shall be verified by oath or affirmation and shall contain:
 - (j) A statement that the applicant is insured under a

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garage liability insurance policy, which shall include, at a minimum, \$25,000 combined single-limit bodily injury and property damage liability coverage, including bodily injury and property damage protection, and \$10,000 personal injury protection, if the applicant is to be licensed as a dealer in, or intends to sell, recreational vehicles.

The department shall, if it deems necessary, cause an investigation to be made to ascertain if the facts set forth in the application are true and shall not issue a license to the applicant until it is satisfied that the facts set forth in the application are true.

Section 7. Section 324.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

the intent of the Legislature this chapter to ensure that the privilege of owning or operating a motor vehicle in this state be exercised recognize the existing privilege to own or operate a motor vehicle on the public streets and highways of this state when such vehicles are used with due consideration for others and their property in order, and to promote safety and provide financial security requirements for such owners and or operators whose responsibility it is to recompense others for injury to person or property caused by the operation of a motor vehicle. Therefore, this chapter requires it is required herein that

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326	owners and operators of motor vehicles, except in specified
327	circumstances, establish, maintain, the operator of a motor
328	vehicle involved in a crash or convicted of certain traffic
329	offenses meeting the operative provisions of s. 324.051(2) shall
330	respond for such damages and show proof of financial ability to
331	respond for damages arising out of the ownership, maintenance,
332	or use of a motor vehicle in future accidents as a requisite to
333	his or her ownership or operation of a motor vehicle in this
334	state future exercise of such privileges.
335	Section 8. Section 324.015, Florida Statutes, is created
336	to read:
337	324.015 Applicability; notice to policyholders.—
338	(1) As used in this section, the term "minimum security
339	requirements" means security that enables a person to respond in
340	damages for liability on account of accidents arising out of the
341	ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle in the amounts
342	required by s. 324.021(7).
343	(2) Effective January 1, 2018:
344	(a) Notwithstanding any provision of law, motor vehicle
345	insurance policies issued or renewed on or after January 1,
346	2018, may not include personal injury protection.
347	(b) All persons subject to s. 324.022, s. 324.032, s.
348	627.7415, or s. 627.742, must maintain at least minimum security
349	requirements.
350	(c) A new or renewal motor vehicle insurance policy

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351 delivered or issued for delivery in this state must provide 352 coverage that complies with minimum security requirements. 353 An existing motor vehicle insurance policy issued before January 1, 2018, that provides personal injury protection 354 355 and property damage liability coverage and meets the 356 requirements of s. 324.022, on December 31, 2017, but that does 357 not meet minimum security requirements on or after January 1, 358 2018, is deemed to meet the security requirements of s. 324.022 until such policy is renewed, nonrenewed, or canceled. 359 360 (3) An insurer must allow an insured who has a new or 361 renewal policy providing personal injury protection, which 362 becomes effective before January 1, 2018, and whose policy does 363 not meet minimum security requirements on or after January 1, 364 2018, to change coverages to obtain coverage providing minimum 365 security requirements that becomes effective on or after January 366 1, 2018. The insurer is not required to provide coverage 367 complying with minimum security requirements in such policies if 368 the insured does not pay the required premium by January 1, 369 2018, or such later date as the insurer may allow. The insurer 370 must refund any reduction in the premium. The insurer may not 371 impose an additional fee or charge on the insured for such changes in coverage; however, the insurer may charge an 372 373 additional premium that is actuarially indicated. 374 (4) By September 1, 2017, a motor vehicle insurer must 375 provide notice of the provisions of this section to each motor

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vehicle policyholder who is subject to this section. The notice is subject to approval by the Office of Insurance Regulation and must clearly inform the policyholder that:

- (a) The Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law is repealed, effective January 1, 2018, and that on or after that date, the insured is no longer required to maintain personal injury protection insurance coverage, that personal injury protection coverage is no longer available for purchase in this state, and that all new or renewal policies issued on or after that date do not contain such coverage.
- (b) Effective January 1, 2018, a person subject to the financial responsibility requirements of s. 324.022 must maintain minimum security requirements that enable the person to respond in damages for liability on account of accidents arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle in the following amounts:
- 1. Twenty-five thousand dollars for bodily injury to, or the death of, one person in any one accident and, subject to such limits for one person, in the amount of \$50,000 for bodily injury to, or the death of, two or more persons in any one accident; and
- 2. Ten thousand dollars for damage to, or destruction of, property of others in any one accident.
- (c) Personal injury protection coverage pays covered medical expenses for injuries sustained in a motor vehicle

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accident by the policyholder, passengers, and relatives residing in the policyholder's household.

- (d) Bodily injury liability coverage protects the insured, up to the coverage limits, against loss if the insured is legally responsible for the death of or bodily injury to others in a motor vehicle accident.
- (e) The policyholder may obtain underinsured motorist coverage, which provides benefits, up to the limits of such coverage, to a policyholder or other insured entitled to recover damages for bodily injury, sickness, disease, or death resulting from a motor vehicle accident with an uninsured or underinsured owner or operator of a motor vehicle.
- (f) If the policyholder's new or renewal motor vehicle insurance policy is effective before January 1, 2018, and contains personal injury protection and property damage liability coverage as required by state law before January 1, 2018, but does not meet minimum security requirements on or after January 1, 2018, the policy is deemed to meet minimum security requirements until it is renewed, nonrenewed, or canceled.
- (g) A policyholder whose new or renewal policy becomes effective before January 1, 2018, but does not meet minimum security requirements on or after January 1, 2018, may change coverages under the policy so as to eliminate personal injury protection and to obtain coverage providing minimum security

requirements, including bodily injury liability coverage, which are effective on or after January 1, 2018.

- (h) If the policyholder has any questions, he or she should contact the name and phone number provided in the notice.
- (5) This section shall take effect upon this act becoming law.

Section 9. Subsections (1) and (7) of section 324.021, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

324.021 Definitions; minimum insurance required.—The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall, for the purpose of this chapter, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1) MOTOR VEHICLE.—Every self-propelled vehicle which is designed and required to be licensed for use upon a highway, including trailers and semitrailers designed for use with such vehicles, except traction engines, road rollers, farm tractors, power shovels, and well drillers, and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead wires but not operated upon rails, but not including any bicycle or moped. However, the term "motor vehicle" shall not include any motor vehicle as defined in s. 627.732(3) when the owner of such vehicle has complied with the requirements of ss. 627.730—627.7405, inclusive, unless the provisions of s. 324.051 apply; and, in such case, the applicable proof of insurance provisions

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151	of s. 320.02 apply.
152	(7) PROOF OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Proof That proof of
153	ability to respond in damages for liability on account of
154	accidents erashes arising out of the use of a motor vehicle:
155	(a) In the amount of $\frac{$25,000 \text{ for}}{$10,000 \text{ because of}}$ bodily
156	injury to, or $\underline{\text{the}}$ death of, one person in any one $\underline{\text{accident}}$
157	crash ;
158	(b) Subject to such limits for one person, in the amount
159	of $\$50,000$ for $\$20,000$ because of bodily injury to, or the death
160	of, two or more persons in any one accident erash;
161	(c) In the amount of \$10,000 for damage because of injury
162	to, or destruction of, $\underline{\text{the}}$ property of others in any one
163	accident crash; and
164	(d) For With respect to commercial motor vehicles and
165	nonpublic sector buses, in the amounts specified in ss. 627.7415
166	and 627.742, respectively.
167	Section 10. Section 324.022, Florida Statutes, is amended
168	to read:
169	324.022 Financial responsibility requirements for property
170	damage
171	(1) (a) Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle required
172	to be registered in this state and every operator of a motor
173	vehicle licensed in this state must shall establish and

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liability on account of accidents arising out of the <a>ownership,

continuously maintain the ability to respond in damages for

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

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<u>maintenance</u>, or use of the motor vehicle in the amount of:

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- 1. Twenty-five thousand dollars for bodily injury to, or the death of, one person in any one accident;
- 2. Subject to the limits for one person, \$50,000 for bodily injury to, or the death of, two or more persons in any one accident; and \$10,000 because of
- 3. Ten thousand dollars for damage to, or destruction of, property of others in any one <u>accident</u> erash.
- The requirements of paragraph (a) this section may be met by one of the methods established in s. 324.031; by selfinsuring as authorized by s. 768.28(16); or by maintaining a motor vehicle liability insurance an insurance policy providing coverage for property damage liability in the amount of at least \$10,000 because of damage to, or destruction of, property of others in any one accident arising out of the use of the motor vehicle. The requirements of this section may also be met by having a policy which provides coverage in the amount of at least \$60,000 \$30,000 for combined property damage liability and bodily injury liability for any one accident crash arising out of the use of the motor vehicle and which conforms to the requirements of s. 324.151. The policy, with respect to coverage for property damage liability, must meet the applicable requirements of s. 324.151, subject to the usual policy exclusions that have been approved in policy forms by the Office of Insurance Regulation. No insurer shall have any duty to

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defend uncovered claims irrespective of their joinder with covered claims.

- (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle that has four or more wheels and that is of a type designed and required to be licensed for use on the highways of this state, and any trailer or semitrailer designed for use with such vehicle. The term does not include:
 - 1. A mobile home.

- 2. A motor vehicle that is used in mass transit and designed to transport more than five passengers, exclusive of the operator of the motor vehicle, and that is owned by a municipality, transit authority, or political subdivision of the state.
 - 3. A school bus as defined in s. 1006.25.
- 4. A vehicle providing for-hire transportation that is subject to the provisions of s. 324.031. A taxicab shall maintain security as required under s. 324.032(1).
- (b) "Owner" means the person who holds legal title to a motor vehicle or the debtor or lessee who has the right to possession of a motor vehicle that is the subject of a security agreement or lease with an option to purchase.
- (3) Each nonresident owner or registrant of a motor vehicle that, whether operated or not, has been physically present within this state for more than 90 days during the

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preceding 365 days shall maintain security as required by subsection (1) that is in effect continuously throughout the period the motor vehicle remains within this state.

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An The owner or registrant of a motor vehicle who is exempt from the requirements of this section if she or he is a member of the United States Armed Forces and is called to or on active duty outside the United States in an emergency situation is exempt from this section while he or she. The exemption provided by this subsection applies only as long as the member of the Armed Forces is on such active duty outside the United States and applies only while the vehicle is not operated by any person. Upon receipt of a written request by the insured to whom the exemption provided in this subsection applies, the insurer shall cancel the coverages and return any unearned premium or suspend the security required by this section. Notwithstanding s. 324.0221(2) s. 324.0221(3), the department may not suspend the registration or operator's license of an any owner or registrant of a motor vehicle during the time she or he qualifies for an exemption under this subsection. An Any owner or registrant of a motor vehicle who qualifies for the an exemption under this subsection shall immediately notify the department before prior to and at the end of the expiration of the exemption.

Section 11. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 324.0221, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (4) is added to

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that section, to read:

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324.0221 Reports by insurers to the department; suspension of driver license and vehicle registrations; reinstatement.—

- (1)(a) Each insurer that has issued a policy providing personal injury protection coverage or property damage liability coverage shall report the cancellation or nonrenewal thereof to the department within 10 days after the processing date or effective date of each cancellation or nonrenewal. Upon the issuance of a policy providing personal injury protection coverage or property damage liability coverage to a named insured not previously insured by the insurer during that calendar year, the insurer shall report the issuance of the new policy to the department within 10 days. The report must shall be in a the form prescribed by the department and format and contain any information required by the department and must be provided in a format that is compatible with the data processing capabilities of the department. Failure by an insurer to file proper reports with the department as required by this subsection constitutes a violation of the Florida Insurance Code. These records shall be used by the department only for enforcement and regulatory purposes, including the generation by the department of data regarding compliance by owners of motor vehicles with the requirements for financial responsibility coverage.
 - (b) With respect to an insurance policy providing personal

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injury protection coverage or property damage liability coverage, each insurer shall notify the named insured, or the first-named insured in the case of a commercial fleet policy, in writing that any cancellation or nonrenewal of the policy will be reported by the insurer to the department. The notice must also inform the named insured that failure to maintain bodily injury liability personal injury protection coverage and property damage liability coverage on a motor vehicle when required by law may result in the loss of registration and driving privileges in this state and inform the named insured of the amount of the reinstatement fees required by this section. This notice is for informational purposes only, and an insurer is not civilly liable for failing to provide this notice.

- (2) The department shall suspend, after due notice and an opportunity to be heard, the registration and driver license of any owner or registrant of a motor vehicle with respect to which security is required under <u>s. ss.</u> 324.022, <u>s. 324.023</u>, <u>s.</u> 324.032, <u>s. 627.7415</u>, or <u>s. 627.742</u> and 627.733 upon:
- (a) The department's records showing that the owner or registrant of such motor vehicle did not have the in full force and effect when required security in full force and effect that complies with the requirements of ss. 324.022 and 627.733; or
- (b) Notification by the insurer to the department, in a form approved by the department, of cancellation or termination of the required security.

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(4) All suspensions of license or registration under this section for failure to maintain required security that occurred before January 1, 2018, remain in full force and effect after the effective date of this act.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 324.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 324.051 Reports of crashes; suspensions of licenses and registrations.—
- (2) (a) Thirty days after receipt of notice of any accident described in paragraph (1) (a) involving a motor vehicle within this state, the department shall suspend, after due notice and opportunity to be heard, the license of each operator and all registrations of the owner of the vehicles operated by such operator whether or not involved in such crash and, in the case of a nonresident owner or operator, shall suspend such nonresident's operating privilege in this state, unless such operator or owner shall, prior to the expiration of such 30 days, be found by the department to be exempt from the operation of this chapter, based upon evidence satisfactory to the department that:
- 1. The motor vehicle was legally parked at the time of such crash.
- 2. The motor vehicle was owned by the United States Government, this state, or any political subdivision of this state or any municipality therein.

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3. Such operator or owner has secured a duly acknowledged written agreement providing for release from liability by all parties injured as the result of said crash and has complied with one of the provisions of s. 324.031.

- 4. Such operator or owner has deposited with the department security to conform with s. 324.061 when applicable and has complied with one of the provisions of s. 324.031.
- 5. One year has elapsed since such owner or operator was suspended pursuant to subsection (3), the owner or operator has complied with one of the provisions of s. 324.031, and no bill of complaint of which the department has notice has been filed in a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (b) This subsection shall not apply:

- 1. To such operator or owner if such operator or owner had in effect at the time of such crash or traffic conviction \underline{a} $\underline{\text{motor vehicle}}$ an automobile liability policy with respect to all of the registered motor vehicles owned by such operator or owner.
- 2. To such operator, if not the owner of such motor vehicle, if there was in effect at the time of such crash or traffic conviction a motor vehicle an automobile liability policy or bond with respect to his or her operation of motor vehicles not owned by him or her.
- 3. To such operator or owner if the liability of such operator or owner for damages resulting from such crash is, in

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the judgment of the department, covered by any other form of liability insurance or bond.

- 4. To \underline{a} any person who has obtained from the department a certificate of self-insurance, in accordance with s. 324.171, or to a \underline{any} person operating a motor vehicle for such self-insurer.
- No such policy or bond shall be effective under this subsection unless it contains limits of not less than those specified in s. 324.021(7).
 - Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 324.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 324.091 Notice to department; notice to insurer.-
 - (1) Each owner and operator involved in a crash or conviction case within the purview of this chapter shall furnish evidence of automobile liability insurance or motor vehicle liability insurance within 14 days after the date of the mailing of notice of crash by the department in the form and manner as it may designate. Upon receipt of evidence that a an automobile liability policy or motor vehicle liability policy was in effect at the time of the crash or conviction case, the department shall forward to the insurer such information for verification in a method as determined by the department. The insurer shall respond to the department within 20 days after the notice whether or not such information is valid. If the department determines that a an automobile liability policy or motor

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vehicle liability policy was not in effect and did not provide coverage for both the owner and the operator, it shall take action as it is authorized to do under this chapter.

Section 14. Section 324.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 324.151 Motor vehicle liability policies; required provisions.—
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:

- (a) "Newly acquired vehicle" means a vehicle owned by a named insured or resident relative of the named insured which was acquired 30 days or less before an accident.
- insured by any degree by blood, marriage, or adoption, including a ward or foster child, who usually makes her or his home in the same family unit as the named insured, whether or not he or she is temporarily living elsewhere.
- (c) "Temporary substitute vehicle" means a motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(1) that is not owned by the named insured which is temporarily used with the permission of the owner as a substitute for a motor vehicle designated on the policy when the vehicle designated on the policy is withdrawn from normal use because of breakdown, repair, servicing, loss, or destruction.
- $\underline{(2)}$ (1) A motor vehicle liability policy \underline{as} to be proof of financial responsibility under s. 324.031(1), shall be issued to

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owners <u>and or</u> operators <u>of motor vehicles</u> under the following provisions:

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A motor vehicle liability insurance policy issued to an owner of a motor vehicle registered in this state must An owner's liability insurance policy shall designate by explicit description or by appropriate reference all motor vehicles with respect to which coverage is thereby granted. The policy must and shall insure the person or persons owner named therein and any resident relative of a named insured other person as operator using such motor vehicle or motor vehicles with the express or implied permission of such owner against loss from the liability imposed by law for damage arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of any such motor vehicle, except as otherwise provided in this section. The policy shall also insure any person operating an insured motor vehicle with the express or implied permission of the named insured against loss from liability imposed by law for damage arising out of the use of such vehicle. However, the insurer may exclude in its policy liability coverage for a motor vehicle not designated as an insured vehicle on the policy if such motor vehicle does not qualify as a newly acquired vehicle, does not qualify as a temporary substitute vehicle, and was owned by an insured or was furnished for an insured's regular use for more than 30 consecutive days before an accident or motor vehicles within the United States or the Dominion of Canada, subject to limits,

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exclusive of interest and costs with respect to each such motor vehicle as is provided for under s. 324.021(7). Insurers may make available, with respect to property damage liability coverage, a deductible amount not to exceed \$500. In the event of a property damage loss covered by a policy containing a property damage deductible provision, the insurer shall pay to the third-party claimant the amount of any property damage liability settlement or judgment, subject to policy limits, as if no deductible existed.

- (b) A motor vehicle liability insurance policy issued to a person who does not own a motor vehicle registered in this state and is not already insured under a policy described in subsection (a) must An operator's motor vehicle liability policy of insurance shall insure the person or persons named in the policy therein against loss from the liability imposed upon him or her by law for damages arising out of the use by the person of any motor vehicle not owned by him or her, unless the vehicle was furnished for the named insured's regular use and used by the named insured for more than 30 consecutive days before an accident with the same territorial limits and subject to the same limits of liability as referred to above with respect to an owner's policy of liability insurance.
- (c) All such motor vehicle liability policies shall state the name and address of the named insured, the coverage afforded by the policy, the premium charged therefor, the policy period,

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the limits of liability, and shall contain an agreement or be endorsed that insurance is provided in accordance with the coverage defined in this chapter as respects bodily injury and death or property damage or both and is subject to all provisions of this chapter. The Said policies must shall also contain a provision that the satisfaction by an insured of a judgment for such injury or damage shall not be a condition precedent to the right or duty of the insurance carrier to make payment on account of such injury or damage, and shall also contain a provision that bankruptcy or insolvency of the insured or of the insured's estate shall not relieve the insurance carrier of any of its obligations under the said policy. However, the policies may contain provisions excluding liability coverage for a vehicle used outside of the United States or Canada at the time of an accident.

 $\underline{(3)}$ (2) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to any automobile liability policy unless and until it is furnished as proof of financial responsibility for the future pursuant to s. 324.031, and then only from and after the date said policy is so furnished.

Section 15. Section 324.161, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

324.161 Proof of financial responsibility; deposit.—
Annually, before any certificate of insurance may be issued to a person, including any firm, partnership, association,

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corporation, or other person, other than a natural person, proof of a certificate of deposit of \$60,000 \$30,000 issued and held by a financial institution must be submitted to the department. A power of attorney will be issued to and held by the department and may be executed upon a judgment issued against such person making the deposit, for damages for because of bodily injury to or death of any person or for damages for because of injury to or destruction of property resulting from the use or operation of any motor vehicle occurring after such deposit was made.

Money so deposited is shall not be subject to attachment or execution unless such attachment or execution shall arise out of a suit for such damages as aforesaid.

Section 16. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 324.171, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

324.171 Self-insurer.-

- (1) A Any person may qualify as a self-insurer by obtaining a certificate of self-insurance from the department.

 Upon which may, in its discretion and upon application of such a person, the department may issue a said certificate of self-insurance if the applicant when such person has satisfied the requirements of this section to qualify as a self-insurer under this section:
- (a) A private individual with private passenger vehicles $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall possess a net unencumbered worth of at least $\frac{$60,000}{$40,000}$.

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(b) A person, including any firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other person, other than a natural person, must shall:

- 1. Possess a net unencumbered worth of at least $\frac{$60,000}{$40,000}$ for the first motor vehicle and $\frac{$30,000}{$20,000}$ for each additional motor vehicle; or
- by the department to be financially responsible for potential losses. The department must annually determine the minimum net worth sufficient to satisfy this section as determined annually by the department, pursuant to rules adopted promulgated by the department, with the assistance of the Office of Insurance Regulation of the Financial Services Commission, to be financially responsible for potential losses. The rules must consider any shall take into consideration excess insurance carried by the applicant. The department's determination shall be based upon reasonable actuarial principles considering the frequency, severity, and loss development of claims incurred by casualty insurers writing coverage on the type of motor vehicles for which a certificate of self-insurance is desired.
- (c) The owner of a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in s. 207.002 or s. 320.01, may qualify as a self-insurer subject to the standards provided for in subparagraph (b) 2.
- (2) The self-insurance certificate shall provide limits of liability insurance in the amounts specified under s. 324.021(7)

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or s. 627.7415 and shall provide personal injury protection coverage under s. 627.733(3)(b).

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Section 17. Section 324.251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

324.251 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the "Financial Responsibility Law of $\underline{2017}$ $\underline{1955}$ " and shall become effective at 12:01 a.m., January 1, 2018 $\underline{0ctober}$ 1, 1955.

Section 18. Paragraph (o) 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:
- (o) Illegal dealings in premiums; excess or reduced charges for insurance.—
- 1. Knowingly collecting any sum as a premium or charge for insurance, which is not then provided, or is not in due course to be provided, subject to acceptance of the risk by the insurer, by an insurance policy issued by an insurer as permitted by this code.
- 2. Knowingly collecting as a premium or charge for insurance any sum in excess of or less than the premium or charge applicable to such insurance, in accordance with the applicable classifications and rates as filed with and approved

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by the office, and as specified in the policy; or, in cases when classifications, premiums, or rates are not required by this code to be so filed and approved, premiums and charges collected from a Florida resident in excess of or less than those specified in the policy and as fixed by the insurer. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this provision shall not be deemed to prohibit the charging and collection, by surplus lines agents licensed under part VIII of this chapter, of the amount of applicable state and federal taxes, or fees as authorized by s. 626.916(4), in addition to the premium required by the insurer or the charging and collection, by licensed agents, of the exact amount of any discount or other such fee charged by a credit card facility in connection with the use of a credit card, as authorized by subparagraph (q) 3., in addition to the premium required by the insurer. This subparagraph shall not be construed to prohibit collection of a premium for a universal life or a variable or indeterminate value insurance policy made in accordance with the terms of the contract.

3.a. Imposing or requesting an additional premium for a policy of motor vehicle liability, personal injury protection, medical payment, or collision insurance or any combination thereof or refusing to renew the policy solely because the insured was involved in a motor vehicle accident unless the insurer's file contains information from which the insurer in good faith determines that the insured was substantially at

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876 fault in the accident.

- b. An insurer which imposes and collects such a surcharge or which refuses to renew such policy shall, in conjunction with the notice of premium due or notice of nonrenewal, notify the named insured that he or she is entitled to reimbursement of such amount or renewal of the policy under the conditions listed below and will subsequently reimburse him or her or renew the policy, if the named insured demonstrates that the operator involved in the accident was:
 - (I) Lawfully parked;
- (II) Reimbursed by, or on behalf of, a person responsible for the accident or has a judgment against such person;
- (III) Struck in the rear by another vehicle headed in the same direction and was not convicted of a moving traffic violation in connection with the accident;
- (IV) Hit by a "hit-and-run" driver, if the accident was reported to the proper authorities within 24 hours after discovering the accident;
- (V) Not convicted of a moving traffic violation in connection with the accident, but the operator of the other automobile involved in such accident was convicted of a moving traffic violation;
- (VI) Finally adjudicated not to be liable by a court of competent jurisdiction;
 - (VII) In receipt of a traffic citation which was dismissed

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(VIII) Not at fault as evidenced by a written statement from the insured establishing facts demonstrating lack of fault which are not rebutted by information in the insurer's file from which the insurer in good faith determines that the insured was substantially at fault.

- c. In addition to the other provisions of this subparagraph, an insurer may not fail to renew a policy if the insured has had only one accident in which he or she was at fault within the current 3-year period. However, an insurer may nonrenew a policy for reasons other than accidents in accordance with s. 627.728. This subparagraph does not prohibit nonrenewal of a policy under which the insured has had three or more accidents, regardless of fault, during the most recent 3-year period.
- 4. Imposing or requesting an additional premium for, or refusing to renew, a policy for motor vehicle insurance solely because the insured committed a noncriminal traffic infraction as described in s. 318.14 unless the infraction is:
- a. A second infraction committed within an 18-month
 period, or a third or subsequent infraction committed within a
 36-month period.
- b. A violation of s. 316.183, when such violation is a result of exceeding the lawful speed limit by more than 15 miles per hour.

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5. Upon the request of the insured, the insurer and licensed agent shall supply to the insured the complete proof of fault or other criteria which justifies the additional charge or cancellation.

- 6. No insurer shall impose or request an additional premium for motor vehicle insurance, cancel or refuse to issue a policy, or refuse to renew a policy because the insured or the applicant is a handicapped or physically disabled person, so long as such handicap or physical disability does not substantially impair such person's mechanically assisted driving ability.
- 7. No insurer may cancel or otherwise terminate any insurance contract or coverage, or require execution of a consent to rate endorsement, during the stated policy term for the purpose of offering to issue, or issuing, a similar or identical contract or coverage to the same insured with the same exposure at a higher premium rate or continuing an existing contract or coverage with the same exposure at an increased premium.
- 8. No insurer may issue a nonrenewal notice on any insurance contract or coverage, or require execution of a consent to rate endorsement, for the purpose of offering to issue, or issuing, a similar or identical contract or coverage to the same insured at a higher premium rate or continuing an existing contract or coverage at an increased premium without

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951 meeting any applicable notice requirements.

- 9. No insurer shall, with respect to premiums charged for motor vehicle insurance, unfairly discriminate solely on the basis of age, sex, marital status, or scholastic achievement.
- 10. Imposing or requesting an additional premium for motor vehicle comprehensive or uninsured motorist coverage solely because the insured was involved in a motor vehicle accident or was convicted of a moving traffic violation.
- 11. No insurer shall cancel or issue a nonrenewal notice on any insurance policy or contract without complying with any applicable cancellation or nonrenewal provision required under the Florida Insurance Code.
- 12. No insurer shall impose or request an additional premium, cancel a policy, or issue a nonrenewal notice on any insurance policy or contract because of any traffic infraction when adjudication has been withheld and no points have been assessed pursuant to s. 318.14(9) and (10). However, this subparagraph does not apply to traffic infractions involving accidents in which the insurer has incurred a loss due to the fault of the insured.
- Section 19. Subsection (1) of section 627.06501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 627.06501 Insurance discounts for certain persons completing driver improvement course.—
 - (1) Any rate, rating schedule, or rating manual for the

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liability, personal injury protection, and collision coverages of a motor vehicle insurance policy filed with the office may provide for an appropriate reduction in premium charges as to such coverages if when the principal operator on the covered vehicle has successfully completed a driver improvement course approved and certified by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles which is effective in reducing accident erash or violation rates, or both, as determined pursuant to s.

318.1451(5). Any discount, not to exceed 10 percent, used by an insurer is presumed to be appropriate unless credible data demonstrates otherwise.

Section 20. Subsection (1) of section 627.0652, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.0652 Insurance discounts for certain persons completing safety course.—

(1) Any rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals for the liability, personal injury protection, and collision coverages of a motor vehicle insurance policy filed with the office <u>must shall</u> provide for an appropriate reduction in premium charges as to such coverages <u>if when</u> the principal operator on the covered vehicle is an insured 55 years of age or older who has successfully completed a motor vehicle accident prevention course approved by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Any discount used by an insurer is presumed to be appropriate unless credible data demonstrates otherwise.

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Section 21. Subsections (1), (3), and (6) of section 627.0653, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.0653 Insurance discounts for specified motor vehicle equipment.—

- (1) Any rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals for the liability, personal injury protection, and collision coverages of a motor vehicle insurance policy filed with the office shall provide a premium discount if the insured vehicle is equipped with factory-installed, four-wheel antilock brakes.
- (3) Any rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals for personal injury protection coverage and medical payments coverage, if offered, of a motor vehicle insurance policy filed with the office shall provide a premium discount if the insured vehicle is equipped with one or more air bags which are factory installed.
- (6) The Office of Insurance Regulation may approve a premium discount to any rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals for the liability, personal injury protection, and collision coverages of a motor vehicle insurance policy filed with the office if the insured vehicle is equipped with autonomous driving technology or electronic vehicle collision avoidance technology that is factory installed or a retrofitted system and that complies with National Highway Traffic Safety Administration standards.

Section 22. Section 627.4132, Florida Statutes, is amended

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1026 to read:

 or named insured is protected by any type of motor vehicle insurance policy for liability, personal injury protection, or other coverage, the policy <u>must shall</u> provide that the insured or named insured is protected only to the extent of the coverage she or he has on the vehicle involved in the accident. However, if none of the insured's or named insured's vehicles <u>are is</u> involved in the accident, coverage is available only to the extent of coverage on any one of the vehicles with applicable coverage. Coverage on any other vehicles <u>may shall</u> not be added to or stacked upon that coverage. This section does not apply:

- (1) To uninsured motorist coverage which is separately governed by s. 627.727.
- (2) To reduce the coverage available by reason of insurance policies insuring different named insureds.

Section 23. Section 627.7263, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 627.7263 Rental and leasing driver's insurance to be primary; exception.—
- (1) The valid and collectible liability insurance or personal injury protection insurance providing coverage for the lessor of a motor vehicle for rent or lease is primary unless otherwise stated in at least 10-point type on the face of the rental or lease agreement. Such insurance is primary for the

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limits of liability <u>in an amount not less than the minimum</u>

<u>limits described in and personal injury protection coverage as required by</u> s. 324.021(7) <u>ss. 324.021(7) and 627.736</u>.

(2) If the lessee's coverage is to be primary, the rental or lease agreement must contain the following language, in at least 10-point type:

"The valid and collectible liability insurance and personal injury protection insurance of an any authorized rental or leasing driver is primary for the limits of liability in an amount not less than the minimum limits described in and personal injury protection coverage required s. 324.021(7) by ss. 324.021(7) and 627.736, Florida Statutes."

Section 24. Subsections (1) and (7) of section 627.727, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.727 Motor vehicle insurance; uninsured and underinsured vehicle coverage; insolvent insurer protection.—

(1) No motor vehicle liability insurance policy which provides bodily injury liability coverage shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state with respect to any specifically insured or identified motor vehicle registered or principally garaged in this state unless uninsured motor vehicle coverage is provided therein or supplemental thereto for the protection of persons insured thereunder who are legally entitled to recover damages from owners or operators of

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uninsured motor vehicles because of bodily injury, sickness, or disease, including death, resulting therefrom. However, the coverage required under this section is not applicable if when, or to the extent that, an insured named in the policy makes a written rejection of the coverage on behalf of all insureds under the policy. If When a motor vehicle is leased for a period of 1 year or longer and the lessor of such vehicle, by the terms of the lease contract, provides liability coverage on the leased vehicle, the lessee of such vehicle shall have the sole privilege to reject uninsured motorist coverage or to select lower limits than the bodily injury liability limits, regardless of whether the lessor is qualified as a self-insurer pursuant to s. 324.171. Unless an insured, or lessee having the privilege of rejecting uninsured motorist coverage, requests such coverage or requests higher uninsured motorist limits in writing, the coverage or such higher uninsured motorist limits need not be provided in or supplemental to any other policy which renews, extends, changes, supersedes, or replaces an existing policy with the same bodily injury liability limits when an insured or lessee had rejected the coverage. When an insured or lessee has initially selected limits of uninsured motorist coverage lower than her or his bodily injury liability limits, higher limits of uninsured motorist coverage need not be provided in or supplemental to any other policy that which renews, extends, changes, supersedes, or replaces an existing policy with the

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same bodily injury liability limits unless an insured requests higher uninsured motorist coverage in writing. The rejection or selection of lower limits shall be made on a form approved by the office. The form must shall fully advise the applicant of the nature of the coverage and must shall state that the coverage is equal to bodily injury liability limits unless lower limits are requested or the coverage is rejected. The heading of the form shall be in 12-point bold type and shall state: "You are electing not to purchase certain valuable coverage that which protects you and your family or you are purchasing uninsured motorist limits less than your bodily injury liability limits when you sign this form. Please read carefully." If this form is signed by a named insured, it will be conclusively presumed that there was an informed, knowing rejection of coverage or election of lower limits on behalf of all insureds. The insurer shall notify the named insured at least annually of her or his options as to the coverage required by this section. Such notice must shall be part of, and attached to, the notice of premium, must shall provide for a means to allow the insured to request such coverage, and must shall be given in a manner approved by the office. Receipt of this notice does not constitute an affirmative waiver of the insured's right to uninsured motorist coverage if where the insured has not signed a selection or rejection form. The coverage described under this section shall be over and above, but shall not duplicate, the

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benefits available to an insured under any workers' compensation law, personal injury protection benefits, disability benefits law, or similar law; under any automobile medical payments expense coverage; under any motor vehicle liability insurance coverage; or from the owner or operator of the uninsured motor vehicle or any other person or organization jointly or severally liable together with such owner or operator for the accident; and such coverage shall cover the difference, if any, between the sum of such benefits and the damages sustained, up to the maximum amount of such coverage provided under this section. The amount of coverage available under this section may shall not be reduced by a setoff against any coverage, including liability insurance. Such coverage does shall not inure directly or indirectly to the benefit of any workers' compensation or disability benefits carrier or any person or organization qualifying as a self-insurer under any workers' compensation or disability benefits law or similar law.

- (7) (a) For uninsured and underinsured vehicle coverage issued before January 1, 2018, the legal liability of an uninsured motorist coverage insurer does not include damages in tort for pain, suffering, mental anguish, and inconvenience unless the injury or disease is described in one or more of paragraphs (a)-(d) of s. 627.737(2).
- (b) For uninsured and underinsured vehicle coverage issued on or after January 1, 2018, the legal liability of an uninsured

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motorist coverage insurer includes damages in tort for pain, suffering, disability or physical impairment, disfigurement, mental anguish, inconvenience, and the loss of capacity for the enjoyment of life experienced in the past and to be experienced in the future.

Section 25. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section 627.7275, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.7275 Motor vehicle liability.-

- (1) A motor vehicle insurance policy providing personal injury protection as set forth in s. 627.736 may not be delivered or issued for delivery in this state for a with respect to any specifically insured or identified motor vehicle registered or principally garaged in this state must provide bodily injury liability coverage and unless the policy also provides coverage for property damage liability coverage as required under by s. 324.022.
- (2) (a) Insurers writing motor vehicle insurance in this state shall make available, subject to the insurers' usual underwriting restrictions:
- 1. Coverage under policies as described in subsection (1) to an applicant for private passenger motor vehicle insurance coverage who is seeking the coverage in order to reinstate the applicant's driving privileges in this state if the driving privileges were revoked or suspended pursuant to s. 316.646 or

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s. 324.0221 due to the failure of the applicant to maintain required security.

- 2. Coverage under policies as described in subsection (1), which also provides bodily injury liability coverage and property damage liability coverage for bodily injury, death, and property damage arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of the motor vehicle in an amount not less than the minimum limits described in s. 324.021(7) or s. 324.023 and conforms to the requirements of s. 324.151, to an applicant for private passenger motor vehicle insurance coverage who is seeking the coverage in order to reinstate the applicant's driving privileges in this state after such privileges were revoked or suspended under s. 316.193 or s. 322.26(2) for driving under the influence.
- (b) The policies described in paragraph (a) shall be issued for at least 6 months and, as to the minimum coverages required under this section, may not be canceled by the insured for any reason or by the insurer after 60 days, during which period the insurer is completing the underwriting of the policy. After the insurer has completed underwriting the policy, the insurer shall notify the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles that the policy is in full force and effect and is not cancelable for the remainder of the policy period. A premium shall be collected and the coverage is in effect for the 60-day period during which the insurer is completing the underwriting

of the policy whether or not the person's driver license, motor vehicle tag, and motor vehicle registration are in effect. Once the noncancelable provisions of the policy become effective, the bodily injury liability and property damage liability coverages for bodily injury, property damage, and personal injury protection may not be reduced below the minimum limits required under s. 324.021 or s. 324.023 during the policy period.

Section 26. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 627.728, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.728 Cancellations; nonrenewals.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Policy" means the bodily injury and property damage liability, personal injury protection, medical payments, comprehensive, collision, and uninsured motorist coverage portions of a policy of motor vehicle insurance delivered or issued for delivery in this state:
- 1. Insuring a natural person as named insured or one or more related individuals $\underline{\text{who are residents}}$ $\underline{\text{resident}}$ of the same household; and
- 2. Insuring only a motor vehicle of the private passenger type or station wagon type which is not used as a public or livery conveyance for passengers or rented to others; or insuring any other four-wheel motor vehicle having a load capacity of 1,500 pounds or less which is not used in the occupation, profession, or business of the insured other than

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farming; other than any policy issued under an automobile insurance assigned risk plan or covering garage, automobile sales agency, repair shop, service station, or public parking place operation hazards.

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- The term "policy" does not include a binder as defined in s. 627.420 unless the duration of the binder period exceeds 60 days.
- Section 27. Subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (5), and subsection (7) of section 627.7295, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 627.7295 Motor vehicle insurance contracts.-
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:
 - (a) "Policy" means a motor vehicle insurance policy that provides bodily injury liability coverage and personal injury protection coverage, property damage liability coverage, or both.
 - (b) "Binder" means a binder that provides motor vehicle bodily injury liability coverage personal injury protection and property damage liability coverage.
 - (5)(a) A licensed general lines agent may charge a perpolicy fee <u>up</u> not to exceed \$10 to cover the administrative costs of the agent associated with selling the motor vehicle insurance policy if the policy covers only <u>bodily injury</u> <u>liability coverage personal injury protection coverage as</u>

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provided by s. 627.736 and property damage liability coverage as provided by s. 627.7275 and if no other insurance is sold or issued in conjunction with or collateral to the policy. The fee is not considered part of the premium.

- (7) A policy of private passenger motor vehicle insurance or a binder for such a policy may be initially issued in this state only if, before the effective date of such binder or policy, the insurer or agent has collected from the insured an amount equal to 2 months' premium from the insured. An insurer, agent, or premium finance company may not, directly or indirectly, take any action that results resulting in the insured paying having paid from the insured's own funds an amount less than the 2 months' premium required by this subsection. This subsection applies without regard to whether the premium is financed by a premium finance company or is paid pursuant to a periodic payment plan of an insurer or an insurance agent.
 - (a) This subsection does not apply:
- $\underline{1.}$ If an insured or member of the insured's family is renewing or replacing a policy or a binder for such policy written by the same insurer or a member of the same insurer group.
- $\underline{2.}$ To This subsection does not apply to an insurer that issues private passenger motor vehicle coverage primarily to active duty or former military personnel or their dependents.

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3. If This subsection does not apply if all policy payments are paid pursuant to a payroll deduction plan, an automatic electronic funds transfer payment plan from the policyholder, or a recurring credit card or debit card agreement with the insurer.

- (b) This subsection and subsection (4) do not apply if:
- 1. All policy payments to an insurer are paid pursuant to an automatic electronic funds transfer payment plan from an agent, a managing general agent, or a premium finance company and if the policy includes, at a minimum, bodily injury liability and personal injury protection pursuant to ss. 627.730-627.7405; motor vehicle property damage liability coverage pursuant to s. 627.7275.; and bodily injury liability in at least the amount of \$10,000 because of bodily injury to, or death of, one person in any one accident and in the amount of \$20,000 because of bodily injury to, or death of, two or more persons in any one accident. This subsection and subsection (4) do not apply if an
- 2. An insured has had a policy in effect for at least 6 months, the insured's agent is terminated by the insurer that issued the policy, and the insured obtains coverage on the policy's renewal date with a new company through the terminated agent.
- Section 28. Subsections (3) and (4), paragraphs (c) and (h) of subsection (5), paragraphs (a) and (g) of subsection (6),

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and subsections (8) and (16) of section 627.736, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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- 627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits; exclusions; priority; claims.—
- (3) INSURED'S RIGHTS TO RECOVERY OF SPECIAL DAMAGES IN TORT CLAIMS.—No insurer shall have a lien on any recovery in tort by judgment, settlement, or otherwise for personal injury protection benefits, whether suit has been filed or settlement has been reached without suit. An injured party who is entitled to bring suit under the provisions of ss. 627.732-627.737, 627.7403, and $627.7405 \frac{627.730-627.7405}{627.7405}$, or his or her legal representative, shall have no right to recover any damages for which personal injury protection benefits are paid or payable. The plaintiff may prove all of his or her special damages notwithstanding this limitation, but if special damages are introduced in evidence, the trier of facts, whether judge or jury, shall not award damages for personal injury protection benefits paid or payable. In all cases in which a jury is required to fix damages, the court shall instruct the jury that the plaintiff shall not recover such special damages for personal injury protection benefits paid or payable.
- (4) PAYMENT OF BENEFITS.—Benefits due from an insurer under ss. $\underline{627.732-627.737}$, $\underline{627.7403}$, and $\underline{627.7405}$ $\underline{627.730-627.7405}$ are primary, except that benefits received under any workers' compensation law must be credited against the benefits

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 provided by subsection (1) and are due and payable as loss accrues upon receipt of reasonable proof of such loss and the amount of expenses and loss incurred which are covered by the policy issued under ss. 627.732-627.737, 627.7403, and 627.7405 627.730-627.7405. If the Agency for Health Care Administration provides, pays, or becomes liable for medical assistance under the Medicaid program related to injury, sickness, disease, or death arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, the benefits under ss. 627.732-627.737, 627.7403, and 627.7405 627.730-627.7405 are subject to the Medicaid program. However, within 30 days after receiving notice that the Medicaid program paid such benefits, the insurer shall repay the full amount of the benefits to the Medicaid program.

- (a) An insurer may require written notice to be given as soon as practicable after an accident involving a motor vehicle with respect to which the policy affords the security required by ss. $\underline{627.732-627.737}$, $\underline{627.7403}$, and $\underline{627.7405}$ $\underline{627.730-627.7405}$.
- (b) Personal injury protection insurance benefits paid pursuant to this section are overdue if not paid within 30 days after the insurer is furnished written notice of the fact of a covered loss and of the amount of same. However:
- 1. If written notice of the entire claim is not furnished to the insurer, any partial amount supported by written notice is overdue if not paid within 30 days after written notice is furnished to the insurer. Any part or all of the remainder of

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the claim that is subsequently supported by written notice is overdue if not paid within 30 days after written notice is furnished to the insurer.

- 2. If an insurer pays only a portion of a claim or rejects a claim, the insurer shall provide at the time of the partial payment or rejection an itemized specification of each item that the insurer had reduced, omitted, or declined to pay and any information that the insurer desires the claimant to consider related to the medical necessity of the denied treatment or to explain the reasonableness of the reduced charge if this does not limit the introduction of evidence at trial. The insurer must also include the name and address of the person to whom the claimant should respond and a claim number to be referenced in future correspondence.
- 3. If an insurer pays only a portion of a claim or rejects a claim due to an alleged error in the claim, the insurer, at the time of the partial payment or rejection, shall provide an itemized specification or explanation of benefits due to the specified error. Upon receiving the specification or explanation, the person making the claim, at the person's option and without waiving any other legal remedy for payment, has 15 days to submit a revised claim, which shall be considered a timely submission of written notice of a claim.
- 4. Notwithstanding the fact that written notice has been furnished to the insurer, payment is not overdue if the insurer

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has reasonable proof that the insurer is not responsible for the payment.

- 5. For the purpose of calculating the extent to which benefits are overdue, payment shall be treated as being made on the date a draft or other valid instrument that is equivalent to payment was placed in the United States mail in a properly addressed, postpaid envelope or, if not so posted, on the date of delivery.
- 6. This paragraph does not preclude or limit the ability of the insurer to assert that the claim was unrelated, was not medically necessary, or was unreasonable or that the amount of the charge was in excess of that permitted under, or in violation of, subsection (5). Such assertion may be made at any time, including after payment of the claim or after the 30-day period for payment set forth in this paragraph.
- (c) Upon receiving notice of an accident that is potentially covered by personal injury protection benefits, the insurer must reserve \$5,000 of personal injury protection benefits for payment to physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or dentists licensed under chapter 466 who provide emergency services and care, as defined in s. 395.002, or who provide hospital inpatient care. The amount required to be held in reserve may be used only to pay claims from such physicians or dentists until 30 days after the date the insurer receives notice of the accident. After the 30-day period, any amount of

the reserve for which the insurer has not received notice of such claims may be used by the insurer to pay other claims. The time periods specified in paragraph (b) for payment of personal injury protection benefits are tolled for the period of time that an insurer is required to hold payment of a claim that is not from such physician or dentist to the extent that the personal injury protection benefits not held in reserve are insufficient to pay the claim. This paragraph does not require an insurer to establish a claim reserve for insurance accounting purposes.

- (d) All overdue payments bear simple interest at the rate established under s. 55.03 or the rate established in the insurance contract, whichever is greater, for the quarter in which the payment became overdue, calculated from the date the insurer was furnished with written notice of the amount of covered loss. Interest is due at the time payment of the overdue claim is made.
- (e) The insurer of the owner of a motor vehicle shall pay personal injury protection benefits for:
- 1. Accidental bodily injury sustained in this state by the owner while occupying a motor vehicle, or while not an occupant of a self-propelled vehicle if the injury is caused by physical contact with a motor vehicle.
- 2. Accidental bodily injury sustained outside this state, but within the United States of America or its territories or

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possessions or Canada, by the owner while occupying the owner's motor vehicle.

- 3. Accidental bodily injury sustained by a relative of the owner residing in the same household, under the circumstances described in subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., if the relative at the time of the accident is domiciled in the owner's household and is not the owner of a motor vehicle with respect to which security is required under ss. 627.732-627.737, 627.7403, and 627.7405 627.730-627.7405.
- 4. Accidental bodily injury sustained in this state by any other person while occupying the owner's motor vehicle or, if a resident of this state, while not an occupant of a self-propelled vehicle if the injury is caused by physical contact with such motor vehicle, if the injured person is not:
- a. The owner of a motor vehicle with respect to which security is required under ss. $\underline{627.732-627.737}$, $\underline{627.7403}$, and $\underline{627.7405}$ $\underline{627.730-627.7405}$; or
- b. Entitled to personal injury benefits from the insurer of the owner of such a motor vehicle.
- (f) If two or more insurers are liable for paying personal injury protection benefits for the same injury to any one person, the maximum payable is as specified in subsection (1), and the insurer paying the benefits is entitled to recover from each of the other insurers an equitable pro rata share of the benefits paid and expenses incurred in processing the claim.

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(g) It is a violation of the insurance code for an insurer to fail to timely provide benefits as required by this section with such frequency as to constitute a general business practice.

- (h) Benefits are not due or payable to or on the behalf of an insured person if that person has committed, by a material act or omission, insurance fraud relating to personal injury protection coverage under his or her policy, if the fraud is admitted to in a sworn statement by the insured or established in a court of competent jurisdiction. Any insurance fraud voids all coverage arising from the claim related to such fraud under the personal injury protection coverage of the insured person who committed the fraud, irrespective of whether a portion of the insured person's claim may be legitimate, and any benefits paid before the discovery of the fraud is recoverable by the insurer in its entirety from the person who committed insurance fraud. The prevailing party is entitled to its costs and attorney fees in any action in which it prevails in an insurer's action to enforce its right of recovery under this paragraph.
- (i) If an insurer has a reasonable belief that a fraudulent insurance act, for the purposes of s. 626.989 or s. 817.234, has been committed, the insurer shall notify the claimant, in writing, within 30 days after submission of the claim that the claim is being investigated for suspected fraud. Beginning at the end of the initial 30-day period, the insurer

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has an additional 60 days to conduct its fraud investigation. Notwithstanding subsection (10), no later than 90 days after the submission of the claim, the insurer must deny the claim or pay the claim with simple interest as provided in paragraph (d). Interest shall be assessed from the day the claim was submitted until the day the claim is paid. All claims denied for suspected fraudulent insurance acts shall be reported to the Division of Investigative and Forensic Services.

- (j) An insurer shall create and maintain for each insured a log of personal injury protection benefits paid by the insurer on behalf of the insured. If litigation is commenced, the insurer shall provide to the insured a copy of the log within 30 days after receiving a request for the log from the insured.
 - (5) CHARGES FOR TREATMENT OF INJURED PERSONS.-
- (c) With respect to any treatment or service, other than medical services billed by a hospital or other provider for emergency services and care as defined in s. 395.002 or inpatient services rendered at a hospital-owned facility, the statement of charges must be furnished to the insurer by the provider and may not include, and the insurer is not required to pay, charges for treatment or services rendered more than 35 days before the postmark date or electronic transmission date of the statement, except for past due amounts previously billed on a timely basis under this paragraph, and except that, if the provider submits to the insurer a notice of initiation of

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treatment within 21 days after its first examination or treatment of the claimant, the statement may include charges for treatment or services rendered up to, but not more than, 75 days before the postmark date of the statement. The injured party is not liable for, and the provider may not bill the injured party for, charges that are unpaid because of the provider's failure to comply with this paragraph. Any agreement requiring the injured person or insured to pay for such charges is unenforceable.

- 1. If the insured fails to furnish the provider with the correct name and address of the insured's personal injury protection insurer, the provider has 35 days from the date the provider obtains the correct information to furnish the insurer with a statement of the charges. The insurer is not required to pay for such charges unless the provider includes with the statement documentary evidence that was provided by the insured during the 35-day period demonstrating that the provider reasonably relied on erroneous information from the insured and either:
 - a. A denial letter from the incorrect insurer; or
- b. Proof of mailing, which may include an affidavit under penalty of perjury, reflecting timely mailing to the incorrect address or insurer.
- 2. For emergency services and care rendered in a hospital emergency department or for transport and treatment rendered by

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an ambulance provider licensed pursuant to part III of chapter 401, the provider is not required to furnish the statement of charges within the time periods established by this paragraph, and the insurer is not considered to have been furnished with notice of the amount of covered loss for purposes of paragraph (4) (b) until it receives a statement complying with paragraph (d), or copy thereof, which specifically identifies the place of service to be a hospital emergency department or an ambulance in accordance with billing standards recognized by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

3. Each notice of the insured's rights under s. 627.7401 must include the following statement in at least 12-point type: BILLING REQUIREMENTS.—Florida law provides that with respect to any treatment or services, other than certain hospital and emergency services, the statement of charges furnished to the insurer by the provider may not include, and the insurer and the injured party are not required to pay, charges for treatment or services rendered more than 35 days before the postmark date of the statement, except for past due amounts previously billed on a timely basis, and except that, if the provider submits to the insurer a notice of initiation of treatment within 21 days after its first examination or treatment of the claimant, the statement may include charges for treatment or services rendered up to, but not more than, 75 days before the postmark date of the statement.

(h) As provided in s. 400.9905, an entity excluded from
the definition of a clinic shall be deemed a clinic and must be
licensed under part X of chapter 400 in order to receive
reimbursement under ss. $\underline{627.732-627.737}$, $\underline{627.7403}$, and $\underline{627.7405}$
627.730-627.7405. However, this licensing requirement does not
apply to:

- 1. An entity wholly owned by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, or by the physician and the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of the physician;
- 2. An entity wholly owned by a dentist licensed under chapter 466, or by the dentist and the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of the dentist;
- 3. An entity wholly owned by a chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460, or by the chiropractic physician and the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of the chiropractic physician;
- 4. A hospital or ambulatory surgical center licensed under chapter 395;
- 5. An entity that wholly owns or is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a hospital or hospitals licensed under chapter 395;
- 6. An entity that is a clinical facility affiliated with an accredited medical school at which training is provided for medical students, residents, or fellows;
 - 7. An entity that is certified under 42 C.F.R. part 485,

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1576 subpart H; or

- 8. An entity that is owned by a publicly traded corporation, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries, that has \$250 million or more in total annual sales of health care services provided by licensed health care practitioners if one or more of the persons responsible for the operations of the entity are health care practitioners who are licensed in this state and who are responsible for supervising the business activities of the entity and the entity's compliance with state law for purposes of this section.
 - (6) DISCOVERY OF FACTS ABOUT AN INJURED PERSON; DISPUTES.-
- (a) If a request is made by an insurer providing personal injury protection benefits under ss. 627.732-627.737, 627.7403, and 627.7405 627.730-627.7405 against whom a claim has been made, an employer must furnish, in a form approved by the office, a sworn statement of the earnings, since the time of the bodily injury and for a reasonable period before the injury, of the person upon whose injury the claim is based.
- (g) An insured seeking benefits under ss. 627.732-627.737, 627.7403, and 627.7405 627.730-627.7405, including an omnibus insured, must comply with the terms of the policy, which include, but are not limited to, submitting to an examination under oath. The scope of questioning during the examination under oath is limited to relevant information or information that could reasonably be expected to lead to relevant

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information. Compliance with this paragraph is a condition precedent to receiving benefits. An insurer that, as a general business practice as determined by the office, requests an examination under oath of an insured or an omnibus insured without a reasonable basis is subject to s. 626.9541.

- (8) APPLICABILITY OF PROVISION REGULATING ATTORNEY FEES.— With respect to any dispute under the provisions of ss. 627.732-627.737, 627.7403, and 627.7405 627.730-627.7405 between the insured and the insurer, or between an assignee of an insured's rights and the insurer, the provisions of ss. 627.428 and 768.79 apply, except as provided in subsections (10) and (15), and except that any attorney fees recovered must:
 - (a) Comply with prevailing professional standards;
- (b) Not overstate or inflate the number of hours reasonably necessary for a case of comparable skill or complexity; and
- (c) Represent legal services that are reasonable and necessary to achieve the result obtained.

Upon request by either party, a judge must make written findings, substantiated by evidence presented at trial or any hearings associated therewith, that any award of attorney fees complies with this subsection. Notwithstanding s. 627.428, attorney fees recovered under ss. 627.732-627.737, 627.7403, and 627.7405 627.730-627.7405 must be calculated without regard to a

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L626	contingency risk multiplier.
L627	(16) SECURE ELECTRONIC DATA TRANSFER.—A notice,
L628	documentation, transmission, or communication of any kind
L629	required or authorized under ss. $\underline{627.732-627.737}$, $\underline{627.7403}$, and
L630	627.7405 $627.730-627.7405$ may be transmitted electronically if
L631	it is transmitted by secure electronic data transfer that is
L632	consistent with state and federal privacy and security laws.
L633	Section 29. <u>Sections 627.730, 627.731, 627.7311, 627.739,</u>
L634	and 627.7401, Florida Statutes, of the "Florida Motor Vehicle
L635	No-Fault Law," are repealed.
L636	Section 30. Section 627.7407, Florida Statutes, is
L637	repealed.
L638	Section 31. Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
L639	sections 627.732, 627.733, 627.734, 627.736, 627.737, 627.7403,
L640	and 627.7405, Florida Statutes, only apply to policies issued
L641	under the "Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law" that are in force
L642	on or before December 31, 2017.
L643	Section 32. Section 627.8405, Florida Statutes, is amended
L644	to read:
L645	627.8405 Prohibited acts; financing companies.— \underline{A} No
L646	premium finance company shall, in a premium finance agreement or
L647	other agreement, $\underline{\text{may not}}$ finance the cost of or otherwise
L648	provide for the collection or remittance of dues, assessments,
L649	fees, or other periodic payments of money for the cost of:
L650	(1) A membership in an automobile club. The term

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"automobile club" means a legal entity that which, in consideration of dues, assessments, or periodic payments of money, promises its members or subscribers to assist them in matters relating to the ownership, operation, use, or maintenance of a motor vehicle; however, the term this definition of "automobile club" does not include persons, associations, or corporations which are organized and operated solely for the purpose of conducting, sponsoring, or sanctioning motor vehicle races, exhibitions, or contests upon racetracks, or upon racecourses established and marked as such for the duration of such particular events. The term words "motor vehicle" used herein have the same meaning as defined in chapter 320.

- (2) An accidental death and dismemberment policy sold in combination with a policy providing only bodily injury liability coverage personal injury protection and property damage liability coverage only policy.
- (3) Any product not regulated under the provisions of this insurance code.

This section also applies to premium financing by any insurance agent or insurance company under part XVI. The commission shall adopt rules to assure disclosure, at the time of sale, of motor vehicle liability insurance coverages financed with-personal-injury-protection and shall prescribe the form of such

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1676 disclosure.

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Section 33. Subsection (1) of section 627.915, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.915 Insurer experience reporting.-

- Each insurer transacting private passenger automobile insurance in this state shall report certain information annually to the office. The information will be due on or before July 1 of each year. The information shall be divided into the following categories: bodily injury liability; property damage liability; uninsured motorist; personal injury protection benefits; medical payments; and comprehensive and collision. The information given must shall be on direct insurance writings in the state alone and must shall represent total limits data. The information set forth in paragraphs (a)-(f) is applicable to voluntary private passenger and Joint Underwriting Association private passenger writings and shall be reported for each of the latest 3 calendar-accident years, with an evaluation date of March 31 of the current year. The information set forth in paragraphs (g)-(j) is applicable to voluntary private passenger writings and shall be reported on a calendar-accident year basis ultimately seven times at seven different stages of development.
- (a) Premiums earned for the latest 3 calendar-accident years.
- (b) Loss development factors and the historic development of those factors.

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1701	(c) Policyholder dividends incurred.	
1702	(d) Expenses for other acquisition and general expense.	
1703	(e) Expenses for agents' commissions and taxes, licenses,	
1704	and fees.	
1705	(f) Profit and contingency factors as utilized in the	
1706	insurer's automobile rate filings for the applicable years.	
1707	(g) Losses paid.	
1708	(h) Losses unpaid.	
1709	(i) Loss adjustment expenses paid.	
1710	(j) Loss adjustment expenses unpaid.	
1711	Section 34. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 628.909,	
1712	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:	
1713	628.909 Applicability of other laws.—	
1714	(2) The following provisions of the Florida Insurance Code	
1715	apply to captive insurance companies who are not industrial	
1716	insured captive insurance companies to the extent that such	
1717	provisions are not inconsistent with this part:	
1718	(a) Chapter 624, except for ss. 624.407, 624.408,	
1719	624.4085, 624.40851, 624.4095, 624.411, 624.425, and 624.426.	
1720	(b) Chapter 625, part II.	
1721	(c) Chapter 626, part IX.	
1722	(d) Sections 627.730-627.7405, when no-fault coverage is	
1723	provided.	
1724	<u>(d) (e)</u> Chapter 628.	
1725	(3) The following provisions of the Florida Insurance Code	

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1726	shall apply to industrial insured captive insurance companies to
1727	the extent that such provisions are not inconsistent with this
1728	part:
1729	(a) Chapter 624, except for ss. 624.407, 624.408,
1730	624.4085, 624.40851, 624.4095, 624.411, 624.425, 624.426, and
1731	624.609(1).
1732	(b) Chapter 625, part II, if the industrial insured
1733	captive insurance company is incorporated in this state.
1734	(c) Chapter 626, part IX.
1735	(d) Sections 627.730-627.7405 when no-fault coverage is
1736	provided.
1737	(d) (e) Chapter 628, except for ss. 628.341, 628.351, and
1738	628.6018.
1739	Section 35. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 628.909,
1740	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1741	628.909 Applicability of other laws.—
1742	(2) The following provisions of the Florida Insurance Code
1743	apply to captive insurance companies who are not industrial
1744	insured captive insurance companies to the extent that such
1745	provisions are not inconsistent with this part:
1746	(a) Chapter 624, except for ss. 624.407, 624.408,
1747	624.4085, 624.40851, 624.4095, 624.411, 624.425, and 624.426.
1748	(b) Chapter 625, part II.
1749	(c) Chapter 626, part IX.

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

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1751	provided.
1752	<u>(d) (e)</u> Chapter 628.
1753	(3) The following provisions of the Florida Insurance Code
1754	shall apply to industrial insured captive insurance companies to
1755	the extent that such provisions are not inconsistent with this
1756	part:
1757	(a) Chapter 624, except for ss. 624.407, 624.408,
1758	624.4085, 624.40851, 624.4095, 624.411, 624.425, 624.426, and
1759	624.609(1).
1760	(b) Chapter 625, part II, if the industrial insured
1761	captive insurance company is incorporated in this state.
1762	(c) Chapter 626, part IX.
1763	(d) Sections 627.730-627.7405 when no-fault coverage is
1764	provided.
1765	(d) (e) Chapter 628, except for ss. 628.341, 628.351, and
1766	628.6018.
1767	Section 36. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
1768	act, this act shall take effect January 1, 2018.

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