FIRST REGULAR SESSION

SENATE BILL NO. 445

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR WASSON.

Read 1st time February 28, 2013, and ordered printed.

1398S.01I

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

AN ACT

To amend chapter 379, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to sinkhole insurance coverage for property damage caused by sinkhole activity.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Chapter 379, RSMo, is amended by adding thereto one new 2 section, to be known as section 379.1600, to read as follows:

379.1600. 1. On or after January 1, 2014, every insurer

- 2 authorized by the director to write homeowners' insurance or
- 3 dwelling-owners' insurance upon property within this state shall make
- 4 available, for an appropriate additional premium, coverage for sinkhole
- 5 losses on any structure, including contents of personal property
- 6 contained therein, to the extent provided in the policy to which the
- 7 sinkhole coverage attaches. Such sinkhole insurance coverage may be
- 8 offered as part of the underlying insurance policy or as an endorsement
- 9 or rider.
- 10 2. Insurers offering policies that exclude coverage for sinkhole
- 11 losses shall inform policyholders in bold type of not less than fourteen
- 12 points as follows: "YOUR POLICY DOES NOT PROVIDE COVERAGE
- 13 FOR SINKHOLE LOSSES. YOU MAY PURCHASE ADDITIONAL
- 14 COVERAGE FOR SINKHOLE LOSSES FOR AN ADDITIONAL
- 15 PREMIUM."
- 16 3. As used in this section, unless otherwise clearly indicated by
- 17 the context, the following words mean:
- 18 (1) "Dwelling-owners' insurance", shall have the same meaning
- 19 assigned to it in section 374.400;
- 20 (2) "Homeowners' insurance", shall have the same meaning
- 21 assigned to it in section 374.400;

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- 22 (3) "Insurer", any insurance company, reciprocal inter-insurance exchange, licensed and authorized by the director to 2324write homeowners' insurance or dwelling-owners' insurance upon property located within this state; 25
- 26 (4) "Sinkhole", a landform created by subsidence of soil, 27sediment, or rock as underlying strata are dissolved by groundwater. A sinkhole may form by collapse into subterranean voids created by 29 dissolution of limestone or dolostone or by subsidence as these strata are dissolved:
 - (5) "Sinkhole activity", settlement or systematic weakening of the earth supporting such property only when such settlement or systematic weakening results from movement or raveling of soils, sediments, or rock materials into subterranean voids created by the effect of water on a limestone or similar rock formation;
 - (6) "Sinkhole loss", actual physical damage to a building or property within, arising out of, or caused by sudden settlement or collapse of the earth supporting the building, and only when the sudden settlement or collapse results directly from subterranean voids created by the action of water on limestone or similar rock formation. Contents coverage shall apply only if there is structural damage to the building caused by sinkhole activity.
 - 4. Upon receipt of a claim for a sinkhole loss, an insurer shall meet the following minimum standards in investigating a claim:
 - (1) The insurer shall make an inspection of the insured's premises to determine if there has been physical damage to the structure that might be the result of sinkhole activity;
 - (2) If, upon the investigation pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection, the insurer confirms that physical damage to the structure exists but the insurer is unable to identify a valid cause of such damage or discovers that such damage to the structure is consistent with sinkhole activity, or if the structure is located in close proximity to a structure in which sinkhole damage has been verified, then prior to denying a claim, the insurer shall obtain a written certification from a professional engineer, a professional geologist, or other qualified individual approved by the director stating that the cause of the claim is not sinkhole activity, and that the analysis conducted was of sufficient scope to eliminate sinkhole activity as the cause of damage

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59 within a reasonable professional probability; and

(3) If the insurer obtains, pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection, written certification that the cause of the claim was not sinkhole activity, and if the insured has submitted the sinkhole claim without good faith grounds for submitting the claim, the policyholder shall reimburse the insurer for fifty percent of the actual costs of the analysis provided under subdivision (2) of this subsection or two thousand five hundred dollars, whichever is less. An insured is required to pay reimbursement under this subdivision only if the insurer, prior to ordering the analysis pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection, informs the insured of the insured's potential liability for reimbursement and gives the insured the opportunity to withdraw the claim.

72 5. The director may promulgate rules and regulations for the purposes of administering and enforcing the provisions of this 73 74 section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 75 536.010 that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of 76 the provisions of chapter 536, and, if applicable, section 536.028. This 77 section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers 78 vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, to review, to 79 delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are 80 81 subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking 82 authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2013, shall 83 be invalid and void.

