By Senator Geller

31-1148-03

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to insurance rate standards; amending s. 627.062, F.S.; conforming 3 4 provisions relating to regulation by the Office of Insurance Regulation; providing for the 5 director of that office to establish rates 6 7 prior to their taking effect; providing procedures for such filings; deleting a 8 9 provision excepting motor vehicle insurance from the provisions of s. 627.062, F.S.; 10 11 deleting an arbitration provision; prohibiting 12 certain judgments or settlements involving bad faith actions or punitive damages from being 13 14 included in an insurer's rate base or used to justify a rate change; requiring certain 15 16 underwriting rules to be filed; providing an effective date. 17 18 19 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 20 21 Section 1. Section 627.062, Florida Statutes, is 22 amended to read: 627.062 Rate standards; prior rate approval.--23 (1) The rates for all classes of insurance to which 24 the provisions of this part are applicable shall be set by the 25 director of the Office of Insurance Regulation and may not be 26 27 excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. (2) As to all such classes of insurance: 28 29 (a) Insurers or rating organizations shall apply for 30 establish and use rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals

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

to allow the insurer a reasonable rate of return on such

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classes of insurance written in this state. A copy of rates, rating schedules, rating manuals, premium credits or discount schedules, and surcharge schedules, and changes thereto, must shall be filed with the Office of Insurance Regulation department under one of the following procedures:

1. If the filing is made at least 180 90 days before the proposed effective date. and The filing may is not be implemented during the department's review of the filing and any proceeding and judicial review., then such filing shall be considered a "file and use" filing. In such case, the department shall finalize its review by issuance of a notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove within 90 days after receipt of the filing. The notice of intent to approve and the notice of intent to disapprove constitute agency action for purposes of the Administrative Procedure Act. Requests for supporting information, requests for mathematical or mechanical corrections, or notification to the insurer by the department of its preliminary findings shall not toll the 90-day period during any such proceedings and subsequent judicial review. The rate shall be deemed approved if the department does not issue a notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove within 90 days after receipt of the filing.

2. If the filing is not made in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 1., such filing shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days after the effective date, and shall be considered a "use and file" filing. An insurer making a "use and file" filing is potentially subject to an order by the department to return to policyholders portions of rates found to be excessive, as 31 provided in paragraph (h).

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- (b) Within a reasonable time after Upon receiving a rate filing, the Office of Insurance Regulation department shall review the rate filing and establish a rate or rate schedule that to determine if a rate is not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. In making that determination, the office department shall, in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, consider the following factors:
- 1. Past and prospective loss experience within and without this state.
 - 2. Past and prospective expenses.
- The degree of competition among insurers for the risk insured.
- Investment income reasonably expected by the insurer, consistent with the insurer's investment practices, from investable premiums anticipated in the filing, plus any other expected income from currently invested assets representing the amount expected on unearned premium reserves and loss reserves. The office department may adopt promulgate rules utilizing reasonable techniques of actuarial science and economics to specify the manner in which insurers shall calculate investment income attributable to such classes of insurance written in this state and the manner in which such investment income shall be used in the calculation of insurance rates. Such manner shall contemplate allowances for an underwriting profit factor and full consideration of investment income which produce a reasonable rate of return; however, investment income from invested surplus shall not be considered. The profit and contingency factor as specified in the filing shall be utilized in computing excess profits in 31 conjunction with s. 627.0625.

- 5. The reasonableness of the judgment reflected in the filing.
- 6. Dividends, savings, or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed or returned to Florida policyholders, members, or subscribers.
 - 7. The adequacy of loss reserves.
 - 8. The cost of reinsurance.
- 9. Trend factors, including trends in actual losses per insured unit for the insurer making the filing.
- 10. Conflagration and catastrophe hazards, if applicable.
- 11. A reasonable margin for underwriting profit and contingencies.
 - 12. The cost of medical services, if applicable.
- 13. Other relevant factors which impact upon the frequency or severity of claims or upon expenses.
- (c) In the case of fire insurance rates, consideration shall be given to the availability of water supplies and the experience of the fire insurance business during a period of not less than the most recent 5-year period for which such experience is available.
- (d) If conflagration or catastrophe hazards are given consideration by an insurer in its rates or rating plan, including surcharges and discounts, the insurer shall establish a reserve for that portion of the premium allocated to such hazard and shall maintain the premium in a catastrophe reserve. Any removal of such premiums from the reserve for purposes other than paying claims associated with a catastrophe or purchasing reinsurance for catastrophes shall be subject to approval of the department. Any ceding

commission received by an insurer purchasing reinsurance for catastrophes shall be placed in the catastrophe reserve.

- (e) After consideration of the rate factors provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), the Office of Insurance

 Regulation shall set an appropriate rate that is not a rate may be found by the department to be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory based upon the following standards:
- 1. Rates shall be deemed excessive if they are likely to produce a profit from Florida business that is unreasonably high in relation to the risk involved in the class of business or if expenses are unreasonably high in relation to services rendered.
- 2. Rates shall be deemed excessive if, among other things, the rate structure established by a stock insurance company provides for replenishment of surpluses from premiums, when the replenishment is attributable to investment losses.
- 3. Rates shall be deemed inadequate if they are clearly insufficient, together with the investment income attributable to them, to sustain projected losses and expenses in the class of business to which they apply.
- 4. A rating plan, including discounts, credits, or surcharges, shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory if it fails to clearly and equitably reflect consideration of the policyholder's participation in a risk management program adopted pursuant to s. 627.0625.
- 5. A rate shall be deemed inadequate as to the premium charged to a risk or group of risks if discounts or credits are allowed which exceed a reasonable reflection of expense savings and reasonably expected loss experience from the risk or group of risks.

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- 6. A rate shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory as to a risk or group of risks if the application of premium discounts, credits, or surcharges among such risks does not bear a reasonable relationship to the expected loss and expense experience among the various risks.
- (f) In reviewing a rate filing, the <u>Office of</u>

 <u>Insurance Regulation</u> department may require the insurer to provide at the insurer's expense all information necessary to evaluate the condition of the company and the reasonableness of the filing according to the criteria enumerated in this section.
- The Office of Insurance Regulation department may at any time review a rate, rating schedule, rating manual, or rate change; the pertinent records of the insurer; and market conditions. If the office department finds on a preliminary basis that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, it the department shall initiate proceedings to establish a new disapprove the rate and shall so notify the insurer. However, the office department may not disapprove as excessive any rate that it has established for which it has given final approval or which has been deemed approved for a period of 1 year after the effective date of the filing unless it the department finds that a material misrepresentation or material error was made by the insurer or was contained in the filing. Upon being so notified, the insurer or rating organization shall, within 60 days, file with the office department all information which, in the belief of the insurer or organization, proves the reasonableness, adequacy, and fairness of the rate or rate change. The office shall establish an appropriate rate within a reasonable time after receiving an insurer's initial response. The department shall

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issue a notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove pursuant to the procedures of paragraph (a) within 90 days after receipt of the insurer's initial response. In such instances and in any administrative proceeding relating to the legality of any the rate, the insurer or rating organization shall carry the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence to show that the rate is not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. After the department notifies an insurer that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, unless the department withdraws the notification, the insurer shall not alter the rate except to conform with the department's notice until the earlier of 120 days after the date the notification was provided or 180 days after the date of the implementation of the rate. The department may, subject to chapter 120, disapprove without the 60-day notification any rate increase filed by an insurer within the prohibited time period or during the time that the legality of the increased rate is being contested.

(h) After setting a new rate or rate schedule, the Office of Insurance Regulation In the event the department finds that a rate or rate change is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the department shall issue an order of disapproval specifying the that a new rate or rate schedule and which responds to the findings of the office. The order constitutes final agency action for purposes of chapter 120 department be filed by the insurer. The department shall further order, for any "use and file" filing made in accordance with subparagraph (a)2., that premiums charged each policyholder constituting the portion of the rate above that which was actuarially justified be returned to such

policyholder in the form of a credit or refund. If the department finds that an insurer's rate or rate change is inadequate, the new rate or rate schedule filed with the department in response to such a finding shall be applicable only to new or renewal business of the insurer written on or after the effective date of the responsive filing.

(i) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, the Office of Insurance Regulation may department shall not prohibit any insurer, including any residual market plan or joint underwriting association, from paying acquisition costs based on the full amount of premium, as defined in s. 627.403, applicable to any policy, or prohibit any such insurer from including the full amount of acquisition costs in a rate filing.

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The provisions of This subsection does shall not apply to workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance and to motor vehicle insurance.

(3)(a) For individual risks that are not rated in 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

accordance with the insurer's rates, rating schedules, rating manuals, and underwriting rules filed with the Office of Insurance Regulation department and which have been submitted to the insurer for individual rating, the insurer must maintain documentation on each risk subject to individual risk rating. The documentation must identify the named insured and specify the characteristics and classification of the risk supporting the reason for the risk being individually risk rated, including any modifications to existing approved forms to be used on the risk. The insurer must maintain these records for a period of at least 5 years after the effective 31 date of the policy.

- (b) Individual risk rates and modifications to existing approved forms are not subject to this part or part II, except for paragraph (a) and ss. 627.402, 627.403, 627.4035, 627.404, 627.405, 627.406, 627.407, 627.4085, 627.409, 627.4132, 627.4133, 627.415, 627.416, 627.417, 627.419, 627.425, 627.426, 627.4265, 627.427, and 627.428, but are subject to all other applicable provisions of this code and rules adopted thereunder.
- (c) This subsection does not apply to private passenger motor vehicle insurance.
- (4) The establishment of any rate, rating classification, rating plan or schedule, or variation thereof in violation of part IX of chapter 626 is also in violation of this section.
- of the type for which the insurer is required to pay a reimbursement premium to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, the insurer may fully recoup in its property insurance premiums any reimbursement premiums paid to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, together with reasonable costs of other reinsurance, but may not recoup reinsurance costs that duplicate coverage provided by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.
- statutory or common-law bad faith action and any portion of a judgment that awards punitive damages against an insurer may not be included in the insurer's rate base or used to justify a rate or rate change. Any portion of a settlement entered as a result of a statutory or common-law bad faith action identified as such and any portion of a settlement wherein an insurer agrees to pay specific punitive damages may not be

used to justify a rate or rate change. The portion of the taxable costs and attorney's fees which is identified as being related to the bad faith and punitive damages in these judgments and settlements may not be included in the insurer's rate base or used to justify a rate or rate change.

- (7)(a) Underwriting rules not contained in rating manuals shall be filed for private passenger automobile insurance and homeowners' insurance.
- (b) The submission of rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals to the Office of Insurance Regulation by a licensed rating organization of which an insurer is a member or subscriber is sufficient compliance with this subsection for such insurer to the extent that the insurer uses these rates, rating schedules, and rating manuals. All such filed information shall be available for public inspection at the Office of Insurance Regulation during usual business hours.
- (a) After any action with respect to a rate filing that constitutes agency action for purposes of the Administrative Procedure Act, an insurer may, in lieu of demanding a hearing under s. 120.57, require arbitration of the rate filing. Arbitration shall be conducted by a board of arbitrators consisting of an arbitrator selected by the department, an arbitrator selected by the insurer, and an arbitrator selected jointly by the other two arbitrators. Each arbitrator must be certified by the American Arbitration Association. A decision is valid only upon the affirmative vote of at least two of the arbitrators. No arbitrator may be an employee of any insurance regulator or regulatory body or of any insurer, regardless of whether or not the employing insurer does business in this state. The department and the insurer must treat the decision of the arbitrators as the

final approval of a rate filing. Costs of arbitration shall be 2 paid by the insurer. 3 (b) Arbitration under this subsection shall be 4 conducted pursuant to the procedures specified in ss. 5 682.06-682.10. Either party may apply to the circuit court to 6 vacate or modify the decision pursuant to s. 682.13 or s. 7 682.14. The department shall adopt rules for arbitration under this ubsection, which rules may not be inconsistent with the 8 9 arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association as 10 of January 1, 1996. 11 (c) Upon initiation of the arbitration process, the 12 insurer waives all rights to challenge the action of the 13 department under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other 14 provision of law; however, such rights are restored to the 15 insurer if the arbitrators fail to render a decision within 90 16 days after initiation of the arbitration process. 17 Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 18 law. 19 20 SENATE SUMMARY 21 Revises insurance rate standards provisions. Conforms provisions relating to regulation by the Office of Insurance Regulation instead of the Department of Insurance. Provides for insurers to file rate requests for approval with the office and provides procedures for such filings. Deletes a provision excepting motor vehicle insurers from such regulation. Deletes an arbitration provision. Prohibits bad faith or punitive damages judgments or settlements from being included in an insurer's rate base or being used to justify a rate change. Requires that certain underwriting rules be filed with the office (see bill for details.) 22 23 24 25 26 2.7 28 29 30