Florida Senate - 2009 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1950



LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate		House
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Floor: WD/2R	•	
04/27/2009 04:42 PM	•	

Senators Fasano, Crist, Storms, and Lynn moved the following:

## Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 1003 - 1231

and insert:

5 3. For all <u>residential</u> property insurance filings made or 6 submitted after January 25, 2007, but before December 31, <u>2012</u> 7 <del>2009</del>, an insurer seeking a rate that is greater than the rate 8 most recently approved by the office shall make a "file and use" 9 filing. For purposes of this subparagraph, motor vehicle 10 collision and comprehensive coverages are not considered to be 11 property coverages.

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(b) Upon receiving a rate filing, the office shall review

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13 the rate filing to determine if a rate is excessive, inadequate, 14 or unfairly discriminatory. In making that determination, the 15 office shall, in accordance with generally accepted and 16 reasonable actuarial techniques, consider the following factors:

Past and prospective loss experience within and without
 this state.

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2. Past and prospective expenses.

3. The degree of competition among insurers for the riskinsured.

22 4. Investment income reasonably expected by the insurer, 23 consistent with the insurer's investment practices, from 24 investable premiums anticipated in the filing, plus any other expected income from currently invested assets representing the 25 26 amount expected on unearned premium reserves and loss reserves. The commission may adopt rules using reasonable techniques of 27 28 actuarial science and economics to specify the manner in which 29 insurers shall calculate investment income attributable to such classes of insurance written in this state and the manner in 30 31 which such investment income shall be used to calculate 32 insurance rates. Such manner shall contemplate allowances for an 33 underwriting profit factor and full consideration of investment 34 income which produce a reasonable rate of return; however, investment income from invested surplus may not be considered. 35

36 5. The reasonableness of the judgment reflected in the 37 filing.

38 6. Dividends, savings, or unabsorbed premium deposits
39 allowed or returned to Florida policyholders, members, or
40 subscribers.

7. The adequacy of loss reserves.

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42 8. The cost of reinsurance. The office shall not disapprove a rate as excessive solely due to the insurer having obtained 43 catastrophic reinsurance to cover the insurer's estimated 250-44 year probable maximum loss or any lower level of loss. 45 46 9. Trend factors, including trends in actual losses per 47 insured unit for the insurer making the filing. 48 10. Conflagration and catastrophe hazards, if applicable. 11. Projected hurricane losses, if applicable, which must 49 50 be estimated using a model or method found to be acceptable or 51 reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection 52 Methodology, and as further provided in s. 627.0628. 53 12. A reasonable margin for underwriting profit and contingencies. 54 55 13. The cost of medical services, if applicable. 14. Other relevant factors which impact upon the frequency 56 57 or severity of claims or upon expenses. 58 (c) In the case of fire insurance rates, consideration 59 shall be given to the availability of water supplies and the 60 experience of the fire insurance business during a period of not less than the most recent 5-year period for which such 61 62 experience is available. 63 (d) If conflagration or catastrophe hazards are given consideration by an insurer in its rates or rating plan, 64 65 including surcharges and discounts, the insurer shall establish 66 a reserve for that portion of the premium allocated to such 67 hazard and shall maintain the premium in a catastrophe reserve. 68 Any removal of such premiums from the reserve for purposes other than paying claims associated with a catastrophe or purchasing 69 70 reinsurance for catastrophes shall be subject to approval of the

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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), 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.

82 2. Rates shall be deemed excessive if, among other things, 83 the rate structure established by a stock insurance company 84 provides for replenishment of surpluses from premiums, when the 85 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.

90 4. A rating plan, including discounts, credits, or 91 surcharges, shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory if it fails 92 to clearly and equitably reflect consideration of the 93 policyholder's participation in a risk management program 94 adopted pursuant to s. 627.0625.

95 5. A rate shall be deemed inadequate as to the premium 96 charged to a risk or group of risks if discounts or credits are 97 allowed which exceed a reasonable reflection of expense savings 98 and reasonably expected loss experience from the risk or group 99 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 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.

110 (g) The office may at any time review a rate, rating 111 schedule, rating manual, or rate change; the pertinent records of the insurer; and market conditions. If the office finds on a 112 113 preliminary basis that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the office shall initiate proceedings 114 to disapprove the rate and shall so notify the insurer. However, 115 116 the office may not disapprove as excessive any rate for which it has given final approval or which has been deemed approved for a 117 118 period of 1 year after the effective date of the filing unless 119 the office finds that a material misrepresentation or material 120 error was made by the insurer or was contained in the filing. Upon being so notified, the insurer or rating organization 121 122 shall, within 60 days, file with the office all information 123 which, in the belief of the insurer or organization, proves the 124 reasonableness, adequacy, and fairness of the rate or rate 125 change. The office shall issue a notice of intent to approve or 126 a notice of intent to disapprove pursuant to the procedures of paragraph (a) within 90 days after receipt of the insurer's 127 128 initial response. In such instances and in any administrative

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129 proceeding relating to the legality of the rate, the insurer or 130 rating organization shall carry the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence to show that the rate is not 131 132 excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. After the 133 office notifies an insurer that a rate may be excessive, 134 inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, unless the office withdraws the notification, the insurer shall not alter the rate 135 except to conform with the office's notice until the earlier of 136 137 120 days after the date the notification was provided or 180 138 days after the date of the implementation of the rate. The 139 office may, subject to chapter 120, disapprove without the 60-140 day notification any rate increase filed by an insurer within the prohibited time period or during the time that the legality 141 142 of the increased rate is being contested.

(h) In the event the office finds that a rate or rate 143 144 change is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the 145 office shall issue an order of disapproval specifying that a new rate or rate schedule which responds to the findings of the 146 147 office be filed by the insurer. The office shall further order, for any "use and file" filing made in accordance with 148 149 subparagraph (a)2., that premiums charged each policyholder 150 constituting the portion of the rate above that which was 151 actuarially justified be returned to such policyholder in the form of a credit or refund. If the office finds that an 152 153 insurer's rate or rate change is inadequate, the new rate or 154 rate schedule filed with the office in response to such a 155 finding shall be applicable only to new or renewal business of the insurer written on or after the effective date of the 156 157 responsive filing.

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(i) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this
chapter, the office 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.

(j) With respect to residential property insurance rate filings, the rate filing must account for mitigation measures undertaken by policyholders to reduce hurricane losses.

168 (k)1. An insurer may make a separate filing limited solely 169 to an adjustment of its rates for reinsurance or financing costs 170 to replace or finance payment of amounts covered by the Florida 171 Hurricane Catastrophe Fund if:

<u>a. Reinsurance costs contained in the filing do not result</u>
 <u>in an overall premium increase of more than 10 percent for any</u>
 <u>individual policyholder. If the insurer elects to purchase a</u>
 <u>liquidity instrument or line of credit instead of reinsurance,</u>
 <u>the cost included in the filing for the liquidity instrument or</u>
 <u>line of credit may not result in a premium increase exceeding 3</u>
 <u>percent for any individual policyholder;</u>

b. The insurer includes in the filing a copy of all of its reinsurance, liquidity instrument, or line of credit contracts; proof of the billing or payment for the contracts; and the calculations upon which the proposed rate changes are based demonstrating that the costs meet the criteria of this section and are not loaded for expenses or profit;

c. The insurer makes no other changes to its rates; and d. The insurer has not implemented an increase in its rate

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187	within the 6 months immediately preceding the filing.
188	2. An insurer making a filing pursuant to this paragraph is
189	not eligible to file for any additional rate increase for the
190	same business for at least 12 months after implementation of the
191	limited filing.
192	3. This paragraph does not limit the authority of the
193	office to disapprove the rate filing as excessive, inadequate,
194	or unfairly discriminatory. All other standards of the rating
195	law apply, including the standard of reasonableness.
196	4. This paragraph does not apply to rate filings for any
197	insurance other than residential property insurance.
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199	The provisions of this subsection <u>do</u> <del>shall</del> not apply to workers'
200	compensation and employer's liability insurance and to motor
201	vehicle insurance.
202	(5) With respect to a rate filing involving coverage of the
203	type for which the insurer is required to pay a reimbursement
204	premium to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, the insurer
205	may fully recoup in its property insurance premiums any
206	reimbursement premiums paid to the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe
207	Fund, together with reasonable costs of other reinsurance, but
208	except as otherwise provided in this section, may not recoup
209	reinsurance costs that duplicate coverage provided by the
210	Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. An insurer may not recoup
211	more than 1 year of reimbursement premium at a time. Any under-
212	recoupment from the prior year may be added to the following
213	year's reimbursement premium and any over-recoupment shall be
214	subtracted from the following year's reimbursement premium.
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217	And the title is amended as follows:
218	Delete lines 45 - 50
219	and insert:
220	627.062, F.S.; extending the period for which an
221	insurer seeking a residential property insurance rate
222	that is greater than the rate most recently approved
223	by the Office of Insurance Regulation must make a
224	"file and use" filing; authorizing an insurer to make
225	a separate filing limited solely to an adjustment of
226	its rates for reinsurance or financing costs to
227	replace or finance payment of amounts covered by the
228	Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund under certain
229	circumstances; providing that certain insurers are not
230	eligible to file for certain additional rate increases
231	during a specified period after implementation of a
232	limited filing; preserving the authority of the office
233	to disapprove a rate filing as excessive, inadequate,
234	or unfairly discriminatory; providing for the
235	applicability of certain provisions of state law;
236	amending s. 627.0621, F.S.;

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