

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	•	House
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Floor: OO/2R		
03/08/2012 05:19 PM	•	

Senator Smith moved the following:

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1
         Senate Amendment to Amendment (335992) (with title
 2
    amendment)
 3
 4
         Between lines 164 and 165
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    insert:
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         Section 6. Section 627.215, Florida Statutes, is amended to
 7
    read:
 8
         627.215 Excessive profits for workers' compensation,
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    employer's liability, commercial property, and commercial
10
    casualty insurance prohibited.-
          (1) (a) Each insurer group writing workers' compensation and
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12
    employer's liability insurance as defined in s. 624.605(1)(c),
13
    commercial property insurance as defined in s. 627.0625,
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29-05009-12



14	commercial umbrella liability insurance as defined in s.
15	627.0625, or commercial casualty insurance as defined in s.
16	627.0625 shall file with the office <u>before</u> prior to July 1 of
17	each year, on a form prescribed by the commission, the following
18	data for the component types of such insurance as provided in
19	the form:
20	1. Calendar-year earned premium.
21	2. Accident-year incurred losses and loss adjustment
22	expenses.
23	3. The administrative and selling expenses incurred in this
24	state or allocated to this state for the calendar year.
25	4. Policyholder dividends applicable to the calendar year.
26	
27	This does not Nothing herein is intended to prohibit an insurer
28	from filing on a calendar-year basis.
29	(b) The data filed for the group shall be a consolidation
30	of the data of the individual insurers of the group. However, an
31	insurer may elect to either consolidate commercial umbrella
32	liability insurance data with commercial casualty insurance data
33	or to separately file data for commercial umbrella liability
34	insurance. Each insurer shall elect its method of filing
35	commercial umbrella liability insurance at the time of filing
36	data for accident year 1987 and shall thereafter continue filing
37	under the same method. In the case of commercial umbrella
38	liability insurance data reported separately, a separate
39	excessive profits test shall be applied and the test period
40	shall be 10 years. In the case of workers' compensation and
41	employer's liability insurance, the final report for the test
42	period including accident years 1984, 1985, and 1986 must be

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43 filed prior to July 1, 1988. In the case of commercial property 44 and commercial casualty insurance, the final report for the test 45 period including accident years 1987, 1988, and 1989 must be 46 filed prior to July 1, 1991.

47 (2) Each insurer group writing workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance shall also file a schedule of 48 Florida loss and loss adjustment experience for each of the 3 49 years previous to the most recent accident year. The incurred 50 51 losses and loss adjustment expenses shall be valued as of 52 December 31 of the first year following the latest accident year 53 to be reported, developed to an ultimate basis, and at two 12-54 month intervals thereafter, each developed to an ultimate basis, 55 so that a total of three evaluations will be provided for each 56 accident year. The first year to be so reported shall be accident year 1984, so that the reporting of 3 accident years 57 under this revised evaluation will not take place until accident 58 59 years 1985 and 1986 have become available. For reporting purposes unrelated to determining excessive profits, the loss 60 and loss adjustment experience of each accident year shall 61 62 continue to be reported until each accident year has been reported at eight stages of development. 63

(2) (3) (a) Each insurer group writing commercial property 64 65 insurance or commercial casualty insurance shall also file a schedule of Florida loss and loss adjustment experience for each 66 67 of the 3 years previous to the most recent accident year. The 68 incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses shall be valued as 69 of December 31 of the first year following the latest accident 70 year, developed to an ultimate basis, and at two 12-month 71 intervals thereafter, each developed to an ultimate basis, so



72 that a total of 3 evaluations will be provided for each accident 73 year. The first year to be so reported shall be accident year 74 1987, which shall first be reported on or before July 1, 1989, 75 and the reporting of 3 accident years will not take place until accident years 1988 and 1989 have become available. For medical 76 77 malpractice insurance, the first year to be so reported shall be 78 accident year 1990, which shall first be reported on or before 79 July 1, 1992, and the reporting of 3 accident years for full 80 inclusion of medical malpractice experience in commercial 81 casualty insurance will not take place until accident years 1991 82 and 1992 become available. Accordingly, no medical malpractice 83 insured shall be eligible for refunds or credits until the reporting period ending with calendar-accident year 1992. For 84 85 reporting purposes unrelated to determining excess profits, the loss and loss adjustment experience of each accident year shall 86 87 continue to be reported until each accident year has been reported at eight stages of development. 88

89 (b) Each insurer group writing commercial umbrella 90 liability insurance which elects to file separate data for such insurance shall also file a schedule of Florida loss and loss 91 92 adjustment experience for each of the 10 years previous to the 93 most recent accident year. The incurred losses and loss 94 adjustment expenses shall be valued as of December 31 of the 95 first year following the latest accident year, developed to an 96 ultimate basis, and at nine 12-month intervals thereafter, each 97 developed to an ultimate basis, so that a total of 10 98 evaluations will be provided for each accident year. The first year to be so reported shall be accident year 1987, which shall 99 100 first be reported on or before October 1, 1989, and the



101 reporting of 10 accident years will not take place until 102 accident year 1996 data is reported.

103 (3) (4) Each insurer group's underwriting gain or loss for 104 each calendar-accident year shall be computed as follows: The 105 sum of the accident-year incurred losses and loss adjustment 106 expenses as of December 31 of the year, developed to an ultimate 107 basis, plus the administrative and selling expenses incurred in 108 the calendar year, plus policyholder dividends applicable to the 109 calendar year, shall be subtracted from the calendar-year earned 110 premium to determine the underwriting gain or loss.

111 <u>(4)(5)</u> For the 3 most recent calendar-accident years for 112 which data is to be filed under this section, the underwriting 113 gain or loss shall be compared to the anticipated underwriting 114 profit, except in the case of separately reported commercial 115 umbrella liability insurance for which such comparison shall be 116 made for the 10 most recent calendar-accident years.

117 (6) For those insurer groups writing workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance during the years 1984, 1985, 118 119 1986, 1987, and 1988, an excessive profit has been realized if 120 underwriting gain is greater than the anticipated underwriting 121 profit plus 5 percent of earned premiums for the 3 most recent 122 calendar years for which data is to be filed under this section. 123 Any excess profit of an insurance company offering workers' compensation or employer's liability insurance during this 124 125 period of time, shall be returned to policyholders in the form 126 of a cash refund or a credit toward future purchase of insurance. The excessive amount shall be refunded on a pro rata 127 128 basis in relation to the final compilation year earned premiums to the workers' compensation policyholders of record of the 129



130 insurer group on December 31 of the final compilation year. (5) (7) (a) Beginning with the July 1, 1991, report for 131 132 workers' compensation insurance, employer's liability insurance, 133 commercial property insurance, and commercial casualty 134 insurance, an excessive profit has been realized if the net aggregate underwriting gain for all these lines combined is 135 136 greater than the net aggregate anticipated underwriting profit 137 for these lines plus 5 percent of earned premiums for the 3 most 138 recent calendar years for which data is to be filed under this 139 section. For calculation purposes commercial property insurance 140 and commercial casualty insurance shall be broken down into 141 sublines in order to ascertain the anticipated underwriting 142 profit factor versus the actual underwriting gain for the given 143 subline.

(b) Beginning with the July 1, 1998, report for commercial umbrella liability insurance, if an insurer has elected to file data separately for such insurance, an excessive profit has been realized if the underwriting gain for such insurance is greater than the anticipated underwriting profit for such insurance plus percent of earned premiums for the 10 most recent calendar years for which data is to be filed under this section.

151 (6) (8) As used in this section with respect to any 3-year 152 period, or with respect to any 10-year period in the case of 153 commercial umbrella liability insurance, "anticipated 154 underwriting profit" means the sum of the dollar amounts 155 obtained by multiplying, for each rate filing of the insurer 156 group in effect during such period, the earned premiums applicable to such rate filing during such period by the 157 158 percentage factor included in such rate filing for profit and



159 contingencies, such percentage factor having been determined 160 with due recognition to investment income from funds generated 161 by Florida business, except that the anticipated underwriting 162 profit for the purposes of this section shall be calculated 163 using a profit and contingencies factor that is not less than 164 zero. Separate calculations need not be made for consecutive 165 rate filings containing the same percentage factor for profits 166 and contingencies.

167 (7) (9) If the insurer group has realized an excessive 168 profit, the office shall order a return of the excessive amounts 169 after affording the insurer group an opportunity for hearing and 170 otherwise complying with the requirements of chapter 120. Such excessive amounts shall be refunded in all instances unless the 171 172 insurer group affirmatively demonstrates to the office that the refund of the excessive amounts will render a member of the 173 174 insurer group financially impaired or will render it insolvent 175 under the provisions of the Florida Insurance Code.

(8) (10) Any excess profit of an insurance company as 176 177 determined on July 1, 1991, and thereafter shall be returned to policyholders in the form of a cash refund or a credit toward 178 179 the future purchase of insurance. The excessive amount shall be 180 refunded on a pro rata basis in relation to the final compilation year earned premiums to the policyholders of record 181 182 of the insurer group on December 31 of the final compilation 183 year.

184 <u>(9)(11)(a)</u> Cash refunds to policyholders may be rounded to 185 the nearest dollar.

(b) Data in required reports to the office may be roundedto the nearest dollar.

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188 (c) Rounding, if elected by the insurer, shall be applied189 consistently.

190 (10) (12) (a) Refunds shall be completed in one of the 191 following ways:

192 1. If the insurer group elects to make a cash refund, the 193 refund shall be completed within 60 days <u>after</u> of entry of a 194 final order indicating that excessive profits have been 195 realized.

196 2. If the insurer group elects to make refunds in the form 197 of a credit to renewal policies, such credits shall be applied 198 to policy renewal premium notices which are forwarded to 199 insureds more than 60 calendar days after entry of a final order indicating that excessive profits have been realized. If an 200 201 insurer group has made this election but an insured thereafter 202 cancels her or his policy or otherwise allows the policy to 203 terminate, the insurer group shall make a cash refund within not 204 later than 60 days after termination of such coverage.

(b) Upon completion of the renewal credits or refund payments, the insurer group shall immediately certify to the office that the refunds have been made.

208 <u>(11)(13)</u> Any refund or renewal credit made pursuant to this 209 section shall be treated as a policyholder dividend applicable 210 to the year immediately succeeding the compilation period giving 211 rise to the refund or credit, for purposes of reporting under 212 this section for subsequent years.

213 <u>(12)(14)</u> The application of this law to commercial property 214 and commercial casualty insurance, which includes commercial 215 umbrella liability insurance, ceases on January 1, 1997. 216 Section 7. Subsection (4) of section 628.6017, Florida

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217	Statutes, is amended to read:
218	628.6017 Converting assessable mutual insurer
219	(4) An assessable mutual insurer becoming a stock insurer
220	or a nonassessable mutual insurer <u>is</u> shall not be subject to s.
221	627.215 or s. 627.351(5) for 5 years following authorization of
222	the conversion by the office. However, the converted stock
223	insurer or nonassessable mutual insurer <u>must</u> shall file all
224	necessary data required by s. 627.215. Such amounts otherwise
225	subject to s. <u>627.215(8) must</u> 627.215(10) shall be maintained as
226	surplus as to policyholders and <u>are</u> not be available for
227	dividends for a period of 5 years.
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230	And the title is amended as follows:
231	Delete line 182
232	and insert:
233	payment of workers' compensation; amending s. 627.215,
234	F.S.; removing workers' compensation and employer's
235	liability insurance from those types of insurance that
236	must report and refund excess profits; deleting
237	obsolete provisions; amending s. 628.6017, F.S.;
238	conforming a cross-reference;