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A bill to be entitled An act relating to insurance; amending s. 501.212, F.S.; deleting an exclusion from application of deceptive and unfair trade practices provisions pertaining to the Department of Financial Services or the Office of Insurance Regulation; creating s. 624.156, F.S.; providing that certain consumer protection laws apply to the business of insurance; amending s. 627.041, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 627.314, F.S.; revising certain authorized actions multiple insurers may engage in together; prohibiting certain conduct on the part of insurers; creating s. 627.0662, F.S.; providing a definition; requiring each residential property insurer to report certain information to the office; providing for determination of whether excessive profit has been realized; requiring return of excessive amounts; creating s. 627.41491, F.S.; requiring the office to provide policy holders with a full disclosure of certain rate comparison information each year; creating s. 627.41494, F.S.; providing for consumer participation in review of insurance rate changes; providing for public inspection; providing for adoption of rules by the office; creating s. 627.747, F.S.; requiring motor vehicle insurers to offer good driver discount plans for a discounted premium; amending s. 627.062, F.S.; providing for the

1 director of the office to establish rates 2 before they take effect; providing procedures 3 for such filings; deleting a provision excepting motor vehicle insurance from the 4 5 provisions of s. 627.062, F.S.; deleting an 6 arbitration provision; requiring certain 7 underwriting rules to be filed; amending s. 627.0628, F.S.; limiting authority of insurers 8 to use findings of the Florida Commission on 9 10 Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology in a rate 11 filing under s. 627.062, F.S.; providing that such findings are not admissible and relevant 12 in consideration of a rate filing unless the 13 office has access to all factors and 14 assumptions used in developing the standards or 15 models found by the commission to be reliable 16 17 or accurate; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 501.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

23 501.212 Application.--This par

501.212 Application.--This part does not apply to:

24 (4) Any person or activity regulated under laws
25 administered by the Department of Financial Services or the
26 Office of Insurance Regulation of the Financial Services
27 Commission or Banks and savings and loan associations
28 regulated by the Office of Financial Regulation of the
29 Financial Services Commission or banks or savings and loan
30 associations regulated by federal agencies.

Section 2. Section 624.156, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

624.156 Applicability of consumer protection laws to the business of insurance.--

- (1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the business of insurance shall be subject to the laws of this state applicable to any other business, including, but not limited to, the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 set forth in part I of chapter 760, the Florida Antitrust Act of 1980 set forth in chapter 542, the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act set forth in part II of chapter 501, and the consumer protection provisions contained in chapter 540. The protections afforded consumers by chapters 501, 540, 542, and 760 shall apply to insurance consumers.
 - (2) This section does not prohibit:
- (a) Any agreement to collect, compile, and disseminate historical data on paid claims or reserves for reported claims, provided such data are contemporaneously transmitted to the Office of Insurance Regulation and made available for public inspection.
- (b) Participation in any joint arrangement established by law or the Office of Insurance Regulation to assure availability of insurance.
- (c) Any agent or broker, representing one or more insurers, from obtaining from any insurer such agent or broker represents information relative to the premium for any policy or risk to be underwritten by that insurer.
- (d) Any agent or broker from disclosing to an insurer the agent or broker represents any quoted rate or charge offered by another insurer represented by that agent or broker

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for the purpose of negotiating a lower rate, charge, or term from the insurer to whom the disclosure is made.

(e) Any agents, brokers, or insurers from using, or participating with multiple insurers or reinsurers for underwriting, a single risk or group of risks.

Section 3. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 627.041, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.041 Definitions.--As used in this part:

- (3) "Rating organization" means every person, other than an authorized insurer, whether located within or outside this state, who has as his or her object or purpose the collecting, compiling, and disseminating historical data on paid claims or reserves for reported claims making of rates, rating plans, or rating systems. Two or more authorized insurers that act in concert for the purpose of collecting, compiling, and disseminating historical data on paid claims or reserves for reported claims making rates, rating plans, or rating systems, and that do not operate within the specific authorizations contained in ss. 627.311, 627.314(2),(4),and 627.351, shall be deemed to be a rating organization. No single insurer shall be deemed to be a rating organization.
- (4) "Advisory organization" means every group, association, or other organization of insurers, whether located within or outside this state, which prepares policy forms or makes underwriting rules incident to but not including the making of rates, rating plans, or rating systems or which collects and furnishes to authorized insurers or rating organizations loss or expense statistics or other statistical information and data and acts in an advisory, as distinguished from a ratemaking, capacity.

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Section 4. Section 627.314, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 627.314 Concerted action by two or more insurers.--
- (1) Subject to and in compliance with the provisions of this part authorizing insurers to be members or subscribers of rating or advisory organizations or to engage in joint underwriting or joint reinsurance, two or more insurers may act in concert with each other and with others with respect to any matters pertaining to:
- Collecting, compiling, and disseminating historical data on paid claims or reserve for reported claims The making of rates or rating systems except for private passenger automobile insurance rates;
- (b) The preparation or making of insurance policy or bond forms, underwriting rules, surveys, inspections, and investigations; or
- (c) The furnishing of loss or expense statistics or other information and data; or
 - (c) (c) (d) The carrying on of research.
- (2) With respect to any matters pertaining to the making of rates or rating systems; the preparation or making of insurance policy or bond forms, underwriting rules, surveys, inspections, and investigations; the furnishing of loss or expense statistics or other information and data; or the carrying on of research, two or more authorized insurers having a common ownership or operating in the state under common management or control are hereby authorized to act in concert between or among themselves the same as if they constituted a single insurer. To the extent that such matters relate to cosurety bonds, two or more authorized insurers 31 executing such bonds are hereby authorized to act in concert

between or among themselves the same as if they constituted a single insurer.

(3)(a) Members and subscribers of rating or advisory organizations may use the rates, rating systems, underwriting rules, or policy or bond forms of such organizations, either consistently or intermittently; but, except as provided in subsection (2) and ss. 627.311 and 627.351, they shall not agree with each other or rating organizations or others to adhere thereto.

(b) The fact that two or more authorized insurers, whether or not members or subscribers of a rating or advisory organization, use, either consistently or intermittently, the rates or rating systems made or adopted by a rating organization or the underwriting rules or policy or bond forms prepared by a rating or advisory organization shall not be sufficient in itself to support a finding that an agreement to so adhere exists, and may be used only for the purpose of supplementing or explaining direct evidence of the existence of any such agreement.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ (c) This subsection does not apply as to workers' compensation and employer's liability insurances.

(4) Licensed rating organizations and authorized insurers are authorized to exchange information and experience data with rating organizations and insurers in this and other states and may consult with them with respect to ratemaking and the application of rating systems.

(4)(5) Upon compliance with the provisions of this part applicable thereto, any rating organization or advisory organization, and any group, association, or other organization of authorized insurers which engages in joint underwriting or joint reinsurance through such organization or

 by standing agreement among the members thereof, may conduct operations in this state. As respects insurance risks or operations in this state, no insurer shall be a member or subscriber of any such organization, group, or association that has not complied with the provisions of this part applicable to it.

(5)(6) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, insurers shall not participate directly or indirectly in the deliberations or decisions of rating organizations on private passenger automobile insurance. However, such rating organizations shall, upon request of individual insurers, be required to furnish at reasonable cost the rate indications resulting from the loss and expense statistics gathered by them. Individual insurers may modify the indications to reflect their individual experience in determining their own rates. Such rates shall be filed with the office for public inspection whenever requested and shall be available for public announcement only by the press, office, or insurer.

Section 5. Section 627.0662, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

627.0662 Excessive profits for residential property insurance prohibited.--

- (1) Personal lines or commercial residential property insurance policy means a policy including, but not limited to, any homeowner's, mobile homeowner's, farm owner's, condominium association, condominium unit owner's apartment building, or other policy covering a residential structure or its contents.
- (2) Each residential property insurer shall file with the Office of Insurance Regulation, prior to July 1 of each year on forms adopted by the Financial Services Commission, the following data for residential property insurance business

in this state. The data must include both voluntary and joint underwriting association business, as follows:

- (a) Calendar-year earned premium.
- (b) Accident-year incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses.
- (c) The administrative and selling expenses incurred in this state or allocated to this state for the calendar year.
- (d) Policyholder dividends incurred during the applicable calendar year.
- (3)(a) Excessive profit has been realized if there has been an underwriting gain for the 3 most recent calendar-accident years combined which is greater than the anticipated underwriting profit plus 5 percent of earned premiums for those calendar-accident years.
- (b) As used in this subsection with respect to any 3-year period, the term "anticipated underwriting profit" means the sum of the dollar amounts obtained by multiplying, for each rate filing of the insurer group in effect during such period, the earned premiums applicable to such rate filing during such period by the percentage factor included in such rate filing for profit and contingencies, such percentage factor having been determined with due recognition to investment income from funds generated by business in this state. Separate calculations need not be made for consecutive rate filings containing the same percentage factor for profits and contingencies.
- (4) Each property insurer shall also file a schedule of residential property insurance loss in this state and loss adjustment experience for each of the 3 most recent accident years. The incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses shall

be valued as of March 31 of the year following the close of the accident year, developed to an ultimate basis, and at nine 12-month intervals thereafter, each developed to an ultimate basis, to the extent that a total of three evaluations is provided for each accident year. The first year to be so reported shall be accident year 2005, such that the reporting of 3 accident years will not take place until accident years 2006 and 2007 have become available.

- (5) Each insurer group's underwriting gain or loss for each calendar-accident year shall be computed as follows: the sum of the accident-year incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses as of March 31 of the following year, developed to an ultimate basis, plus the administrative and selling expenses incurred in the calendar year, plus policyholder dividends applicable to the calendar year, shall be subtracted from the calendar-year earned premium to determine the underwriting gain or loss.
- (6) For the 3 most recent calendar-accident years, the underwriting gain or loss shall be compared to the anticipated underwriting profit.
- an excessive profit, the office shall order a return of the excessive amounts to policyholders after affording the insurer an opportunity for hearing and otherwise complying with the requirements of chapter 120. Such excessive amounts shall be refunded to policyholders in all instances unless the insurer affirmatively demonstrates to the office that the refund of the excessive amounts will render the insurer or a member of the insurer group financially impaired or will render it insolvent.

1	(8) The excessive amount shall be refunded to
2	policyholders on a pro rata basis in relation to the final
3	compilation year earned premiums to the voluntary residential
4	property insurance policyholders of record of the insurer
5	group on December 31 of the final compilation year.
6	(9) Any return of excessive profits to policyholders
7	under this section shall be provided in the form of a cash
8	refund or a credit towards the future purchase of insurance.
9	(10)(a) Cash refunds to policyholders may be rounded
LO	to the nearest dollar.
L1	(b) Data in required reports to the office may be
L2	rounded to the nearest dollar.
L3	(c) Rounding, if elected by the insurer group, shall
L4	be applied consistently.
L5	(11)(a) Refunds to policyholders shall be completed as
L6	<u>follows:</u>
L7	1. If the insurer elects to make a cash refund, the
L8	refund shall be completed within 60 days after entry of a
L9	final order determining that excessive profits have been
20	realized; or
21	2. If the insurer elects to make refunds in the form
22	of a credit to renewal policies, such credits shall be applied
23	to policy renewal premium notices which are forwarded to
24	insureds more than 60 calendar days after entry of a final
25	order determining that excessive profits have been realized.
	order determining that exceptive profits have been rearraed.
26	If an insurer has made this election but an insured thereafter
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	If an insurer has made this election but an insured thereafter
27	If an insurer has made this election but an insured thereafter cancels his or her policy or otherwise allows the policy to

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1 (b) Upon completion of the renewal credits or refund payments, the insurer shall immediately certify to the office 2 3 that the refunds have been made. 4 (12) Any refund or renewal credit made pursuant to 5 this section shall be treated as a policyholder dividend 6 applicable to the year in which it is incurred, for purposes 7 of reporting under this section for subsequent years. 8 Section 6. Section 627.41491, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 9 10 627.41491 Full disclosure of insurance 11 information. -- The Office of Insurance Regulation shall provide motor vehicle policyholders with a comparison on the rate in 12 effect for each motor vehicle insurer in this state. The 13 office shall also provide residential property policyholders 14 with a comparison on the rate in effect for each residential 15 property insurer in this state. Such rate comparison charts 16 17 shall be made available to the public through the Internet and other commonly used means of distribution no later than July 1 18 19 of each year. Section 7. Section 627.41494, Florida Statutes, is 20 21 created to read: 627.41494 Consumer participation in rate review.--22 (1) Upon the filing of a proposed rate change by an 23 24 insurer under s. 627.062 or s. 627.0651, which filing would result in an average statewide increase of 10 percent or more, 25 pursuant to standards determined by the office, the insurer 26 27 shall mail notice of such filing to each of its policyholders 28 or members. 29 The rate filing shall be available for public (2)

inspection. If the rate filing results in a statewide average

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requests the director of the Office of Insurance Regulation to hold a hearing within 30 days after the mailing of such notification pursuant to subsection (1), the director shall hold a hearing within 30 days after such request. Any consumer advocacy group or the Public Counsel under chapter 350 may participate in such hearing, and the office shall adopt rules governing such participation.

- (3) For purposes of this section, the term "consumer advocacy group" means an organization with a membership of at least 1,000 individuals, the purpose of which is to represent the best interests of the public in matters relating, but not limited, to insurance rate filings before the Office of Insurance Regulation. The consumer advocacy group may:
- (a) Appear in any proceeding or action before the department or office or appear in any proceeding before the Division of Administrative Hearings relating to rate filings under the jurisdiction of the office.
- (b) Have access to and use of all files, records, and data of the office relating to rate filings.
- (c) Examine rate and form filings submitted to the office.
- (d) Recommend to the office any position deemed by the group to be in the best interest of the public in matters relating to rate filings.
- Section 8. Section 627.747, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 627.747 Good driver discount plan. --
- (1) Any rate, rating schedule, or rating manual for the liability, personal injury protection, and collision coverages of a motor vehicle insurance policy filed with the 31 office must provide for an appropriate reduction in premium

charges as to such coverages based on the following factors in
decreasing order of importance:

- (a) The insured's driving safety record.
- (b) The number of miles he or she drives annually.
- (c) The number of years of driving experience the insured has had.
- (d) Other factors that the office adopts by rule and that have a substantial relationship to the risk of loss. The rules shall set forth the respective weight to be given each factor in determining automobile rates and premiums.

 Notwithstanding any other law, the use of any criterion without approval constitutes unfair discrimination.
- (2) Each person who meets the criteria in subsection
 (1) shall be qualified to purchase a good driver discount
 policy from the insurer of his or her choice. An insurer may
 not refuse to offer and sell a good driver discount policy to
 any person who meets the standards of this section.
- (3) Any discount of 10 percent or less used by an insurer is presumed appropriate unless credible data demonstrate otherwise.

Section 9. Section 627.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.062 Rate standards; prior rate approval.--

- (1) The rates for all classes of insurance to which the provisions of this part are applicable shall be set by the director of the Office of Insurance Regulation and may not be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory.
 - (2) As to all such classes of insurance:
- 29 (a) Insurers or rating organizations shall <u>apply for</u>
 30 establish and use rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals
 31 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 under one of the following procedures:

1. If the filing is made at least 90 days before the proposed effective date. and The filing may is not be implemented during the office'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 office 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 office 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 office 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 office to return to policyholders portions of rates found to be excessive, as provided in paragraph (h).

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- (b) Within a reasonable time after Upon receiving a rate filing, the Office of Insurance Regulation 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 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.
- 3. 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 commission may adopt 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.
- 5. The reasonableness of the judgment reflected in the filing.

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

- 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 office. 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 office 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.
- 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

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bear a reasonable relationship to the expected loss and expense experience among the various risks.

- (f) In reviewing a rate filing, the office 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.
- (g) The office 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 finds on a preliminary basis that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the office shall initiate proceedings to establish a new disapprove the rate and shall so notify the insurer. However, the office 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 the office 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 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 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

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that the rate is not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. After the office notifies an insurer that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, unless the office withdraws the notification, the insurer shall not alter the rate except to conform with the office'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 office 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 In the event the office finds that a rate or rate change is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the office shall issue an order of disapproval specifying the that a new rate or rate schedule and which responds to the findings of the office be filed by the insurer. The order constitutes final agency action for purposes of chapter 120. The office 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 office finds that an insurer's rate or rate change is inadequate, the new rate or rate schedule filed with the office 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 may 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 accordance with the insurer's rates, rating schedules, rating manuals, and underwriting rules filed with the office 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 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 31 passenger motor vehicle insurance.

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- (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.
- (5) With respect to a rate filing involving coverage 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.
- (6)(a) Underwriting rules not contained in rating manuals shall be filed for private passenger automobile insurance and homeowners' insurance.
- 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 during usual business hours.
- (6)(a) After any action with respect to a rate filing that constitutes agency action for purposes of the Administrative Procedure Act, except for a rate filing for medical malpractice, 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 31 arbitrators consisting of an arbitrator selected by the

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office, 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 office and the insurer must treat the decision of the arbitrators as the final approval of a rate filing. Costs of arbitration shall be paid by the insurer.

- (b) Arbitration under this subsection shall be conducted pursuant to the procedures specified in ss. 682.06-682.10. Either party may apply to the circuit court to vacate or modify the decision pursuant to s. 682.13 or s. 682.14. The commission shall adopt rules for arbitration under this subsection, which rules may not be inconsistent with the arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association as of January 1, 1996.
- (c) Upon initiation of the arbitration process, the insurer waives all rights to challenge the action of the office under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other provision of law; however, such rights are restored to the insurer if the arbitrators fail to render a decision within 90 days after initiation of the arbitration process.
- (7)(a) The provisions of this subsection apply only with respect to rates for medical malpractice insurance and shall control to the extent of any conflict with other provisions of this section.
- (b) Any portion of a judgment entered or settlement 31 | paid as a result of a statutory or common-law bad faith action

 and any portion of a judgment entered which awards punitive damages against an insurer may not be included in the insurer's rate base, and shall not be used to justify a rate or rate change. Any common-law bad faith action identified as such, any portion of a settlement entered as a result of a statutory or common-law action, or 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 and may not be utilized to justify a rate or rate change.

- (c) Upon reviewing a rate filing and determining whether the rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the office shall consider, in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, past and present prospective loss experience, either using loss experience solely for this state or giving greater credibility to this state's loss data after applying actuarially sound methods of assigning credibility to such data.
- (d) Rates shall be deemed excessive if, among other standards established by this section, the rate structure provides for replenishment of reserves or surpluses from premiums when the replenishment is attributable to investment losses.
- (e) The insurer must apply a discount or surcharge based on the health care provider's loss experience or shall establish an alternative method giving due consideration to the provider's loss experience. The insurer must include in the filing a copy of the surcharge or discount schedule or a

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description of the alternative method used, and must provide a copy of such schedule or description, as approved by the office, to policyholders at the time of renewal and to prospective policyholders at the time of application for coverage.

- (f) Each medical malpractice insurer must make a rate filing under this section, sworn to by at least two executive officers of the insurer, at least once each calendar year.
- (8)(a)1. No later than 60 days after the effective date of medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida Legislature, the office shall calculate a presumed factor that reflects the impact that the changes contained in such legislation will have on rates for medical malpractice insurance and shall issue a notice informing all insurers writing medical malpractice coverage of such presumed factor. In determining the presumed factor, the office shall use generally accepted actuarial techniques and standards provided in this section in determining the expected impact on losses, expenses, and investment income of the insurer. To the extent that the operation of a provision of medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida Legislature is stayed pending a constitutional challenge, the impact of that provision shall not be included in the calculation of a presumed factor under this subparagraph.
- 2. No later than 60 days after the office issues its notice of the presumed rate change factor under subparagraph 1., each insurer writing medical malpractice coverage in this state shall submit to the office a rate filing for medical malpractice insurance, which will take effect no later than January 1, 2004, and apply retroactively to policies issued or

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30 31 renewed on or after the effective date of medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida Legislature. Except as authorized under paragraph (b), the filing shall reflect an overall rate reduction at least as great as the presumed factor determined under subparagraph 1. With respect to policies issued on or after the effective date of such legislation and prior to the effective date of the rate filing required by this subsection, the office shall order the insurer to make a refund of the amount that was charged in excess of the rate that is approved.

- (b) Any insurer or rating organization that contends that the rate provided for in paragraph (a) is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory shall separately state in its filing the rate it contends is appropriate and shall state with specificity the factors or data that it contends should be considered in order to produce such appropriate rate. The insurer or rating organization shall be permitted to use all of the generally accepted actuarial techniques provided in this section in making any filing pursuant to this subsection. The office shall review each such exception and approve or disapprove it prior to use. It shall be the insurer's burden to actuarially justify any deviations from the rates required to be filed under paragraph (a). The insurer making a filing under this paragraph shall include in the filing the expected impact of medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida Legislature on losses, expenses, and rates.
- (c) If any provision of medical malpractice legislation enacted during the 2003 Special Session D of the Florida Legislature is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the office shall permit an adjustment of all

medical malpractice rates filed under this section to reflect the impact of such holding on such rates so as to ensure that the rates are not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory.

- (d) Rates approved on or before July 1, 2003, for medical malpractice insurance shall remain in effect until the effective date of a new rate filing approved under this subsection.
- (e) The calculation and notice by the office of the presumed factor pursuant to paragraph (a) is not an order or rule that is subject to chapter 120. If the office enters into a contract with an independent consultant to assist the office in calculating the presumed factor, such contract shall not be subject to the competitive solicitation requirements of s. 287.057.

Section 10. Section 627.0628, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.0628 Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology.--

- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT. --
- (a) Reliable projections of hurricane losses are necessary in order to assure that rates for residential property insurance meet the statutory requirement that rates be neither excessive nor inadequate. The ability to accurately project hurricane losses has been enhanced greatly in recent years through the use of computer modeling. It is the public policy of this state to encourage the use of the most sophisticated actuarial methods to assure that consumers are charged lawful rates for residential property insurance coverage.

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- (b) The Legislature recognizes the need for expert evaluation of computer models and other recently developed or improved actuarial methodologies for projecting hurricane losses, in order to resolve conflicts among actuarial professionals, and in order to provide both immediate and continuing improvement in the sophistication of actuarial methods used to set rates charged to consumers.
- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature to create the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology as a panel of experts to provide the most actuarially sophisticated guidelines and standards for projection of hurricane losses possible, given the current state of actuarial science. It is the further intent of the Legislature that such standards and quidelines must be used by the State Board of Administration in developing reimbursement premium rates for the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, and, subject to paragraph (3)(c), may be used by insurers in rate filings under s. 627.062 unless the way in which such standards and guidelines were applied by the insurer was erroneous, as shown by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (d) It is the intent of the Legislature that such standards and guidelines be employed as soon as possible, and that they be subject to continuing review thereafter.
 - (2) COMMISSION CREATED. --
- There is created the Florida Commission on (a) Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology, which is assigned to the State Board of Administration. For the purposes of this section, the term "commission" means the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology. The commission shall be administratively housed within the State Board of

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Administration, but it shall independently exercise the powers and duties specified in this section.

- The commission shall consist of the following 11 members:
 - The insurance consumer advocate.
- The senior employee of the State Board of Administration responsible for operations of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.
- The Executive Director of the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.
- The Director of the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Community Affairs.
- The actuary member of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Advisory Council.
- 6. Six members appointed by the Chief Financial Officer, as follows:
- An employee of the office who is an actuary responsible for property insurance rate filings.
- b. An actuary who is employed full time by a property and casualty insurer which was responsible for at least 1 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for homeowner's insurance in the calendar year preceding the member's appointment to the commission.
- An expert in insurance finance who is a full time member of the faculty of the State University System and who has a background in actuarial science.
- An expert in statistics who is a full time member of the faculty of the State University System and who has a background in insurance.
- e. An expert in computer system design who is a full 31 time member of the faculty of the State University System.

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- An expert in meteorology who is a full time member of the faculty of the State University System and who specializes in hurricanes.
- (c) Members designated under subparagraphs (b)1.-5. shall serve on the commission as long as they maintain the respective offices designated in subparagraphs (b)1.-5. Members appointed by the Chief Financial Officer under subparagraph (b)6. shall serve on the commission until the end of the term of office of the Chief Financial Officer who appointed them, unless earlier removed by the Chief Financial Officer for cause. Vacancies on the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.
- (d) The State Board of Administration shall annually appoint one of the members of the commission to serve as chair.
- (e) Members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses pursuant to s. 112.061.
- (f) The State Board of Administration shall, as a cost of administration of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, provide for travel, expenses, and staff support for the commission.
- (g) There shall be no liability on the part of, and no cause of action of any nature shall arise against, any member of the commission, any member of the State Board of Administration, or any employee of the State Board of Administration for any action taken in the performance of their duties under this section. In addition, the commission may, in writing, waive any potential cause of action for negligence of a consultant, contractor, or contract employee 31 engaged to assist the commission.

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- (3) ADOPTION AND EFFECT OF STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.--
- (a) The commission shall consider any actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges that have the potential for improving the accuracy of or reliability of the hurricane loss projections used in residential property insurance rate filings. The commission shall, from time to time, adopt findings as to the accuracy or reliability of particular methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges.
- (b) In establishing reimbursement premiums for the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, the State Board of Administration must, to the extent feasible, employ actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges found by the commission to be accurate or reliable.
- (c) With respect to a rate filing under s. 627.062, an insurer may employ actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges found by the commission to be accurate or reliable to determine hurricane loss factors for use in a rate filing under s. 627.062, which findings and factors are admissible and relevant in consideration of a rate filing by the office or in any arbitration or administrative or judicial review. However, such findings and factors are not admissible and relevant in consideration of a rate filing unless the office has access to all factors and assumptions that were used in developing the actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges found by the commission to be accurate or reliable, and the office is not precluded from disclosing such information in a rate proceeding.

The commission shall adopt revisions to previously adopted actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges at least annually. Section 11. This act shall take effect October 1, 2004. SENATE SUMMARY Revises and creates a variety of provisions relating to insurance, including provisions relating to applicability of laws regarding deceptive and unfair trade practices and consumer protection, excessive profit on residential property insurance, rate rollbacks for residential property insurance and motor vehicle insurance, consumer participation in rate review, good driver discounts, and rate proceedings with respect to hurricane losses. (See bill for details.)