By Senator Peaden

2-01441A-10 20102176

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to commercial insurance rates; amending s. 627.062, F.S.; exempting specified types of insurance and commercial lines risks from certain requirements of state law relating to the filing and review of rates; requiring that an insurer notify the Office of Insurance Regulation following a change to certain rates; requiring that an insurer maintain certain information regarding underwriting files, premiums, and loss and expense statistics, which information is subject to review by the office; amending s. 627.0651, F.S.; limiting the applicability of certain provisions governing the establishment and use of rates and rating schedules to private passenger automobile insurance rates; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (3) of section 627.062, Florida Statutes, to read:

627.062 Rate standards.-

(3)

- (d) The following categories or types of insurance and commercial lines risks are not subject to the filing and review requirements of subsection (2):
 - 1. Excess or umbrella;
 - 2. Surety and fidelity;
 - 3. Boiler and machinery, as well as leakage and fire-

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subject to subsection (2) no later than 30 days after the effective date of the change. The notice must include the name of the insurer; the type or kind of insurance subject to rate change; total premium written during the immediately preceding year by the insurer for the type or kind of insurance subject to the rate change; and the average statewide percentage change in rates. Underwriting files, premiums, and loss and expense statistics with regard to risks written by an insurer not subject to the filing and review requirements of subsection (2) shall be maintained by the insurer and are subject to examination by the office.

Section 2. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4), paragraph (a) of subsection (5), and subsections (6), (7), (8), and (9) of section 627.0651, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.0651 Making and use of rates for motor vehicle insurance.—

- (1) Insurers shall establish and use rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals to allow the insurer a reasonable rate of return on motor vehicle insurance written in this state. A copy of private passenger automobile insurance rates, rating schedules, and rating manuals, and changes therein, shall be filed with the office under one of the following procedures:
- (a) If the filing is made at least 60 days before the proposed effective date and the filing is not implemented during the office's review of the filing and any proceeding and judicial review, such filing shall be considered a "file and use" filing. In such case, the office shall initiate proceedings to disapprove the rate and so notify the insurer or shall finalize its review within 60 days after receipt of the filing.

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Notification to the insurer by the office of its preliminary findings shall toll the 60-day period during any such proceedings and subsequent judicial review. The rate shall be deemed approved if the office does not issue notice to the insurer of its preliminary findings within 60 days after the filing.

- (b) If the filing is not made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a), 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 subsection (11).
- (2) Upon receiving notice of a <u>private passenger automobile</u> <u>insurance</u> rate filing or rate change, the office shall review the rate or rate change to determine if the rate is 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:
- - (b) The past and prospective expenses.
- (c) The degree of competition among insurers for the risk insured.
- (d) 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

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amount expected on unearned premium reserves and loss reserves. Such investment income shall not include income from invested surplus. The 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 motor vehicle insurance policies written in this state and the manner in which such investment income is used in the calculation of insurance rates. Such manner shall contemplate the use of a positive underwriting profit allowance in the rates that will be compatible with a reasonable rate of return plus provisions for contingencies. The total of the profit and contingency factor as specified in the filing shall be utilized in computing excess profits in conjunction with s. 627.066. In adopting such rules, the commission shall in all instances adhere to and implement the provisions of this paragraph.

- (e) The reasonableness of the judgment reflected in the filing.
- (f) Dividends, savings, or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed or returned to Florida policyholders, members, or subscribers.
 - (g) The cost of repairs to motor vehicles.
 - (h) The cost of medical services, if applicable.
 - (i) The adequacy of loss reserves.
 - (j) The cost of reinsurance.
- (k) Trend factors, including trends in actual losses per insured unit for the insurer making the filing.
- (1) Other relevant factors which impact upon the frequency or severity of claims or upon expenses.

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(3) Private passenger automobile insurance 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.

- (4) Private passenger automobile insurance 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 such replenishment is attributable to investment losses.
- (5) (a) <u>Private passenger automobile insurance</u> 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.
- (6) One <u>private passenger automobile insurance</u> rate shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory in relation to another in the same class if it clearly fails to reflect equitably the difference in expected losses and expenses.
- (7) Private passenger automobile insurance rates are not unfairly discriminatory because different premiums result for policyholders with like loss exposures but different expense factors, or like expense factors but different loss exposures, so long as rates reflect the differences with reasonable accuracy.
- (8) Private passenger automobile insurance rates are not unfairly discriminatory if averaged broadly among members of a group; nor are rates unfairly discriminatory even though they are lower than rates for nonmembers of the group. However, such

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rates are unfairly discriminatory if they are not actuarially measurable and credible and sufficiently related to actual or expected loss and expense experience of the group so as to assure that nonmembers of the group are not unfairly discriminated against. Use of a single United States Postal Service zip code as a rating territory shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory.

(9) In reviewing the <u>private passenger automobile insurance</u> rate or rate change filed, 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 herein.

Section 3. This act shall take effect January 1, 2011.