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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to property and casualty insurance;
3	amending s. 627.062, F.S.; requiring the Office of
4	Insurance Regulation to use certain models or methods,
5	or a straight average of model results or output
6	ranges, to estimate hurricane losses when determining
7	whether the rates in a rate filing are excessive,
8	inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory; amending s.
9	627.0628, F.S.; increasing the length of time during
10	which an insurer must adhere to certain findings made
11	by the Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection
12	Methodology with respect to certain methods,
13	principles, standards, models, or output ranges used
14	in a rate filing; providing that the requirement to
15	adhere to such findings does not prohibit an insurer
16	from using a straight average of model results or
17	output ranges under specified circumstances; amending
18	s. 627.0651, F.S.; revising provisions for making and
19	use of rates for motor vehicle insurance; amending s.
20	627.3518, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending
21	s. 627.4133, F.S.; increasing the amount of prior
22	notice required with respect to the nonrenewal,
23	cancellation, or termination of certain insurance
24	policies; deleting certain provisions that require
25	extended periods of prior notice with respect to the
26	nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination of certain
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27	insurance policies; prohibiting the cancellation of
28	certain policies that have been in effect for a
29	specified amount of time except under certain
30	circumstances; amending s. 627.421, F.S.; authorizing
31	a policyholder of personal lines insurance to
32	affirmatively elect delivery of policy documents by
33	electronic means; amending s. 627.7074, F.S.; revising
34	notification requirements for participation in the
35	neutral evaluation program; amending s. 627.736, F.S.;
36	revising the period for applicability of certain
37	Medicare fee schedules or payment limitations;
38	amending s. 627.744, F.S.; revising preinsurance
39	inspection requirements for private passenger motor
40	vehicles; providing an effective date.
41	
42	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
43	
44	Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section
45	627.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
46	627.062 Rate standards
47	(2) As to all such classes of insurance:
48	(b) Upon receiving a rate filing, the office shall review
49	the filing to determine <u>whether</u> if a rate is excessive,
50	inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. In making that
51	determination, the office shall, in accordance with generally
52	accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, consider the
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53 following factors:

54 1. Past and prospective loss experience within and without55 this state.

56

2. Past and prospective expenses.

57 3. The degree of competition among insurers for the risk58 insured.

59 Investment income reasonably expected by the insurer, 4. 60 consistent with the insurer's investment practices, from investable premiums anticipated in the filing, plus any other 61 expected income from currently invested assets representing the 62 63 amount expected on unearned premium reserves and loss reserves. The commission may adopt rules using reasonable techniques of 64 actuarial science and economics to specify the manner in which 65 insurers calculate investment income attributable to classes of 66 67 insurance written in this state and the manner in which investment income is used to calculate insurance rates. Such 68 69 manner must contemplate allowances for an underwriting profit 70 factor and full consideration of investment income that produces 71 a reasonable rate of return; however, investment income from 72 invested surplus may not be considered.

73 5. The reasonableness of the judgment reflected in the74 filing.

6. Dividends, savings, or unabsorbed premium deposits
allowed or returned to policyholders, members, or subscribers in
this state.

78

7. The adequacy of loss reserves.

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79 8. The cost of reinsurance. The office may not disapprove 80 a rate as excessive solely due to the <u>insurer's</u> insurer having 81 obtained catastrophic reinsurance to cover the insurer's 82 estimated 250-year probable maximum loss or any lower level of 83 loss.

- 9. Trend factors, including trends in actual losses perinsured unit for the insurer making the filing.
- 86

10. Conflagration and catastrophe hazards, if applicable.

87 11. Projected hurricane losses, if applicable, which must 88 be estimated using a model or method, or a straight average of 89 <u>model results or output ranges, independently</u> found to be 90 acceptable or reliable by the Florida Commission on Hurricane 91 Loss Projection Methodology, and as further provided in s. 92 627.0628.

93 12. Projected flood losses for personal residential 94 property insurance, if applicable, which may be estimated using 95 a model or method, or a straight average of model results or 96 output ranges, independently found to be acceptable or reliable 97 by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection 98 Methodology and as further provided in s. 627.0628.

99 13. A reasonable margin for underwriting profit and100 contingencies.

101 14. The cost of medical services, if applicable.102 15. Other relevant factors that affect the frequency or

103 severity of claims or expenses.

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105 The provisions of This subsection <u>does</u> do not apply to workers' 106 compensation, employer's liability insurance, and motor vehicle 107 insurance.

Section 2. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 627.0628, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

110 627.0628 Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection 111 Methodology; public records exemption; public meetings 112 exemption.-

113

(3) ADOPTION AND EFFECT OF STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.-

With respect to a rate filing under s. 627.062, an 114 (d) 115 insurer shall employ and may not modify or adjust actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges found 116 117 by the commission to be accurate or reliable in determining 118 hurricane loss factors for use in a rate filing under s. 119 627.062. An insurer shall employ and may not modify or adjust 120 models found by the commission to be accurate or reliable in 121 determining probable maximum loss levels pursuant to paragraph 122 (b) with respect to a rate filing under s. 627.062 made more 123 than 180 60 days after the commission has made such findings. 124 This paragraph does not prohibit an insurer from using a straight average of model results or output ranges for the 125 126 purposes of a rate filing for personal lines residential flood insurance coverage under s. 627.062. 127

Section 3. Subsection (8) of section 627.0651, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

130

627.0651 Making and use of rates for motor vehicle Page 5 of 18

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131 insurance.-

132 (8) Rates are not unfairly discriminatory if averaged broadly among members of a group; nor are rates unfairly 133 discriminatory even though they are lower than rates for 134 135 nonmembers of the group. However, such rates are unfairly 136 discriminatory if they are not actuarially measurable and 137 credible and sufficiently related to actual or expected loss and 138 expense experience of the group so as to ensure assure that 139 nonmembers of the group are not unfairly discriminated against. 140 Use of a single United States Postal Service zip code as a 141 rating territory shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory unless filed pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) and such territory 142 143 incorporates sufficient actual or expected loss and loss 144 adjustment expense experience so as to be actuarially measurable

145 <u>and credible</u>.

Section 4. Subsection (9) of section 627.3518, Florida 147 Statutes, is amended to read:

148 627.3518 Citizens Property Insurance Corporation 149 policyholder eligibility clearinghouse program.—The purpose of 150 this section is to provide a framework for the corporation to 151 implement a clearinghouse program by January 1, 2014.

(9) The 45-day notice of nonrenewal requirement set forth in s. <u>627.4133(2)(b)5.</u> 627.4133(2)(b)5.b. applies when a policy is nonrenewed by the corporation because the risk has received an offer of coverage pursuant to this section which renders the risk ineligible for coverage by the corporation.

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157 Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section158 627.4133, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

159 627.4133 Notice of cancellation, nonrenewal, or renewal160 premium.-

161 (2) With respect to any personal lines or commercial 162 residential property insurance policy, including, but not 163 limited to, any homeowner, mobile home owner, farmowner, 164 condominium association, condominium unit owner, apartment 165 building, or other policy covering a residential structure or 166 its contents:

167 (b) The insurer shall give the first-named insured written notice of nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination at least 120 168 100 days before the effective date of the nonrenewal, 169 170 cancellation, or termination. However, the insurer shall give at 171 least 100 days' written notice, or written notice by June 1, 172 whichever is earlier, for any nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination that would be effective between June 1 and November 173 174 30. The notice must include the reason for the nonrenewal, 175 cancellation, or termination, except that:

176 1. The insurer shall give the first-named insured written 177 notice of nonrenewal, cancellation, or termination at least 120 178 days before the effective date of the nonrenewal, cancellation, 179 or termination for a first-named insured whose residential 180 structure has been insured by that insurer or an affiliated 181 insurer for at least 5 years before the date of the written 182 notice.

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183 1.2. If cancellation is for nonpayment of premium, at 184 least 10 days' written notice of cancellation accompanied by the 185 reason therefor must be given. As used in this subparagraph, the term "nonpayment of premium" means failure of the named insured 186 187 to discharge when due her or his obligations for paying the 188 premium on a policy or an installment of such premium, whether 189 the premium is payable directly to the insurer or its agent or 190 indirectly under a premium finance plan or extension of credit, 191 or failure to maintain membership in an organization if such membership is a condition precedent to insurance coverage. The 192 term also means the failure of a financial institution to honor 193 an insurance applicant's check after delivery to a licensed 194 195 agent for payment of a premium even if the agent has previously 196 delivered or transferred the premium to the insurer. If a 197 dishonored check represents the initial premium payment, the 198 contract and all contractual obligations are void ab initio 199 unless the nonpayment is cured within the earlier of 5 days 200 after actual notice by certified mail is received by the 201 applicant or 15 days after notice is sent to the applicant by 202 certified mail or registered mail. If the contract is void, any 203 premium received by the insurer from a third party must be 204 refunded to that party in full.

205 <u>2.3.</u> If cancellation or termination occurs during the 206 first 90 days the insurance is in force and the insurance is 207 canceled or terminated for reasons other than nonpayment of 208 premium, at least 20 days' written notice of cancellation or Page 8 of 18

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209 termination accompanied by the reason therefor must be given 210 unless there has been a material misstatement or 211 misrepresentation or a failure to comply with the underwriting 212 requirements established by the insurer.

213 3. After the policy has been in effect for 90 days, the 214 policy may not be canceled by the insurer unless there has been 215 a material misstatement, a nonpayment of premium, a failure to 216 comply with underwriting requirements established by the insurer 217 within 90 days after the date of effectuation of coverage, or a 218 substantial change in the risk covered by the policy or unless the cancellation is for all insureds under such policies for a 219 220 given class of insureds. This subparagraph does not apply to 221 individually rated risks that have a policy term of less than 90 222 days.

4. After a policy or contract has been in effect for more than 90 days, the insurer may not cancel or terminate the policy or contract based on credit information available in public records.

227 5. The requirement for providing written notice by June 1 of any nonrenewal that would be effective between June 1 and 228 229 November 30 does not apply to the following situations, but the 230 insurer remains subject to the requirement to provide such 231 notice at least 100 days before the effective date of 232 nonrenewal: 233 a. A policy that is nonrenewed due to a revision in the 234 coverage for sinkhole losses and catastrophic ground cover Page 9 of 18

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235 collapse pursuant to s. 627.706.

236 5.b. A policy that is nonrenewed by Citizens Property 237 Insurance Corporation, pursuant to s. 627.351(6), for a policy 238 that has been assumed by an authorized insurer offering 239 replacement coverage to the policyholder is exempt from the 240 notice requirements of paragraph (a) and this paragraph. In such 241 cases, the corporation must give the named insured written 242 notice of nonrenewal at least 45 days before the effective date 243 of the nonrenewal.

245 After the policy has been in effect for 90 days, the policy may 246 not be canceled by the insurer unless there has been a material 247 misstatement, a nonpayment of premium, a failure to comply with 248 underwriting requirements established by the insurer within 90 249 days after the date of effectuation of coverage, a substantial 250 change in the risk covered by the policy, or the cancellation is 251 for all insureds under such policies for a given class of 252 insureds. This paragraph does not apply to individually rated 253 risks that have a policy term of less than 90 days.

6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an insurer may cancel or nonrenew a property insurance policy after at least 45 days' notice if the office finds that the early cancellation of some or all of the insurer's policies is necessary to protect the best interests of the public or policyholders and the office approves the insurer's plan for early cancellation or nonrenewal of some or all of its policies.

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The office may base such finding upon the financial condition of the insurer, lack of adequate reinsurance coverage for hurricane risk, or other relevant factors. The office may condition its finding on the consent of the insurer to be placed under administrative supervision pursuant to s. 624.81 or to the appointment of a receiver under chapter 631.

267 7. A policy covering both a home and a motor vehicle may
268 be nonrenewed for any reason applicable to the property or motor
269 vehicle insurance after providing 90 days' notice.

270 Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 627.421, Florida 271 Statutes, is amended to read:

272

627.421 Delivery of policy.-

273 Subject to the insurer's requirement as to payment of (1)274 premium, every policy shall be mailed, delivered, or 275 electronically transmitted to the insured or to the person 276 entitled thereto not later than 60 days after the effectuation 277 of coverage. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an 278 insurer may allow a policyholder of personal lines insurance to 279 affirmatively elect delivery of the policy documents, including, 280 but not limited to, policies, endorsements, notices, or 281 documents, by electronic means in lieu of delivery by mail. Electronic transmission of a policy for commercial risks, 282 including, but not limited to, workers' compensation and 283 284 employers' liability, commercial automobile liability, 285 commercial automobile physical damage, commercial lines 286 residential property, commercial nonresidential property,

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287 farmowners insurance, and the types of commercial lines risks 288 set forth in s. 627.062(3)(d), constitutes shall constitute 289 delivery to the insured or to the person entitled to delivery, 290 unless the insured or the person entitled to delivery 291 communicates to the insurer in writing or electronically that he 292 or she does not agree to delivery by electronic means. 293 Electronic transmission shall include a notice to the insured or 294 to the person entitled to delivery of a policy of his or her 295 right to receive the policy via United States mail rather than 296 via electronic transmission. A paper copy of the policy shall be 297 provided to the insured or to the person entitled to delivery at 298 his or her request.

299 Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 627.7074, Florida 300 Statutes, is amended to read:

301 627.7074 Alternative procedure for resolution of disputed
 302 sinkhole insurance claims.-

303 (3) Following the receipt of the report provided under s. 304 627.7073 or the denial of a claim for a sinkhole loss, the 305 insurer shall notify the policyholder of his or her right to 306 participate in the neutral evaluation program under this section 307 if there is coverage available under the policy and the claim 308 was submitted within the timeframe provided in s. 627.706(5). 309 Neutral evaluation supersedes the alternative dispute resolution process under s. 627.7015 but does not invalidate the appraisal 310 311 clause of the insurance policy. The insurer shall provide to the 312 policyholder the consumer information pamphlet prepared by the Page 12 of 18

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313 department pursuant to subsection (1) electronically or by 314 United States mail.

315 Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 316 627.736, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

317 627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits;
318 exclusions; priority; claims.-

319

(5) CHARGES FOR TREATMENT OF INJURED PERSONS.-

320 (a) A physician, hospital, clinic, or other person or 321 institution lawfully rendering treatment to an injured person for a bodily injury covered by personal injury protection 322 insurance may charge the insurer and injured party only a 323 reasonable amount pursuant to this section for the services and 324 325 supplies rendered, and the insurer providing such coverage may 326 pay for such charges directly to such person or institution 327 lawfully rendering such treatment if the insured receiving such 328 treatment or his or her guardian has countersigned the properly completed invoice, bill, or claim form approved by the office 329 330 upon which such charges are to be paid for as having actually 331 been rendered, to the best knowledge of the insured or his or 332 her guardian. However, such a charge may not exceed the amount the person or institution customarily charges for like services 333 334 or supplies. In determining whether a charge for a particular 335 service, treatment, or otherwise is reasonable, consideration 336 may be given to evidence of usual and customary charges and 337 payments accepted by the provider involved in the dispute, 338 reimbursement levels in the community and various federal and Page 13 of 18

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339 state medical fee schedules applicable to motor vehicle and 340 other insurance coverages, and other information relevant to the 341 reasonableness of the reimbursement for the service, treatment, 342 or supply.

343 1. The insurer may limit reimbursement to 80 percent of 344 the following schedule of maximum charges:

345 a. For emergency transport and treatment by providers346 licensed under chapter 401, 200 percent of Medicare.

347 b. For emergency services and care provided by a hospital 348 licensed under chapter 395, 75 percent of the hospital's usual 349 and customary charges.

350 c. For emergency services and care as defined by s. 351 395.002 provided in a facility licensed under chapter 395 352 rendered by a physician or dentist, and related hospital 353 inpatient services rendered by a physician or dentist, the usual 354 and customary charges in the community.

d. For hospital inpatient services, other than emergency
services and care, 200 percent of the Medicare Part A
prospective payment applicable to the specific hospital
providing the inpatient services.

e. For hospital outpatient services, other than emergency
services and care, 200 percent of the Medicare Part A Ambulatory
Payment Classification for the specific hospital providing the
outpatient services.

363 f. For all other medical services, supplies, and care, 200 364 percent of the allowable amount under:

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374

365 (I) The participating physicians fee schedule of Medicare 366 Part B, except as provided in sub-sub-subparagraphs (II) and 367 (III).

368 (II) Medicare Part B, in the case of services, supplies, 369 and care provided by ambulatory surgical centers and clinical 370 laboratories.

371 (III) The Durable Medical Equipment Prosthetics/Orthotics
372 and Supplies fee schedule of Medicare Part B, in the case of
373 durable medical equipment.

However, if such services, supplies, or care is not reimbursable 375 376 under Medicare Part B, as provided in this sub-subparagraph, the 377 insurer may limit reimbursement to 80 percent of the maximum 378 reimbursable allowance under workers' compensation, as 379 determined under s. 440.13 and rules adopted thereunder which 380 are in effect at the time such services, supplies, or care is 381 provided. Services, supplies, or care that is not reimbursable 382 under Medicare or workers' compensation is not required to be 383 reimbursed by the insurer.

2. For purposes of subparagraph 1., the applicable fee schedule or payment limitation under Medicare is the fee schedule or payment limitation in effect on March 1 of the year in which the services, supplies, or care is rendered and for the area in which such services, supplies, or care is rendered, and the applicable fee schedule or payment limitation applies <u>from</u> <u>March 1 until the last day of February throughout the remainder</u>

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391 of <u>the following</u> that year, notwithstanding any subsequent 392 change made to the fee schedule or payment limitation, except 393 that it may not be less than the allowable amount under the 394 applicable schedule of Medicare Part B for 2007 for medical 395 services, supplies, and care subject to Medicare Part B.

396 Subparagraph 1. does not allow the insurer to apply any 3. 397 limitation on the number of treatments or other utilization 398 limits that apply under Medicare or workers' compensation. An 399 insurer that applies the allowable payment limitations of subparagraph 1. must reimburse a provider who lawfully provided 400 care or treatment under the scope of his or her license, 401 regardless of whether such provider is entitled to reimbursement 402 403 under Medicare due to restrictions or limitations on the types 404 or discipline of health care providers who may be reimbursed for 405 particular procedures or procedure codes. However, subparagraph 406 1. does not prohibit an insurer from using the Medicare coding 407 policies and payment methodologies of the federal Centers for 408 Medicare and Medicaid Services, including applicable modifiers, 409 to determine the appropriate amount of reimbursement for medical 410 services, supplies, or care if the coding policy or payment 411 methodology does not constitute a utilization limit.

4. If an insurer limits payment as authorized by
subparagraph 1., the person providing such services, supplies,
or care may not bill or attempt to collect from the insured any
amount in excess of such limits, except for amounts that are not
covered by the insured's personal injury protection coverage due
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417 to the coinsurance amount or maximum policy limits.

418 5. Effective July 1, 2012, An insurer may limit payment as 419 authorized by this paragraph only if the insurance policy 420 includes a notice at the time of issuance or renewal that the 421 insurer may limit payment pursuant to the schedule of charges 422 specified in this paragraph. A policy form approved by the 423 office satisfies this requirement. If a provider submits a 424 charge for an amount less than the amount allowed under 425 subparagraph 1., the insurer may pay the amount of the charge 426 submitted.

427 Section 9. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of 428 section 627.744, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

429 627.744 Required preinsurance inspection of private430 passenger motor vehicles.-

431

(2) This section does not apply:

(a) To a policy for a policyholder who has been insured
for 2 years or longer, without interruption, under a private
passenger motor vehicle policy <u>that</u> which provides physical
damage coverage <u>for any vehicle</u>, if the agent of the insurer
verifies the previous coverage.

(b) To a new, unused motor vehicle purchased <u>or leased</u>
from a licensed motor vehicle dealer or leasing company., if The
insurer may require is provided with:

A bill of sale, or buyer's order, or lease agreement
that which contains a full description of the motor vehicle,
including all options and accessories; or

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A copy of the title <u>or registration that</u> which
establishes transfer of ownership from the dealer or leasing
company to the customer and a copy of the window sticker or the
dealer invoice showing the itemized options and equipment and
the total retail price of the vehicle.
For the purposes of this paragraph, the physical damage coverage
on the motor vehicle may not be suspended during the term of the

451 policy due to the applicant's failure to provide or the 452 insurer's option not to require the required documents. However, 453 if the insurer requires a document under this paragraph at the 454 time the policy is issued, payment of a claim may be is 455 conditioned upon the receipt by the insurer of the required 456 documents, and no physical damage loss occurring after the 457 effective date of the coverage may be is payable until the 458 documents are provided to the insurer.

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Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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