CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

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Representative Artiles offered the following:

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Substitute Amendment for Amendment (140807) (with title amendment)

5 Remove lines 781-981 and insert:

626.9962 Legislative findings.—The Legislature finds it necessary to regulate persons that hold themselves out as qualified to provide services as property insurance appraisal umpires in order to protect the public safety and welfare and to avoid economic injury to the residents of this state. This part applies only to property insurance appraisal umpires as defined in this part.

626.9963 Part supplements licensing law.—This part is supplementary to part I, the "Licensing Procedures Law."

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626.9964	Definitions.	-As	used	in	this	part,	the	term:
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- (1) "Appraisal" means, for purposes of licensure under this part only, a process of alternative dispute resolution used in a personal residential or commercial residential property insurance claim.
- (2) "Competent" means sufficiently qualified and capable of performing an appraisal.
- (3) "Department" means the Department of Financial Services.
- (4) "Property insurance appraisal umpire" or "umpire" means a person selected by the appraisers representing the insurer and the insured, or, if the appraisers cannot agree, by the court, who is charged with resolving issues that the appraisers are unable to agree upon during the course of an appraisal.
- (5) "Property insurance appraiser" or "appraiser" means the person selected by an insurer or insured to perform an appraisal.
- 626.9965 Qualification for license as a property insurance appraisal umpire.—
- (1) The department shall issue a license as an umpire to a person who meets the requirements of subsection (2) and is one of the following:
 - (a) A retired county, circuit, or appellate judge.
- (b) Licensed as an engineer pursuant to chapter 471 or is a retired professional engineer as defined in s. 471.005.

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	(C)	Licensed	as a	ge	eneral	cont	ractor	, }	ouil	ding	con	ntract	or,
or	reside	ntial con	tract	or	pursua	ant t	o part	I	of	chapt	ter	489.	

- (d) Licensed or registered as an architect to engage in the practice of architecture pursuant to part I of chapter 481.
 - (e) A member of The Florida Bar.
- (f) Licensed as an adjuster pursuant to part VI of chapter 626, which license includes the property and casualty lines of insurance. An adjuster must have been licensed for at least 5 years as an adjuster before he or she may be licensed as an umpire.
- (2) An applicant may be licensed to practice in this state as an umpire if the applicant:
 - (a) Is a natural person at least 18 years of age;
- (b) Is a United States citizen or legal alien who possesses work authorization from the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration;
 - (c) Is of good moral character;
- (d) Has paid the applicable fees specified in s. 624.501; and
- (e) Has, before the date of the application for licensure, satisfactorily completed education courses approved by the department covering:
 - 1. At least 19 hours of insurance claims estimating; and
- 2. At least 5 hours of insurance law, ethics for insurance professionals, disciplinary trends, and case studies.

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- A retired county, circuit, or appellate judge who is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar is exempt from the continuing education requirements of s. 626.2815 and the education courses required by this subsection.
- (3) The department may not reject an application solely because the applicant is or is not a member of a given appraisal organization.
- 626.9966 Grounds for refusal, suspension, or revocation of an umpire license or appointment.—The department may deny an application for license or appointment under this part; suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue a license or appointment of an umpire; or suspend or revoke eligibility for licensure or appointment as an umpire if the department finds that one or more of the following applicable grounds exist:
- (1) Violating a duty imposed upon him or her by law or by the terms of the umpire agreement; aiding, assisting, or conspiring with any other person engaged in any such misconduct and in furtherance thereof; or forming the intent, design, or scheme to engage in such misconduct and committing an overt act in furtherance of such intent, design, or scheme. An umpire commits a violation of this part regardless of whether the victim or intended victim of the misconduct has sustained any damage or loss; the damage or loss has been settled and paid after the discovery of misconduct; or the victim or intended victim is an insurer or customer or a person in a confidential

relationship with the umpire or is an identified member of the general public.

- (2) Having a registration, license, or certification to practice or conduct any regulated profession, business, or vocation revoked, suspended, or encumbered; or having an application for such registration, licensure, or certification to practice or conduct any regulated profession, business, or vocation denied, by this or any other state, any nation, or any possession or district of the United States.
- (3) Making or filing a report or record, written or oral, which the umpire knows to be false; willfully failing to file a report or record required by state or federal law; willfully impeding or obstructing such filing; or inducing another person to impede or obstruct such filing.
- (4) Agreeing to serve as an umpire if service is contingent upon the umpire reporting a predetermined amount, analysis, or opinion.
- (5) Agreeing to serve as an umpire, if the fee to be paid for his or her services is contingent upon the opinion, conclusion, or valuation he or she reaches.
- (6) Failure of an umpire, without good cause, to communicate within 10 business days after a request for communication from an appraiser.
- (7) Violation of any ethical standard for umpires specified in s. 626.9967.

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117	626.	9967	Ethical	standards	for	property	insurance
118	appraisal	umpi	res				

- (1) FEES AND EXPENSES.—
- The fees charged by an umpire must be reasonable and consistent with the nature of the case.
 - (b) In determining fees, an umpire:
- 1. Must charge on an hourly basis and may bill only for actual time spent on or allocated for the appraisal.
- 2. May not charge, agree to, or accept as compensation or reimbursement any payment, commission, or fee that is based on a percentage of the value of the claim or that is contingent upon a specified outcome.
- 3. May charge for costs actually incurred, and no other costs. An umpire may not charge for the cost of an expert unless the umpire has disclosed the amount of the expert's fee to the appraiser for the insurer and the appraiser for the insured before incurring the cost for the expert's services.
- 4. May not charge a fee of more than \$500 if the amount reported by the appraiser for the insurer or by the appraiser for the insured does not exceed \$2,500.
- (c) An appraiser may assign the duty of paying the umpire's fee to, and the umpire is entitled to receive payment directly from, the insurer and the insured only if the insurer and the insured acknowledge and accept that duty and agree in writing to be responsible for payment.

- (2) MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS.—An umpire shall maintain records necessary to support charges for services and expenses, and, upon request, shall provide an accounting of all applicable charges to the insurer and insured. An umpire shall retain original or true copies of any contracts engaging his or her services, appraisal reports, and supporting data assembled and formulated by the umpire in preparing appraisal reports for at least 5 years. The umpire shall make the records available to the department for inspection and copying within 7 business days after a request. If an appraisal has been the subject of, or has been admitted as evidence in, a lawsuit, reports and records related to the appraisal must be retained for at least 2 years after the date that the trial ends.
- (3) ADVERTISING.—An umpire may not engage in marketing practices that contain false or misleading information. An umpire shall ensure that any advertisement of his or her qualifications, services to be rendered, or the appraisal process are accurate and honest. An umpire may not make claims of achieving specific outcomes or promises implying favoritism for the purpose of obtaining business.
 - (4) INTEGRITY AND IMPARTIALITY.-
- (a)1. An umpire may not accept an appraisal unless he or she can serve competently, promptly commence the appraisal and, thereafter, devote the time and attention to its completion in the manner expected by all persons involved in the appraisal.

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- 2. An umpire shall conduct the appraisal process in a manner that advances the fair and efficient resolution of issues that arise.
- 3. An umpire shall deliberate and decide all issues within the scope of the appraisal, but may not render a decision on any other issues. An umpire shall decide all matters justly, exercising independent judgment. An umpire may not delegate his or her duties to any other person. An umpire who considers the opinion of an expert does not violate this paragraph.
- (b) An umpire may not engage in any business, provide any service, or perform any act that would compromise his or her integrity or impartiality.
- (5) SKILL AND EXPERIENCE.—An umpire shall decline or withdraw from an appraisal or request appropriate assistance when the facts and circumstances of the appraisal prove to be beyond his or her skill or experience.
- entity acting on behalf of an umpire may not solicit, accept, give, or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any gift, favor, loan, or other item of value in excess of \$25 to any individual who participates in the appraisal, for the purpose of solicitation or otherwise attempting to procure future work from any person who participates in the appraisal, or as an inducement to entering into an appraisal with an umpire. This subsection does not prevent an umpire from accepting other

192	appraisals where the appraisers agree upon the umpire or the
193	court appoints the umpire.
194	(7) EX PARTE COMMUNICATION.—In any property insurance
195	appraisal, ex parte communication between an umpire and an
196	appraiser is prohibited. However, an appraiser may communicate
197	with another appraiser if an umpire is not present or does not
198	receive the ex parte communication.
199	626.9968 Conflicts of interest.—An insurer or a
200	policyholder may challenge an umpire's impartiality and
201	disqualify the proposed umpire only if:
202	(1) A familial relationship within the third degree exists
203	between the umpire and a party or a representative of a party;
204	(2) The umpire has previously represented a party in a
205	professional capacity in the same claim or matter involving the
206	<pre>same property;</pre>
207	(3) The umpire has represented another person in a
208	professional capacity in the same or a substantially related
209	matter that includes the claim, the same property or an adjacent
210	property, and the other person's interests are materially
211	adverse to the interests of a party;
212	(4) The umpire has worked as an employer or employee of a
213	party within the preceding 5 years; or

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(5) The umpire has violated s. 626.9966.

TITLE AMENDMENT

Bill No. CS/CS/HB 79 (2016)

Amendment No.

218 Remove line 74 and insert:
219 providing legislative findings; creating s. 626.9963,

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