By Senators Clary, Bennett, Miller, Peaden and Jones

4-34A-03

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to workers' compensation insurance; providing for startup funding for the Florida Employers Mutual Insurance Company, as created by the act; requiring workers' compensation insurers to report cost data to the Department of Financial Services; requiring insurance carriers to report medical claims data to the Department of Health; providing for the data to be used to determine trends and changes in health care costs associated with workers' compensation claims; requiring the Chief Financial Officer to approve a plan for operating a residual market to guarantee insurance coverage for employers; providing for rates; providing for any deficit to be distributed through an assessment on insurance carriers that write workers' compensation insurance; requiring the Chief Financial Officer to adopt rules; creating the Florida Employers Mutual Insurance Company Act; providing definitions; creating the Florida Employers Mutual Insurance Company to provide workers' compensation insurance and employer's liability coverage; providing for organization of the company as a not-for-profit corporation; providing for a board of directors of the company; providing for appointment of members and terms of office; providing membership qualifications; requiring the board to hire an administrator; providing powers and duties;

1 requiring the administrator to give a bond; 2 providing immunity from liability for official 3 acts taken by a board member, officer, or employee; authorizing the board to establish 4 5 insurance rates; requiring the board to adopt 6 an investment policy and supervise the 7 investments of the company; authorizing 8 insurance agents or brokers licensed in this state to sell workers' compensation insurance 9 10 policies for the company; requiring a workplace 11 safety program for policyholders; prohibiting the appropriation of state funds to the 12 13 company; requiring an annual audit of the books of the company; requiring a report to the 14 Governor and the Legislature; requiring the 15 administrator to submit a budget to the board; 16 17 requiring the Department of Financial Services to examine the company; providing definitions; 18 19 prohibiting discrimination in the payment of 20 dividends; providing that it is an unfair trade 21 practice to condition payment of a dividend upon renewal of a policy; prohibiting certain 22 agreements restraining trade; requiring uniform 23 24 rating plans; requiring the Chief Financial Officer to conduct certain examinations of 25 insurers; providing penalties; providing for a 26 27 determination of a competitive market in the 28 workers' compensation and employer's liability 29 lines of business; requiring the Chief 30 Financial Officer to monitor the degree of 31 competition; amending s. 440.02, F.S.;

1 revising, providing, and deleting definitions; amending s. 440.05, F.S.; revising requirements 2 3 relating to submitting notice of election of exemption and maintenance of records; amending 4 5 s. 440.06, F.S.; revising provisions relating 6 to failure to secure compensation; amending s. 7 440.077, F.S.; providing that a corporate officer electing to be exempt may not receive 8 benefits under ch. 440, F.S.; amending s. 9 10 440.09, F.S.; providing for an increase in 11 compensation if the employer knowingly refused or failed to provide a safety appliance or 12 observe a safety rule; amending s. 440.11, 13 F.S.; providing that certain limitations with 14 respect to an employer's liability do not apply 15 if the employer fails to secure coverage as 16 17 required; amending s. 440.13, F.S.; revising the number of and period for certain medical 18 19 services; revising the requirements for 20 contesting a disallowance of payment; establishing certain maximum reimbursement 21 allowances; amending s. 440.15, F.S.; providing 22 that certain time limitations for temporary 23 24 benefits are presumed sufficient; revising certain benefits for impairment; amending s. 25 440.16, F.S.; increasing the amount of 26 27 compensation for funeral expenses and for 28 death; amending s. 440.185, F.S.; revising 29 certain requirements for notice of injury or 30 death; amending s. 440.19, F.S.; revising a 31 limitation on the period for filing a petition

1 for benefits; amending s. 440.381, F.S.; 2 requiring an application for coverage to 3 include job descriptions for the employment for 4 which the employer seeks coverage; requiring 5 that a sworn statement be included with certain 6 audit documents; providing a penalty; amending 7 s. 440.591, F.S.; requiring the Division of Workers' Compensation to adopt rules for a 8 9 model settlement agreement; amending s. 10 627.062, F.S.; deleting an exemption for the 11 application of certain rate standards to workers' compensation or employer's liability 12 insurance; amending s. 627.072, F.S.; deleting 13 14 certain requirements with respect to setting rates for workers' compensation and employer's 15 liability insurance; amending s. 627.0645, 16 17 F.S.; deleting certain requirements for annual filings; amending s. 627.096, F.S.; providing 18 19 that certain data and other information submitted to the Workers' Compensation Rating 20 Bureau is a public record; amending s. 627.291, 21 F.S.; deleting requirements for rating 22 organizations to provide certain information; 23 24 repealing ss. 627.091, 627.101, 627.151, 25 627.211, and 627.281, F.S., relating to rate filings for workers' compensation and 26 27 employer's liability insurance; providing an effective date. 28 29 30 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

1 Section 1. After January 1, 2004, the director of the Division of Workers' Compensation shall make one or more loans 2 3 to the Florida Employers Mutual Insurance Company in an amount not to exceed an aggregate amount of 5 million dollars from 4 5 the fund maintained to administer sections 1 through 22 of 6 this act for start-up funding and initial capitalization of 7 the company. The board of the company shall make application 8 to the director for the loans, stating the amount to be loaned to the company. The loans shall be for a term of 5 years and, 9 10 at the time the application for such loans is approved by the 11 director, shall bear interest at the annual rate based on the rate for linked deposit loans as calculated by the Chief 12 13 Financial Officer. 14 Section 2. Workers' compensation insurers to report cost data to the Department of Financial Services. -- All 15 workers' compensation insurers or their designated agents, 16 17 self-insurers, and state agencies responsible for the collection or maintenance of workers' compensation related 18 19 data shall report claims information necessary to determine and analyze costs of the workers' compensation system to the 20 Chief Financial Officer or to such agents as the Chief 21 Financial Officer designates. The Chief Financial Officer may 22 adopt rules to administer this section. All data, statistics, 23 24 schedules, or other information submitted to, or considered 25 by, the Department of Financial Services shall be a public record. 26 27 Section 3. Insurers to report medical claims data to the Department of Health; contents; consolidated health plan; 28 29 duties; purpose; costs.--30 (1) Each commercial insurance carrier licensed to sell

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the Department of Health at least every 6 months workers' compensation medical claims history data as required by the department. Such data shall be on electronic media and shall include the current procedural and medical terminology codes relating to the medical treatment, dates of treatment, demographic characteristics of the worker, type of health care provider rendering care, and charges for treatment. The department may require a statistically valid sample of claims. The department may, for purposes of verification, collect data from health care providers relating to the treatment of workers' compensation injuries.

- by the department to determine historical and statistical trends, variations, and changes in health care costs associated with workers' compensation patients compared with nonworkers' compensation patients with similar injuries and conditions. Such data shall be readily available for review by users of the workers' compensation system, members of the Legislature, the Division of Workers' Compensation, and the Department of Financial Services. Data released by the department may not identify a patient or health care provider.
- (3) Any additional personnel or equipment needed by the Department of Health to meet the requirements of this section shall be paid for by the workers' compensation fund.
- Services to develop plan; insurers to participate; rates; procedures; duties of Chief Financial Officer.--
- (1) Within 45 days after August 28, 2003, the Chief Financial Officer shall approve a plan of operation for a new residual market that will guarantee insurance coverage and quality loss prevention and control services for employers

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seeking coverage through the plan. The new residual market shall begin operation January 1, 2004.

(2) Each insurer authorized to write workers' compensation and employers' liability insurance shall participate in the plan, providing for the equitable apportionment among insurers of insurance that may be afforded applicants who are in good faith entitled to but who are unable to procure such insurance through ordinary methods, except that all employers that have expiring annual premiums greater than \$250,000 must negotiate a retrospective rating plan with their insurer which is acceptable to the Chief Financial Officer. The rates, supplementary rate information, and policy forms to be used in such a plan and any future modification thereof must be submitted to the Chief Financial Officer for approval at least 75 days prior to the effective date of the rate. Such rates shall be set by the Chief Financial Officer after hearing so that the amount required in premiums, together with reasonable investment income earned on those premiums, is not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory and is actuarially sufficient to apply claims and losses and reasonable operating expenses of the insurers. This section does not prevent the Chief Financial Officer from including a merit rating plan for nonexperienced rated employers within the residual market plan. The Chief Financial Officer shall adopt within the plan a system to distribute any residual market deficit through an assessment on insurance carriers authorized to write workers' compensation insurance in proportion to the respective share of voluntary market premium written by such carrier. (3) The Chief Financial Officer shall disapprove any

filing shall be deemed to meet such requirements unless approved, disapproved, or modified by the Chief Financial Officer within 75 days after the filing is made. In disapproving a filing made pursuant to this section, the Chief Financial Officer shall have the same authority and follow the same procedures as in disapproving a rate filing pursuant to the requirements for filings in the voluntary market. The designated advisory organization may make and file the plan of operation, rates, rating plans, rules, and policy forms under this section.

(4) The Chief Financial Officer shall establish by rule standards to assure that any employer insured through the plan shall receive the same quality of service in the areas of employee classification, safety engineering, loss control, claims handling, and claim reserving practices as do employers that are voluntarily insured. The standards established by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to this subsection shall also specify the procedures and grounds according to which an employer insured through the plan shall be assigned an insurer, and the method by which such employers shall be informed of such procedures and grounds. All insurers of the residual market shall process applications, conduct safety engineering or other loss control services, and provide claims handling within the state or adjoining states.

Section 5. Florida Employers Mutual Insurance Company Act; definitions.--

- (1) Sections 5 through 15 of this act may be cited as the "Florida Employers Mutual Insurance Company Act".
- (2) As used in sections 5 through 15 of this act, the term:

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               "Administrator" means the chief executive officer
    of the Florida Employers Mutual Insurance Company.
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               "Board" means the board of directors of the
    Florida Employers Mutual Insurance Company.
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          (c) "Company" means the Florida Employers Mutual
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    Insurance Company.
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           Section 6. Florida Employers Mutual Insurance Company
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    created; powers; purpose. -- The Florida Employers Mutual
    Insurance Company is created as an independent public
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    corporation for the purpose of insuring employers in this
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    state against liability for workers' compensation,
    occupational disease, and employers' liability coverage. The
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    company shall be organized and operated as a domestic mutual
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    insurance company and it shall not be a state agency. The
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    company shall have the powers granted a not-for-profit
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    corporation under chapter 617, Florida Statutes, to the extent
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    that such provisions do not conflict with sections 5 through
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    15 of this act. The company shall be a member of the Florida
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    Insurance Guaranty Association and shall be subject to
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    assessments therefrom, and the members of such association
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    shall bear responsibility in the event of the insolvency of
    the company. The company shall be established pursuant to
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    sections 5 through 15 of this act. Preference shall be given
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    to employers that develop an annual premium of not greater
    than $10,000. The company shall use flexibility and
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    experimentation in developing types of policies and coverages
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    offered to employers, subject to the approval of the Chief
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    Financial Officer.
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           Section 7. Board created; members, appointment,
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    qualifications, and terms. --
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(1) There is created a board of directors for the company. The board shall be appointed by January 1, 2004, and shall consist of five members appointed or selected as provided in this section. The Governor shall appoint the initial five members of the board, who shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate. Each director shall be appointed to a 4-year term. Terms shall be staggered so that no more than two director's terms expire in any year on the first day of July. The five directors initially appointed by the Governor shall determine their initial terms by lot. At the expiration of the term of any member of the board, the company's policyholders shall elect a new director in accordance with provisions determined by the board. (2) Any person may be a director who: (a) Does not have any interest as a stockholder, employee, attorney, agent, broker, or contractor of an insurance entity who writes workers' compensation insurance or whose affiliates write workers' compensation insurance; and (b) Is of good moral character and who has never pleaded guilty to, or been found guilty of, a felony. The board shall annually elect a chair and any other officers it deems necessary for the performance of its duties. Board committees and subcommittees may also be formed. Section 8. Administrator; qualifications and compensation; powers of board .--By March 1, 2004, the board shall hire an administrator who shall serve at the pleasure of the board and the company shall be fully prepared to be operational by March 1, 2005, and assume its responsibilities pursuant to sections 5 through 15 of this act. The administrator shall receive

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successful experience as an executive at the general management level in the insurance business.

- (2) The board is vested with full power, authority, and jurisdiction over the company. The board may perform all acts necessary or convenient in the administration of the company or in connection with the insurance business to be carried on by the company. In this regard, the board is empowered to function in all aspects as a governing body of a private insurance carrier.
- Section 9. <u>Duties of administrator; bond required;</u> immunity from liability for board and employees.--
- (1) The administrator of the company shall act as the company's chief executive officer. The administrator shall be in charge of the day-to-day operations and management of the company.
- (2) Before entering the duties of office, the administrator shall give an official bond in an amount and with sureties approved by the board. The premium for the bond shall be paid by the company.
- (3) The administrator or his or her designee shall be the custodian of the moneys of the company, and all premiums, deposits, or other moneys paid to the company shall be deposited with a financial institution as designated by the administrator.
- (4) A board member, officer, or employee of the company may not be held liable in a private capacity for any act performed or obligation entered into when done in good faith, without intent to defraud, and in an official capacity in connection with the administration, management, or conduct of the company or affairs relating to it.

1 Section 10. Rates; board to determine. -- The board shall have full power and authority to establish rates to be 2 3 charged by the company for insurance. The board shall contract for the services of or hire an independent actuary, a member 4 5 in good standing with the American Academy of Actuaries, to develop and recommend actuarially sound rates. Rates shall be 6 7 set at amounts sufficient, when invested, to carry all claims 8 to maturity, meet the reasonable expenses of conducting the business of the company, and maintain a reasonable surplus. 9 The company shall conduct a workers' compensation program that 10 11 shall be neither more nor less than self-supporting. Section 11. Investment policy; board to determine; 12 administrator to make investments. -- The board shall formulate 13 and adopt an investment policy and supervise the investment 14 activities of the company. The administrator may invest and 15 reinvest the surplus or reserves of the company subject to the 16 17 limitations imposed on domestic insurance companies by state law. The company may retain an independent investment counsel. 18 The board shall periodically review and appraise the 19 investment strategy being followed and the effectiveness of 20 such services. Any investment counsel retained or hired shall 21 periodically report to the board on investment results and 22 related matters. 23 24 Section 12. Agents authorized to sell policies; 25 commissions. -- Any insurance agent or broker licensed to sell 26 workers' compensation insurance in this state shall be 27 authorized to sell insurance policies for the company in 28 compliance with the bylaws adopted by the company. The board shall establish a schedule of commissions to pay for the 29 30 services of the agent.

1 Section 13. Workplace safety program; reduction in 2 rates.--3 (1) The administrator shall formulate, implement, and monitor a workplace safety program for all policyholders. 4 5 The company shall have representatives whose sole (2) 6 purpose is to develop, with policyholders, a written workplace 7 accident and injury reduction plan that promotes safe working 8 conditions and that is based upon clearly stated goals and 9 objectives. Company representatives shall have reasonable access to the premises of any policyholder or applicant during 10 11 regular working hours. The company shall communicate the importance of a well-defined safety plan and assist in any way 12 to obtain this objective. 13 (3) The administrator or board may refuse to insure, 14 or may terminate the insurance of, any subscriber who refuses 15 to permit on-site examinations or disregards the workplace 16 accident and injury reduction plan. 17 (4) Upon the completion of a detailed inspection and 18 19 recognition of a high regard for employee work safety, a deviation may be applied to the rate structure of that insured 20 21 in recognition of those efforts. 22 Section 14. Company not to receive state 23 appropriation. -- The Florida Employers Mutual Insurance Company 24 may not receive any state appropriation, directly or indirectly, except as otherwise expressly provided by law. 25 26 Section 15. Audit required; procedure; report to 27 Governor and Legislature; administrator to formulate budget; 28 subscribers to be provided policy. --The board shall cause an annual audit of the books 29 (1)30 of accounts, funds, and securities of the company to be made 31 by a competent and independent firm of certified public

accountants and the cost of the audit shall be charged against the company. A copy of the audit report shall be filed with the Chief Financial Officer and the administrator.

- (2) The board shall submit an annual independently audited report in accordance with procedures governing annual reports adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners by March 1 of each year and the report shall be delivered to the Governor and the Legislature and shall indicate the business done by the company during the previous year and contain a statement of the resources and liabilities of the company.
- (3) The administrator shall annually submit to the board for its approval an estimated budget of the entire expense of administering the company for the succeeding calendar year, having due regard to the business interests and contract obligations of the company.
- (4) The incurred loss experience and expense of the company shall be ascertained each year to include, but not be limited to, estimates of outstanding liabilities for claims reported to the company but not yet paid and liabilities for claims arising from injuries that have occurred but have not yet been reported to the company. If there is an excess of assets over liabilities, necessary reserves, and a reasonable surplus for the catastrophe hazard, a cash dividend may be declared or a credit allowed to an employer who has been insured with the company in accordance with criteria approved by the board, which may account for the employer's safety record and performance.
- (5) The Department of Financial Services shall conduct an examination of the company in the manner and under the conditions provided by the Florida Insurance Code for the

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examination of insurance carriers. The board shall pay the cost of the examination as an expense of the company. The company is subject to all provisions of law relating to private insurance carriers and to the jurisdiction of the Department of Financial Services in the same manner as private insurance carriers, except as provided by the Chief Financial Officer.

- (6) For the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the amount of payroll reported, the number of employees on the employer's payroll, and other information required by the administrator in the proper administration of the company, the records and payrolls of each employer insured by the company shall always be open to inspection by the administrator or his or her authorized agent or representative.
- (7) Each employer provided insurance coverage by the company, upon complying with the underwriting standards adopted by the company and completing the application form prescribed by the company, shall be furnished with a policy showing the date on which the insurance becomes effective.

Section 16. <u>Definitions.--As used in sections 16</u> through 22 of this act, the term:

- (1) "Accepted actuarial standards" means the standards adopted by the Casualty Actuarial Society in its Statement of Principles Regarding Property and Casualty Insurance Ratemaking, and the Standards of Practice adopted by the Actuarial Standards Board.
- (2) "Advisory organization" means any entity that has two or more member insurers or is controlled either directly or indirectly by two or more insurers and that assists insurers in ratemaking-related activities. Two or more insurers that have a common ownership or operate in this state

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 under common management or control constitute a single insurer for the purpose of this definition. The term does not include a joint underwriting association, any actuarial or legal consultant, any employee of an insurer, or insurers under common control or management or their employees or manager.

- (3) "Classification system" or "classification" means the plan, system, or arrangement for recognizing differences in exposure to hazards among industries, occupations, or operations of insurance policyholders.
- (4) "Competitive market" means a market that has not been found to be noncompetitive pursuant to section 21 of this act.
  - (5) "Director" means the Chief Financial Officer.
- (6) "Expenses" means that portion of any rate attributable to acquisition and field supervision; collection expenses and general expenses; and taxes, licenses, and fees.
- (7) "Experience rating" means a rating procedure using past insurance experience of the individual policyholder to forecast future losses by measuring the policyholder's loss experience against the loss experience of policyholders in the same classification to produce a prospective premium credit, debit, or unity modification.
- (8) "Loss trending" means any procedure for projecting developed losses to the average date of loss for the period during which the policies are to be effective.
- (9) "Market" means the interaction between buyers and sellers of workers' compensation insurance within this state pursuant to the provisions of sections 16 through 22 of this act.

1 "Noncompetitive market" means a market for which 2 there is a ruling in effect pursuant to section 21 of this act 3 that a reasonable degree of competition does not exist. (11) "Prospective loss costs" means that portion of a 4 5 rate which does not include provisions for expenses, other 6 than loss adjustment expenses, or profit. Prospective loss 7 costs are developed losses projected through loss trending to 8 a future point in time, including any assessments that are loss-based and ascertained by accepted actuarial standards. 9 10 (12)"Pure premium rate" means that portion of the 11 rate which represents the loss cost per unit of exposure, including loss adjustments expense. 12 (13) "Rate" means the cost of insurance per exposure 13 base unit, prior to any application of individual risk 14 variations based on loss or expense considerations, and does 15 not include minimum premiums. 16 "Residual market" means the plan, either 17 voluntary or mandated by law, involving participation by 18 19 insurers in the equitable apportionment among them of insurance that may be afforded applicants who are unable to 20 21 obtain insurance through ordinary methods. 22 "Statistical plan" means the plan, system, or (15)arrangement used in collecting data. 23 24 (16)"Supplementary rate information" means any manual 25 or plan of rates, classifications system, rating schedule, minimum premium, policy fee, rating rule, rating plan, and any 26 27 other similar information needed to determine the applicable premium for an insured. 28 29 (17)"Supporting information" means the experience and 30 judgment of the filer and the experience or data of other

insurers or organizations relied on by the filer, the

interpretation of any statistical data relied on by the filer, descriptions of methods used in making the rates, and any other similar information required to be filed by the director.

Section 17. <u>Discrimination prohibited; unfair trade</u> practices.--

- (1) Nothing in sections 16 through 22 of this act prohibits or regulates the payment of dividends, savings, or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed or returned by insurers to their policyholders, members, or subscribers, but in the payment of such dividends there may not be unfair discrimination between policyholders.
- (2) A plan for the payment of dividends, savings, or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed or returned by insurers to their policyholders, members, or subscribers is not a rating plan or system.
- (3) It is an unfair trade practice under the Florida

  Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act to make the payment

  of a dividend or any portion thereof conditioned upon renewal

  of the policy or contract.
- Section 18. <u>Insurer and advisory organization not to</u>
  make agreement restraining trade; insurer must use uniform
  experience rating plan; exceptions.--
- (1) An insurer or advisory organization may not make any arrangement with any other insurer, advisory organization, or other person which has the purpose or effect or restraining trade unreasonably or of substantially lessening competition in the business of insurance.
- (2) An insurer may not agree with any other insurer or with the advisory organization to adhere to or use any rate,

rating plan, other than the uniform experience rating plan, or rating rule except as otherwise expressly provided by law.

- (3) The fact that two or more insurers, whether or not members or subscribers of the advisory organization, use consistently or intermittently the same rates, rating plans, rating schedules, rating rules, policy forms, rate classifications, underwriting rules, surveys or inspections, or similar materials is not sufficient in itself to support a finding that an agreement exists.
- (4) Two or more insurers that have a common ownership or operate in this state under common management or control may act in concert between or among themselves with respect to any matters pertaining to those activities authorized in sections 16 through 22 of this act as if they constituted a single insurer.

Section 19. <u>Director may conduct examinations; insurer</u> and advisory organizations to maintain records; cost of examination; outstate examination may be accepted.--

- (1) The director may examine any insurer and the advisory organization as deemed necessary to ascertain compliance with sections 16 through 22 of this act.
- (2) Each insurer and the advisory organization shall maintain reasonable records of the type and kind reasonably adapted to its method of operation containing its experiences or the experience of its members including the data, statistics, or information collected or used by it in its activities. These records shall be available at all reasonable times to enable the director to determine whether the activities of the advisory organization, insurer, or association comply with the provisions of sections 16 through 22 of this act. Such records shall be maintained in an office

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within this state or shall be made available to the director for examination or inspection at any time upon reasonable notice.

- (3) The reasonable cost of an examination made pursuant to this section shall be paid by the examined party upon presentation of a detailed account of such costs.
- In lieu of any such examination, the director may accept the report of an examination by the insurance supervisory official of another state which is made pursuant to the laws of such state.
- Section 20. Penalties for violations; each day a separate violation; license may be suspended or revoked .--
- (1) The director may, upon a finding that any person or organization has violated any provision of sections 16 through 22 of this act, impose a penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each such violation, but if the director finds such violation to be willful, a penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each such violation may be imposed. Such penalties may be in addition to any other penalty provided by law.
- (2) For purposes of this section, any insurer using a rate for which the insurer has failed to file the rate, supplementary rate information, or supporting information, as required by sections 16 through 22 of this act, commits a separate violation for each day such failure continues.
- (3) The director may suspend or revoke the license of any advisory organization or insurer that fails to comply with an order of the director within the time limit specified by such order, or any extension thereof which the director may grant.
- (4) The director may determine when a suspension of 31 license shall become effective and such suspension shall

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remain in effect for the period fixed by the director unless the director modifies or rescinds such suspension or until the 2. 3 order upon which such suspension is based is modified, rescinded, or reversed. 4 5 (5) A penalty may not be imposed and a license may not 6 be suspended or revoked except upon a written order of the 7 director, stating the findings made after hearing. 8 Section 21. Competitive market presumed to exist; 9 reasonable degree of competition. --10 (1) A competitive market is presumed to exist unless 11 the director, after hearing, determines that a reasonable degree of competition does not exist in the market and the 12 director issues an order to that effect. Such an order shall 13 expire no later than 1 year after issue. In determining 14 whether a reasonable degree of competition exists, the 15 director may consider relevant tests of workable competition 16 17 pertaining to market structure, market performance, and market conduct. For the purposes of this section, the term "market" 18 19 means the statewide workers' compensation and employer's liability lines of business. 20 21 (2) In determining whether a reasonable degree of 22 competition exists, the following factors shall be considered: 23 (a) Generally accepted and relevant tests of 24 competition pertaining to market structure, market performance, and market conduct; 25 26 (b) Market concentration as measured by the 27 Herfindahl-Herschman Index; 28 (c) The number of insurers transacting workers' 29 compensation insurance in the market; 30 (d) Insurer market shares and changes in market

1 (e) Ease of entry into the market; 2 (f) Whether long-term profitability for insurers in 3 the market is unreasonably high in relation to the risks being 4 insured; and 5 Whether long-term profitability for insurers in (g) the market is reasonable in relation to industries of 6 7 comparable business risk. 8 Section 22. Director to monitor degree of competition; 9 purpose. -- In determining whether or not a competitive market 10 exists pursuant to section 21 of this act, the director shall 11 monitor the degree of competition in this state. In doing so, the director shall use existing relevant information, 12 analytical systems, and other sources; cause or participate in 13 14 the development of new relevant information, analytical 15 systems, and other sources; or rely on some combination thereof. Such activities may be conducted internally within 16 17 the Department of Financial Services, in cooperation with other state insurance agencies, through outside contractors, 18 19 or in any other appropriate manner. Section 23. Subsections (8), (15), and (16), paragraph 20 21 (c) of subsection (17), and subsections (38), (41), and (42) of section 440.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 22 440.02 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, unless 23 24 the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms 25 shall have the following meanings: 26 "Construction industry" means any business that (8) 27 carries out for-profit activities involving the carrying out of any building, clearing, filling, excavation, or substantial 28 29 improvement in the size or use of any structure or the

appearance of any land. When appropriate to the context, 31 "construction" refers to the act of construction or the result

of construction. However, "construction" does shall not mean a homeowner's landowner's act of construction or the result of a construction upon his or her own premises, provided such premises are not intended to be sold, or leased by the owner within 1 year after the commencement of the construction. The division may, by rule, establish those standard industrial classification codes and their definitions which meet the criteria of the term "construction industry" as set forth in this section.

- remuneration from an employer for the performance of any work or service, whether by engaged in any employment under any appointment or contract for of hire or apprenticeship, express or implied, oral or written, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed, and includes, but is not limited to, aliens and minors.
- (b) "Employee" includes any person who is an officer of a corporation and who performs services for remuneration for such corporation within this state, whether or not such services are continuous.
- 1. Any officer of a corporation may elect to be exempt from this chapter by filing written notice of the election with the department as provided in s. 440.05.
- 2. As to officers of a corporation who are actively engaged in the construction industry, no more than three officers of a corporation or of any group of affiliated corporations may elect to be exempt from this chapter by filing written notice of the election with the department as provided in s. 440.05. Officers must be shareholders, each owning at least 10 percent of the stock of such corporation, in order to elect exemptions under this chapter. However, any

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exemption obtained by a corporate officer of a corporation actively engaged in the construction industry is not applicable with respect to any commercial building project estimated to be valued at \$250,000 or greater.

3. An officer of a corporation who elects to be exempt from this chapter by filing a written notice of the election with the department as provided in s. 440.05 is not an employee.

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Services are presumed to have been rendered to the corporation if the officer is compensated by other than dividends upon shares of stock of the corporation which the officer owns.

(c)<del>1.</del> "Employee" includes:

- 1. A sole proprietor or a partner who devotes full time to the proprietorship or partnership and, except as provided in this paragraph, elects to be included in the definition of employee by filing notice thereof as provided in s. 440.05.
- 2. Any person who is being paid by a construction contractor, except as otherwise permitted by this chapter, for work performed by or as a subcontractor or employee of a subcontractor.
- 3. An independent contractor working or performing services in the construction industry. Partners or sole proprietors actively engaged in the construction industry are considered employees unless they elect to be excluded from the definition of employee by filing written notice of the election with the department as provided in s. 440.05. However, no more than three partners in a partnership that is actively engaged in the construction industry may elect to be 31 <del>excluded.</del>

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- 4. A sole proprietor or partner who is actively engaged in the construction industry and a partner or partnership that is engaged in the construction industry. who elects to be exempt from this chapter by filing a written notice of the election with the department as provided in s. 440.05 is not an employee. For purposes of this chapter, an independent contractor is an employee unless he or she meets all of the conditions set forth in subparagraph (d)1.
- 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph 1., the term "employee" includes a sole proprietor or partner actively engaged in the construction industry with respect to any commercial building project estimated to be valued at \$250,000 or greater. Any exemption obtained is not applicable, with respect to work performed at such a commercial building project.
  - (d) "Employee" does not include:
- 1. An independent contractor  $\underline{\text{that is not engaged in}}$  the construction industry.,  $\underline{\text{if:}}$
- a. The independent contractor maintains a separate business with his or her own work facility, truck, equipment, materials, or similar accommodations;
- b. The independent contractor holds or has applied for a federal employer identification number, unless the independent contractor is a sole proprietor who is not required to obtain a federal employer identification number under state or federal requirements;
- c. The independent contractor performs or agrees to perform specific services or work for specific amounts of money and controls the means of performing the services or work;

1 d. The independent contractor incurs the principal 2 expenses related to the service or work that he or she 3 performs or agrees to perform; e. The independent contractor is responsible for the 4 5 satisfactory completion of work or services that he or she 6 performs or agrees to perform and is or could be held liable 7 for a failure to complete the work or services; 8 f. The independent contractor receives compensation 9 for work or services performed for a commission or on a 10 per-job or competitive-bid basis and not on any other basis; 11 g. The independent contractor may realize a profit or suffer a loss in connection with performing work or services; 12 h. The independent contractor has continuing or 13 recurring business liabilities or obligations; and 14 i. The success or failure of the independent 15 contractor's business depends on the relationship of business 16 17 receipts to expenditures. However, the determination as to whether an individual 18 19 included in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of 20 1987, Industry Numbers 0711, 0721, 0722, 0751, 0761, 0762, 21 0781, 0782, 0783, 0811, 0831, 0851, 2411, 2421, 2435, 2436, 2448, or 2449, or a newspaper delivery person, is an 22 23 independent contractor is governed not by the criteria in this 24 paragraph but by common-law principles, giving due consideration to the business activity of the individual. 25 26 Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph or any other 27 provision of this chapter, with respect to any commercial 28 building project estimated to be valued at \$250,000 or 29 greater, a person who is actively engaged in the construction 30 industry is not an independent contractor and is either an

employer or an employee who may not be exempt from the coverage requirements of this chapter.

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2. A real estate salesperson or agent, if that person agrees, in writing, to perform for remuneration solely by way of commission.

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Bands, orchestras, and musical and theatrical performers, including disk jockeys, performing in licensed premises as defined in chapter 562, if a written contract evidencing an independent contractor relationship is entered into before the commencement of such entertainment.

- 4. An owner-operator of a motor vehicle who transports property under a written contract with a motor carrier which evidences a relationship by which the owner-operator assumes the responsibility of an employer for the performance of the contract, if the owner-operator is required to furnish the necessary motor vehicle equipment and all costs incidental to the performance of the contract, including, but not limited to, fuel, taxes, licenses, repairs, and hired help; and the owner-operator is paid a commission for transportation service and is not paid by the hour or on some other time-measured basis.
- A person whose employment is both casual and not in the course of the trade, business, profession, or occupation of the employer.
- 6. A volunteer, except a volunteer worker for the state or a county, municipality, or other governmental entity. A person who does not receive monetary remuneration for services is presumed to be a volunteer unless there is substantial evidence that a valuable consideration was intended by both employer and employee. For purposes of this 31 chapter, the term "volunteer" includes, but is not limited to:

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- Persons who serve in private nonprofit agencies and who receive no compensation other than expenses in an amount less than or equivalent to the standard mileage and per diem expenses provided to salaried employees in the same agency or, if such agency does not have salaried employees who receive mileage and per diem, then such volunteers who receive no compensation other than expenses in an amount less than or equivalent to the customary mileage and per diem paid to salaried workers in the community as determined by the department; and
- b. Volunteers participating in federal programs established under Pub. L. No. 93-113.
- Unless otherwise prohibited by this chapter, any officer of a corporation who elects to be exempt from this chapter.
- An A sole proprietor or officer of a corporation who actively engages in the construction industry, and a partner in a partnership that is actively engaged in the construction industry, who elects to be exempt from the provisions of this chapter, as otherwise permitted in this chapter. Such sole proprietor, officer, or partner is not an employee for any reason until the notice of revocation of election filed pursuant to s. 440.05 is effective.
- 9. An exercise rider who does not work for a single horse farm or breeder, and who is compensated for riding on a case-by-case basis, provided a written contract is entered into prior to the commencement of such activity which evidences that an employee/employer relationship does not exist.
- A taxicab, limousine, or other passenger 31 vehicle-for-hire driver who operates said vehicles pursuant to

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a written agreement with a company which provides any dispatch, marketing, insurance, communications, or other services under which the driver and any fees or charges paid by the driver to the company for such services are not conditioned upon, or expressed as a proportion of, fare revenues.

official for an entity sponsoring an interscholastic sports event or for a public entity or private, nonprofit organization that sponsors an amateur sports event. For purposes of this subparagraph, such a person is an independent contractor. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "sports official" means any person who is a neutral participant in a sports event, including, but not limited to, umpires, referees, judges, linespersons, scorekeepers, or timekeepers. This subparagraph does not apply to any person employed by a district school board who serves as a sports official as required by the employing school board or who serves as a sports official as part of his or her responsibilities during normal school hours.

(16)(a) "Employer" means the state and all political subdivisions thereof, all public and quasi-public corporations therein, every person carrying on any employment, and the legal representative of a deceased person or the receiver or trustees of any person. If the employer is a corporation, parties in actual control of the corporation, including, but not limited to, the president, officers who exercise broad corporate powers, directors, and all shareholders who directly or indirectly own a controlling interest in the corporation, are considered the employer for the purposes of ss. 440.105 and 440.106.

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(b) However, a landowner shall not be considered the employer of a person hired by the landowner to carry out construction on the landowner's own premises if those premises are not intended for immediate sale or resale.

(17)

- (C) "Employment" does not include service performed by or as:
  - 1. Domestic servants in private homes.
- Agricultural labor performed on a farm in the employ of a bona fide farmer, or association of farmers, that employs 5 or fewer regular employees and that employs fewer than 12 other employees at one time for seasonal agricultural labor that is completed in less than 30 days, provided such seasonal employment does not exceed 45 days in the same calendar year. The term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animals, fish, and truck farms, ranches, nurseries, and orchards. The term "agricultural labor" includes field foremen, timekeepers, checkers, and other farm labor supervisory personnel.
- 3. Professional athletes, such as professional boxers, wrestlers, baseball, football, basketball, hockey, polo, tennis, jai alai, and similar players, and motorsports teams competing in a motor racing event as defined in s. 549.08.
- Persons performing labor under a sentence of a court to perform community services as provided in s. 316.193.
- 5. State prisoners or county inmates, except those performing services for private employers or those enumerated in s. 948.03(8)(a).
- (38) "Catastrophic injury" means a permanent impairment constituted by:

- (a) Spinal cord injury involving severe paralysis of an arm, a leg, or the trunk;
- (b) Amputation of an arm, a hand, a foot, or a leg involving the effective loss of use of that appendage;
- (c) Severe brain or closed-head injury as evidenced by:
  - 1. Severe sensory or motor disturbances;
  - 2. Severe communication disturbances;
- 3. Severe complex integrated disturbances of cerebral function;
  - 4. Severe episodic neurological disorders; or
- 5. Other severe brain and closed-head injury conditions at least as severe in nature as any condition provided in subparagraphs 1.-4.;
- (d) Second-degree or third-degree burns of 25 percent or more of the total body surface or third-degree burns of 5 percent or more to the face and hands; or
  - (e) Total or industrial blindness. ; or
- (f) Any other injury that would otherwise qualify under this chapter of a nature and severity that would qualify an employee to receive disability income benefits under Title II or supplemental security income benefits under Title XVI of the federal Social Security Act as the Social Security Act existed on July 1, 1992, without regard to any time limitations provided under that act.
- (41) "Specificity" means information on the petition for benefits sufficient to put the employer or carrier on notice of the exact statutory classification and outstanding time period of benefits being requested and includes a detailed explanation of any benefits received that should be increased, decreased, changed, or otherwise modified. If the

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petition is for medical benefits, the information shall include specific details as to why such benefits are being requested, why such benefits are medically necessary, and why current treatment, if any, is not sufficient.

- structure intended for commercial or industrial use, or any building or structure intended for multifamily use of more than four dwelling units, as well as any accessory use structures constructed in conjunction with the principal structure. The term, "commercial building," does not include the conversion of any existing residential building to a commercial building.
- (42) "Residential building" means any building or structure intended for residential use containing four or fewer dwelling units and any structures intended as an accessory use to the residential structure.

Section 24. Subsections (3), (6), (10), and (13) of section 440.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.05 Election of exemption; revocation of election; notice; certification.--

corporation who is actively engaged in the construction industry and who elects an exemption from this chapter or who, after electing such exemption, revokes that exemption, must mail a written notice to such effect to the department on a form prescribed by the department. The notice of election to be exempt from the provisions of this chapter must be notarized and under oath. The notice of election to be exempt which is submitted to the department by the sole proprietor, partner, or officer of a corporation who is allowed to claim an exemption as provided by this chapter must list the name,

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federal tax identification number, social security number, all certified or registered licenses issued pursuant to chapter 489 held by the person seeking the exemption, a copy of relevant documentation as to employment status filed with the Internal Revenue Service as specified by the department, a copy of the relevant occupational license in the primary jurisdiction of the business, and, for corporate officers and partners, the registration number of the corporation or partnership filed with the Division of Corporations of the Department of State along with a copy of the stock certificate evidencing the required ownership under this chapter. The notice of election to be exempt must identify each sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation that employs the person electing the exemption and must list the social security number or federal tax identification number of each such employer and the additional documentation required by this section. In addition, the notice of election to be exempt must provide that the sole proprietor, partner, or officer electing an exemption is not entitled to benefits under this chapter, must provide that the election does not exceed exemption limits for officers and partnerships provided in s. 440.02, and must certify that any employees of the corporation whose sole proprietor, partner, or officer elects electing an exemption are covered by workers' compensation insurance. Upon receipt of the notice of the election to be exempt, receipt of all application fees, and a determination by the department that the notice meets the requirements of this subsection, the department shall issue a certification of the election to the sole proprietor, partner, or officer, unless the department determines that the information contained in the notice is invalid. The department shall revoke a certificate of election

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to be exempt from coverage upon a determination by the department that the person does not meet the requirements for exemption or that the information contained in the notice of election to be exempt is invalid. The certificate of election must list the name names of the sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation listed in the request for exemption. A new certificate of election must be obtained each time the person is employed by a new sole proprietorship, partnership, or different corporation that is not listed on the certificate of election. A copy of the certificate of election must be sent to each workers' compensation carrier identified in the request for exemption. Upon filing a notice of revocation of election, an a sole proprietor, partner, or officer who is a subcontractor or an officer of a corporate subcontractor must notify her or his contractor. Upon revocation of a certificate of election of exemption by the department, the department shall notify the workers' compensation carriers identified in the request for exemption.

(6) A construction industry certificate of election to be exempt which is issued in accordance with this section shall be valid for 2 years after the effective date stated thereon. Both the effective date and the expiration date must be listed on the face of the certificate by the department. The construction industry certificate must expire at midnight, 2 years from its issue date, as noted on the face of the exemption certificate. Any person who has received from the division a construction industry certificate of election to be exempt which is in effect on December 31, 1998, shall file a new notice of election to be exempt by the last day in his or her birth month following December 1, 1998. A construction industry certificate of election to be exempt may be revoked

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before its expiration by the sole proprietor, partner, or officer for whom it was issued or by the department for the reasons stated in this section. At least 60 days prior to the expiration date of a construction industry certificate of exemption issued after December 1, 1998, the department shall send notice of the expiration date and an application for renewal to the certificateholder at the address on the certificate.

- (10) Each sole proprietor, partner, or officer of a corporation who is actively engaged in the construction industry and who elects an exemption from this chapter shall maintain business records as specified by the division by rule, which rules must include the provision that any corporation with exempt officers and any partnership actively engaged in the construction industry with exempt partners must maintain written statements of those exempted persons affirmatively acknowledging each such individual's exempt status.
- to claim claiming an exemption under this section must be listed on the records of this state's Secretary of State, Division of Corporations, as a corporate officer. If the person who claims an exemption as a corporate officer is not so listed on the records of the Secretary of State, the individual must provide to the division, upon request by the division, a notarized affidavit stating that the individual is a bona fide officer of the corporation and stating the date his or her appointment or election as a corporate officer became or will become effective. The statement must be signed under oath by both the officer and the president or chief operating officer of the corporation and must be notarized.

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The division shall issue a stop-work order under s. 440.107(1) to any corporation who employs a person who claims to be exempt as a corporate officer but who fails or refuses to produce the documents required under this subsection to the division within 3 business days after the request is made.

Section 25. Section 440.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.06 Failure to secure compensation; effect.--Every employer who fails to secure the payment of compensation, as provided in s. 440.10, by failing to meet the requirements of under this chapter as provided in s. 440.38 may not, in any suit brought against him or her by an employee subject to this chapter to recover damages for injury or death, defend such a suit on the grounds that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant, that the employee assumed the risk of his or her employment, or that the injury was due to the comparative negligence of the employee.

Section 26. Section 440.077, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.077 When a corporate sole proprietor, partner, or officer rejects chapter, effect. -- An A sole proprietor, partner, or officer of a corporation who is permitted to elect an exemption under this chapter actively engaged in the construction industry and who elects to be exempt from the provisions of this chapter may not recover benefits under this chapter.

Section 27. Subsection (5) of section 440.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.09 Coverage.--

(5) If injury is caused by the knowing refusal of the 31 employee to use a safety appliance or observe a safety rule

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required by statute or lawfully adopted by the division, and brought prior to the accident to the employee's knowledge, or if injury is caused by the knowing refusal of the employee to use a safety appliance provided by the employer, the compensation as provided in this chapter shall be reduced 25 percent. If injury occurs while the employer has knowingly refused or failed to provide a safety appliance or observe a safety rule required by statute or lawfully adopted by the department, the compensation provided in this chapter shall be increased 25 percent.

Section 28. Subsection (4) of section 440.11, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

- 440.11 Exclusiveness of liability.--
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 624.155, the liability of a carrier to an employee or to anyone entitled to bring suit in the name of the employee shall be as provided in this chapter, which shall be exclusive and in place of all other liability, except as provided in s. 624.155.
- (5) The limits placed on the employer's liability under this section do not apply if the employer fails to have secured coverage mandated under this chapter at the time of a work-related accident.

Section 29. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2), subsection (7), paragraph (a) of subsection (12) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 440.13 Medical services and supplies; penalty for violations; limitations.--
  - (2) MEDICAL TREATMENT; DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH. --
- (a) Subject to the limitations specified elsewhere in 31 this chapter, the employer shall furnish to the employee such

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medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance for such period as the nature of the injury or the process of recovery may require, including medicines, medical supplies, durable medical equipment, orthoses, prostheses, and other medically necessary apparatus. Remedial treatment, care, and attendance, including work-hardening programs or pain-management programs accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities or Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Organizations or pain-management programs affiliated with medical schools, shall be considered as covered treatment only when such care is given based on a referral by a physician as defined in this chapter. Each facility shall maintain outcome data, including work status at discharges, total program charges, total number of visits, and length of stay. The department shall utilize such data and report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of such program, no later than October 1, 1994. Medically necessary treatment, care, and attendance does not include chiropractic services in excess of 36 18 treatments or rendered 16 8 weeks beyond the date of the initial chiropractic treatment, whichever comes first, unless the carrier authorizes additional treatment or the employee is catastrophically injured.

- (7) UTILIZATION AND REIMBURSEMENT DISPUTES. --
- (a) Any health care provider, carrier, or employer who elects to contest the disallowance or adjustment of payment by a carrier under subsection (6) <u>may file a must, within 30 days after receipt of notice of disallowance or adjustment of payment, petition under s. 440.192 and proceed in the same manner as a claimant, including the application of s. 440.34</u>

the agency to resolve the dispute. The petitioner must serve a copy of the petition on the carrier and on all affected parties by certified mail. The petition must be accompanied by all documents and records that support the allegations contained in the petition. Failure of a petitioner to submit such documentation to the agency results in dismissal of the petition.

- (b) The carrier must submit to the agency within 10 days after receipt of the petition all documentation substantiating the carrier's disallowance or adjustment.

  Failure of the carrier to submit the requested documentation to the agency within 10 days constitutes a waiver of all objections to the petition.
- (c) Within 60 days after receipt of all documentation, the agency must provide to the petitioner, the carrier, and the affected parties a written determination of whether the carrier properly adjusted or disallowed payment. The agency must be guided by standards and policies set forth in this chapter, including all applicable reimbursement schedules, in rendering its determination.
- (d) If the agency finds an improper disallowance or improper adjustment of payment by an insurer, the insurer shall reimburse the health care provider, facility, insurer, or employer within 30 days, subject to the penalties provided in this subsection.
- (e) The agency shall adopt rules to carry out this subsection. The rules may include provisions for consolidating petitions filed by a petitioner and expanding the timetable for rendering a determination upon a consolidated petition.
- 30 (b)(f) Any carrier that engages in a pattern or 31 practice of arbitrarily or unreasonably disallowing or

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reducing payments to health care providers may be subject to one or more of the following penalties imposed by the agency:

- 1. Repayment of the appropriate amount to the health care provider.
- 2. An administrative fine assessed by the agency in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 per instance of improperly disallowing or reducing payments.
- 3. Award of the health care provider's costs, including a reasonable attorney's fee, for prosecuting the petition.
- (12) CREATION OF THREE-MEMBER PANEL; GUIDES OF MAXIMUM REIMBURSEMENT ALLOWANCES. --
- (a) A three-member panel is created, consisting of the Insurance Commissioner, or the Insurance Commissioner's designee, and two members to be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, one member who, on account of present or previous vocation, employment, or affiliation, shall be classified as a representative of employers, the other member who, on account of previous vocation, employment, or affiliation, shall be classified as a representative of employees. The panel shall determine statewide schedules of maximum reimbursement allowances for medically necessary treatment, care, and attendance provided by physicians, hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, work-hardening programs, pain programs, and durable medical equipment. The maximum reimbursement allowances for inpatient hospital care shall be based on a schedule of per diem rates, to be approved by the three-member panel no later than March 1, 1994, to be used in conjunction with a precertification manual as determined by the agency. All compensable charges 31 | for hospital outpatient care shall be reimbursed at 75 percent

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of usual and customary charges. Until the three-member panel 2 approves a schedule of per diem rates for inpatient hospital 3 care and it becomes effective, all compensable charges for hospital inpatient care must be reimbursed at 75 percent of 4 5 their usual and customary charges. Annually, the three-member 6 panel shall adopt schedules of maximum reimbursement 7 allowances for physicians, hospital inpatient care, hospital 8 outpatient care, ambulatory surgical centers, work-hardening 9 programs, and pain programs. However, the maximum percentage 10 of increase in the individual reimbursement allowance may not 11 exceed the percentage of increase in the Consumer Price Index for the previous year. The maximum reimbursement allowance may 12 not be less than 150 percent of the amount of reimbursement 13 14 provided by Medicare for nonsurgical medical care and 15 procedures, and may not be less than 200 percent of the amount of reimbursement provided by Medicare for surgical procedures. 16 An individual physician, hospital, ambulatory surgical center, 17 18 pain program, or work-hardening program shall be reimbursed 19 either the usual and customary charge for treatment, care, and 20 attendance, the agreed-upon contract price, or the maximum 21 reimbursement allowance in the appropriate schedule, whichever 22 is less. 23 Section 30. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2), 24 paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3), and paragraph (b) of 25 subsection (4) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, are 26 amended to read: 27 440.15 Compensation for disability.--Compensation for 28 disability shall be paid to the employee, subject to the 29 limits provided in s. 440.12(2), as follows:

(2) TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY. --

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- (a) In case of disability total in character but temporary in quality, 66 2/3 percent of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the continuance thereof, not to exceed 104 weeks except as provided in this subsection, s. 440.12(1), and s. 440.14(3). This time limitation for temporary benefits shall be presumed sufficient unless there is clear and convincing evidence to the contrary as determined by the judge of compensation claims. Temporary benefits may not exceed 260 weeks. Once the employee reaches the maximum number of weeks allowed, or the employee reaches the date of maximum medical improvement, whichever occurs earlier, temporary disability benefits shall cease and the injured worker's permanent impairment shall be determined.

PERMANENT IMPAIRMENT AND WAGE-LOSS BENEFITS. --

- Impairment benefits.--(a)
- 1. Once the employee has reached the date of maximum medical improvement, impairment benefits are due and payable within 20 days after the carrier has knowledge of the impairment.
- The three-member panel, in cooperation with the 2. department, shall establish and use a uniform permanent impairment rating schedule. This schedule must be based on medically or scientifically demonstrable findings as well as the systems and criteria set forth in the American Medical Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment; the Snellen Charts, published by American Medical Association Committee for Eye Injuries; and the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry Disability Schedules. The schedule should be based upon objective findings. The schedule shall be more comprehensive than the AMA Guides to the 31 | Evaluation of Permanent Impairment and shall expand the areas

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already addressed and address additional areas not currently contained in the guides. On August 1, 1979, and pending the adoption, by rule, of a permanent schedule, Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, copyright 1977, 1971, 1988, by the American Medical Association, shall be the temporary schedule and shall be used for the purposes hereof. For injuries after July 1, 1990, pending the adoption by rule of a uniform disability rating agency schedule, the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry Disability Schedule shall be used unless that schedule does not address an injury. In such case, the Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment by the American Medical Association shall be used. Determination of permanent impairment under this schedule must be made by a physician licensed under chapter 458, a doctor of osteopathic medicine licensed under chapters 458 and 459, a chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460, a podiatric physician licensed under chapter 461, an optometrist licensed under chapter 463, or a dentist licensed under chapter 466, as appropriate considering the nature of the injury. No other persons are authorized to render opinions regarding the existence of or the extent of permanent impairment.

3. All impairment income benefits shall be based on an impairment rating using the impairment schedule referred to in subparagraph 2. Impairment income benefits are paid weekly at the rate of 66 2/3 50 percent of the employee's average weekly wages temporary total disability benefit not to exceed the maximum weekly benefit under s. 440.12. An employee's entitlement to impairment income benefits begins the day after the employee reaches maximum medical improvement or the expiration of temporary benefits, whichever occurs earlier, and continues until the earlier of:

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a. The expiration of a period computed at the rate of3 weeks for each percentage point of impairment; or

After the employee has been certified by a doctor

- b. The death of the employee.
- as having reached maximum medical improvement or 6 weeks before the expiration of temporary benefits, whichever occurs earlier, the certifying doctor shall evaluate the condition of the employee and assign an impairment rating, using the impairment schedule referred to in subparagraph 2. Compensation is not payable for the mental, psychological, or emotional injury arising out of depression from being out of work. If the certification and evaluation are performed by a doctor other than the employee's treating doctor, the certification and evaluation must be submitted to the treating doctor, and the treating doctor must indicate agreement or disagreement with the certification and evaluation. The certifying doctor shall issue a written report to the department, the employee, and the carrier certifying that maximum medical improvement has been reached, stating the impairment rating, and providing any other information required by the department by rule. If the employee has not been certified as having reached maximum medical improvement
- 5. The carrier shall pay the employee impairment income benefits for a period based on the impairment rating.

before the expiration of 102 weeks after the date temporary

total disability benefits begin to accrue, the carrier shall

notify the treating doctor of the requirements of this

6. The department may by rule specify forms and procedures governing the method of payment of wage loss and

impairment benefits for dates of accidents before January 1, 1994, and for dates of accidents on or after January 1, 1994.

- (b) Supplemental benefits. --
- 1. All supplemental benefits must be paid in accordance with this subsection. An employee is entitled to supplemental benefits as provided in this paragraph as of the expiration of the impairment period, if:
- a. The employee has an impairment rating from the compensable injury of  $\underline{10}$  20 percent or more as determined pursuant to this chapter;
- b. The employee has not returned to work or has returned to work earning less than 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage as a direct result of the employee's impairment; and
- c. The employee has in good faith attempted to obtain employment commensurate with the employee's ability to work.
- 2. If an employee is not entitled to supplemental benefits at the time of payment of the final weekly impairment income benefit because the employee is earning at least 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage, the employee may become entitled to supplemental benefits at any time within 1 year after the impairment income benefit period ends if:
- a. The employee earns wages that are less than 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage for a period of at least 90 days;
- b. The employee meets the other requirements of subparagraph 1.; and
- c. The employee's decrease in earnings is a direct result of the employee's impairment from the compensable injury.

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- If an employee earns wages that are at least 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage for a period of at least 90 days during which the employee is receiving supplemental benefits, the employee ceases to be entitled to supplemental benefits for the filing period. Supplemental benefits that have been terminated shall be reinstated when the employee satisfies the conditions enumerated in subparagraph 2. and files the statement required under subparagraph 4. Notwithstanding any other provision, if an employee is not entitled to supplemental benefits for 12 consecutive months, the employee ceases to be entitled to any additional income benefits for the compensable injury. If the employee is discharged within 12 months after losing entitlement under this subsection, benefits may be reinstated if the employee was discharged at that time with the intent to deprive the employee of supplemental benefits.
- After the initial determination of supplemental benefits, the employee must file a statement with the carrier stating that the employee has earned less than 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage as a direct result of the employee's impairment, stating the amount of wages the employee earned in the filing period, and stating that the employee has in good faith sought employment commensurate with the employee's ability to work. The statement must be filed quarterly on a form and in the manner prescribed by the department. The department may modify the filing period as appropriate to an individual case. Failure to file a statement relieves the carrier of liability for supplemental benefits for the period during which a statement is not filed.
- The carrier shall begin payment of supplemental 31 benefits not later than the seventh day after the expiration

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date of the impairment income benefit period and shall continue to timely pay those benefits. The carrier may request a mediation conference for the purpose of contesting the employee's entitlement to or the amount of supplemental income benefits.

- Supplemental benefits are calculated quarterly and paid monthly. For purposes of calculating supplemental benefits, 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage and the average wages the employee has earned per week are compared quarterly. For purposes of this paragraph, if the employee is offered a bona fide position of employment that the employee is capable of performing, given the physical condition of the employee and the geographic accessibility of the position, the employee's weekly wages are considered equivalent to the weekly wages for the position offered to the employee.
- Supplemental benefits are payable at the rate of 80 percent of the difference between 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage determined pursuant to s. 440.14 and the weekly wages the employee has earned during the reporting period, not to exceed the maximum weekly income benefit under s. 440.12.
- The department may by rule define terms that are necessary for the administration of this section and forms and procedures governing the method of payment of supplemental benefits for dates of accidents before January 1, 1994, and for dates of accidents on or after January 1, 1994.
  - (4) TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABILITY. --
- (b) Such benefits shall be paid during the continuance of such disability, not to exceed a period of 104 weeks, as 31 provided by this subsection and subsection (2). This time

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limitation for temporary benefits shall be presumed sufficient unless there is clear and convincing evidence to the contrary as determined by the judge of compensation claims. Temporary benefits may not exceed 260 weeks. Once the injured employee reaches the maximum number of weeks, temporary disability benefits cease and the injured worker's permanent impairment must be determined. The department may by rule specify forms and procedures governing the method of payment of temporary disability benefits for dates of accidents before January 1, 1994, and for dates of accidents on or after January 1, 1994.

Section 31. Subsection (1) of section 440.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.16 Compensation for death. --

- (1) If death results from the accident within 1 year thereafter or follows continuous disability and results from the accident within 5 years thereafter, the employer shall pay:
- (a) Within 14 days after receiving the bill, actual funeral expenses not to exceed\$10,000\$5,000.
- (b) Compensation, in addition to the above, in the following percentages of the average weekly wages to the following persons entitled thereto on account of dependency upon the deceased, and in the following order of preference, subject to the limitation provided in subparagraph 2., but such compensation shall be subject to the limits provided in s. 440.12(2), shall not exceed\$250,000 $\frac{$100,000}{}$ , and may be less than, but shall not exceed, for all dependents or persons entitled to compensation, 66 2/3 percent of the average wage:
- To the spouse, if there is no child, 50 percent of the average weekly wage, such compensation to cease upon the 31 spouse's death.

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- To the spouse, if there is a child or children, the compensation payable under subparagraph 1. and, in addition, 16 2/3 percent on account of the child or children. However, when the deceased is survived by a spouse and also a child or children, whether such child or children are the product of the union existing at the time of death or of a former marriage or marriages, the judge of compensation claims may provide for the payment of compensation in such manner as may appear to the judge of compensation claims just and proper and for the best interests of the respective parties and, in so doing, may provide for the entire compensation to be paid exclusively to the child or children; and, in the case of death of such spouse, 33 1/3 percent for each child. However, upon the surviving spouse's remarriage, the spouse shall be entitled to a lump-sum payment equal to 26 weeks of compensation at the rate of 50 percent of the average weekly wage as provided in s. 440.12(2), unless the \$100,000 limit provided in this paragraph is exceeded, in which case the surviving spouse shall receive a lump-sum payment equal to the remaining available benefits in lieu of any further indemnity benefits. In no case shall a surviving spouse's acceptance of a lump-sum payment affect payment of death benefits to other dependents.
- 3. To the child or children, if there is no spouse, 33 1/3 percent for each child.
- 4. To the parents, 25 percent to each, such compensation to be paid during the continuance of dependency.
- 5. To the brothers, sisters, and grandchildren, 15 percent for each brother, sister, or grandchild.
- (c) To the surviving spouse, payment of postsecondary student fees for instruction at any area technical center

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established under s. 1001.44 for up to 1,800 classroom hours 2 or payment of student fees at any community college 3 established under part III of chapter 1004 for up to 80 4 semester hours. The spouse of a deceased state employee shall 5 be entitled to a full waiver of such fees as provided in ss. 6 1009.22 and 1009.23 in lieu of the payment of such fees. The 7 benefits provided for in this paragraph shall be in addition 8 to other benefits provided for in this section and shall 9 terminate 7 years after the death of the deceased employee, or 10 when the total payment in eligible compensation under 11 paragraph (b) has been received. To qualify for the educational benefit under this paragraph, the spouse shall be 12 13 required to meet and maintain the regular admission requirements of, and be registered at, such area technical 14 15 center or community college, and make satisfactory academic progress as defined by the educational institution in which 16 17 the student is enrolled.

Section 32. Subsection (1) of section 440.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.185 Notice of injury or death; reports; penalties for violations.--

- (1) An employee who suffers an injury arising out of and in the course of employment shall advise his or her employer of the injury within 30 days after the date of or initial manifestation of the injury. Failure to so advise the employer shall bar a petition under this chapter unless:
- (a) The employer or the employer's agent had actual knowledge of the injury;
- (b) The cause of the injury could not be identified without a medical opinion and the employee advised the employer within 30 days after obtaining a medical opinion

indicating that the injury arose out of and in the course of employment;

- (c) The employer did not put its employees on notice of the requirements of this section by posting notice pursuant to s. 440.055; or
- (d) The judge of compensation claims excuses such failure on the ground that for some satisfactory reason such notice could not be given. Exceptional circumstances, outside the scope of paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) justify such failure.

In the event of death arising out of and in the course of employment, the requirements of this subsection shall be satisfied by the employee's agent or estate. Documents prepared by counsel in connection with litigation, including but not limited to notices of appearance, petitions, motions, or complaints, shall not constitute notice for purposes of this section.

Section 33. Subsection (2) of section 440.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.19 Time bars to filing petitions for benefits.--

(2) Payment of any indemnity benefit or the furnishing of remedial treatment, care, or attendance pursuant to either a notice of injury or a petition for benefits shall toll the limitations period set forth above for 2 years following to year from the date of such payment. This tolling period does not apply to the issues of compensability, date of maximum medical improvement, or permanent impairment.

Section 34. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 440.381, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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440.381 Application for coverage; reporting payroll; payroll audit procedures; penalties. --

- (2) The application must contain a statement that the filing of an application containing false, misleading, or incomplete information with the purpose of avoiding or reducing the amount of premiums for workers' compensation coverage is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. The application must contain a sworn statement by the employer attesting to the accuracy of the information submitted and acknowledging the provisions of former s. 440.37(4). The application must contain written job descriptions completed by the employer describing the job responsibilities of all forms of employment for which the employer seeks coverage as required by s. 440.38. The application must contain a sworn statement by the agent attesting that the agent explained to the employer or officer the classification codes that are used for premium calculations and for the accuracy of the classification codes used in accordance with the written job descriptions provided by the employer.
- The department shall establish by rule minimum requirements for audits of payroll and classifications in order to ensure that the appropriate premium is charged for workers' compensation coverage. The rules shall ensure that audits performed by both carriers and employers are adequate to provide that all sources of payments to employees, subcontractors, and independent contractors have been reviewed and that the accuracy of classification of employees has been verified. The rules shall provide that employers in all classes other than the construction class be audited not less 31 | frequently than biennially and may provide for more frequent

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audits of employers in specified classifications based on
    factors such as amount of premium, type of business, loss
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   ratios, or other relevant factors. In no event shall employers
    in the construction class, generating more than the amount of
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   premium required to be experience rated, be audited less than
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    annually. The annual audits required for construction classes
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    shall consist of physical onsite audits. Payroll verification
   audit rules must include, but need not be limited to, the use
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    of state and federal reports of employee income, payroll and
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    other accounting records, certificates of insurance maintained
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   by subcontractors, and duties of employees. At the completion
    of an audit, the employer or officer of the corporation and
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    the auditor must print and sign their names on the audit
    document and attach proof of identification to the audit
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    document. Each audit document must contain a sworn statement
    to be signed by the auditor which shall attest that the
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    requirements for audits of payroll and classifications as
    established by the rules adopted by the Department of
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    Financial Services have been strictly complied with in the
    performance of the audit. An auditor who fails to strictly
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    comply with the rules adopted by the department setting forth
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    the minimum requirements for audits of payroll and
    classifications commits a felony of the third degree,
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    punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
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    775.084.
           Section 35. Section 440.591, Florida Statutes, is
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    amended to read:
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           440.591 Administrative procedure; rulemaking
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    authority; washouts.--
          (1) The division department, the agency, and the
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31 Department of Education may adopt rules pursuant to ss.
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120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter conferring duties upon it.

- (2) The division shall adopt rules to provide for a model settlement agreement that may be used in any washout agreement where the employee is represented by an attorney and that includes:
  - The amount of the settlement; (a)
- The amount allocated to past and future medical care which is potentially covered by Medicare;
- (C) The amount allocated to past and future medical care which is not potentially covered by Medicare;
  - The amount of past indemnity benefits; (d)
  - The amount of future indemnity benefits; and (e)
- (f) The amount of child support owed by the employee, if any, which will be deducted from the washout proceeds.
- The washout of any workers' compensation case may (3) not be made contingent on the execution of a release of other existing, or potential, employment rights.
- Settlement agreements under this section shall be reviewed by the judge of compensation claims to determine if the settlement agreement complies with this section and the rules adopted under this section, in which case the judge of compensation claims shall approve the settlement.

Section 36. Subsection (2) of section 627.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.062 Rate standards.--

- (2) As to all such classes of insurance:
- Insurers or rating organizations shall establish and use rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals to allow the insurer a reasonable rate of return on such classes of insurance written in this state. A copy of rates, rating 31

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schedules, rating manuals, premium credits or discount schedules, and surcharge schedules, and changes thereto, shall be filed with the department under one of the following procedures:

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

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- review the rate filing to determine if a rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. In making that determination, the department 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.

Upon receiving a rate filing, the department shall

- 2. Past and prospective expenses.
- 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 department may promulgate 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. The profit and contingency factor as specified in the filing shall be utilized in computing excess profits in conjunction with s. 627.0625.
- The reasonableness of the judgment reflected in the 5. 31 filing.

- 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 department. 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 department 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 department 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 department may at any time review a rate, rating schedule, rating manual, or rate change; the pertinent records of the insurer; and market conditions. department finds on a preliminary basis that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the department shall initiate proceedings to disapprove the rate and shall so notify the insurer. However, the department may not disapprove as excessive any rate 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 department 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 department all information which, in the belief of the insurer or organization, proves the reasonableness, adequacy, and fairness of the rate or rate change. The department shall 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. such instances and in any administrative proceeding relating to the legality of the rate, the insurer or rating organization shall carry the burden of proof by a 31 preponderance of the evidence to show that the rate is not

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30 31 excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. After the department notifies an insurer that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, unless the department withdraws the notification, the insurer shall not alter the rate except to conform with the department'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 department 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) In the event the department finds that a rate or rate change is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the department shall issue an order of disapproval specifying that a new rate or rate schedule which responds to the findings of the department be filed by the insurer. The department 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 department finds that an insurer's rate or rate change is inadequate, the new rate or rate schedule filed with the department 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 department 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 2 3 policy, or prohibit any such insurer from including the full amount of acquisition costs in a rate filing. 4 5 6 The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to workers' 7 compensation and employer's liability insurance and to motor 8 vehicle insurance. Section 37. Section 627.072, Florida Statutes, is 9 10 amended to read: 11 627.072 Making and use of rates.--(1) As to workers' compensation and employer's 12 liability insurance, the following factors shall be used in 13 the determination and fixing of rates: 14 15 (a) The past loss experience and prospective loss experience within and outside this state; 16 17 (b) The conflagration and catastrophe hazards; 18 (c) A reasonable margin for underwriting profit and 19 contingencies; 20 (d) Dividends, savings, or unabsorbed premium deposits 21 allowed or returned by insurers to their policyholders, 22 members, or subscribers; 23 (e) Investment income on unearned premium reserves and 24 <del>loss reserves;</del> 25 (f) Past expenses and prospective expenses, both those countrywide and those specifically applicable to this state; 26 27 and 28 (g) All other relevant factors, including judgment 29 factors, within and outside this state. 30 (1) As to all rates which are subject to this part, 31 the systems of expense provisions included in the rates for

use by an insurer or group of insurers may differ from those of other insurers or groups of insurers to reflect the requirements of the operating methods of any such insurer or group with respect to any kind of insurance or with respect to any subdivision or combination thereof for which subdivision or combination separate expense provisions are applicable.

(2)(3) As to all rates which are subject to this part, risks may be grouped by classifications for the establishment of rates and minimum premiums. Classification rates may be modified to produce rates for individual risks in accordance with rating plans which establish standards for measuring variations in hazards or expense provisions, or both. Such standards may measure any difference among risks that can be demonstrated to have a probable effect upon losses or expenses. Such classifications and modifications shall apply to all risks under the same or substantially the same circumstances or conditions.

(4)(a) In the case of workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance, the department shall consider utilizing the following methodology in rate determinations: Premiums, expenses, and expected claim costs would be discounted to a common point of time, such as the initial point of a policy year, in the determination of rates; the cash-flow pattern of premiums, expenses, and claim costs would be determined initially by using data from 8 to 10 of the largest insurers writing workers' compensation insurance in the state; such insurers may be selected for their statistical ability to report the data on an accident-year basis and in accordance with subparagraphs (b)1., 2., and 3., for at least 2 1/2 years; such a cash-flow pattern would be modified when necessary in accordance with the data and whenever a radical

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change in the payout pattern is expected in the policy year
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    under consideration.
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          (b) If the methodology set forth in paragraph (a) is
   utilized, to facilitate the determination of such a cash-flow
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   pattern methodology:
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           1. Each insurer shall include in its statistical
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   reporting to the rating bureau and the department the accident
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   year by calendar quarter data for paid-claim costs;
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           2. Each insurer shall submit financial reports to the
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   rating bureau and the department which shall include total
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   incurred claim amounts and paid-claim amounts by policy year
   and by injury types as of December 31 of each calendar year;
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   and
           3. Each insurer shall submit to the rating bureau and
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    the department paid-premium data on an individual risk basis
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    in which risks are to be subdivided by premium size as
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    follows:
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   Number of Risks in
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      Premium Range
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    ... (to be filled in by carrier)...
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    ... (to be filled in by carrier)...
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    ... (to be filled in by carrier)...
                                                      5,000--49,999
                                                    50,000--99,999
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    ... (to be filled in by carrier)...
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    ... (to be filled in by carrier)...
                                                   100,000 or more
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   Total:
           Section 38. Subsections (1) and (4) of section
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    627.0645, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
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           627.0645 Annual filings.--
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its rates are not inadequate.

employer's liability insurance.

Statutes, is amended to read:

insurance; or

1 2 each insurer writing, any line of property or casualty 3 insurance to which this part applies, except:

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31 any data, statistics, schedules, and other information deemed

insurers.

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

employer's liability insurers to submit to the rating bureau

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The department shall have the authority to

Each rating organization filing rates for, and

(a) Workers' compensation and employer's liability

(b) commercial property and casualty insurance as

defined in s. 627.0625(1) other than commercial multiple line and commercial motor vehicle, shall make an annual base rate

filing for each such line with the department no later than 12

months after its previous base rate filing, demonstrating that

(4) An insurer may satisfy the annual filing

requirements of this section by being a member or subscriber of a licensed rating organization which complies with the

requirements of this section, except workers' compensation and

627.096 Workers' Compensation Rating Bureau. --

Compensation Rating Bureau, which shall make an investigation

compensation and employer's liability coverage in this state.

Such bureau shall study the data, statistics, schedules, or

advise the department in its review of filings made by or on

other information as it may deem necessary to assist and

behalf of workers' compensation and employer's liability

promulgate rules requiring all workers' compensation and

and study of all insurers authorized to issue workers'

Section 39. Subsection (1) of section 627.096, Florida

(1) There is created within the department a Workers'

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necessary to the rating bureau's study and advisement. All data, statistics, schedules, or other information submitted to, or considered by, the Workers' Compensation Rating Bureau shall be a public record.

Section 40. Section 627.291, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.291 Information to be furnished insureds; appeal by insureds; workers' compensation and employer's liability insurances.--

- (1) As to workers' compensation and employer's liability insurances, every rating organization and every insurer that which makes its own rates shall, within a reasonable time after receiving written request therefor and upon payment of such reasonable charge as it may make, furnish to any insured affected by a rate made by it, or to the authorized representative of such insured, all pertinent information as to such rate.
- (2) As to workers' compensation and employer's liability insurances, every rating organization and every insurer that which makes its own rates shall provide within this state reasonable means whereby any person aggrieved by the application of its rating system may be heard, in person or by his or her authorized representative, on his or her written request to review the manner in which such rating system has been applied in connection with the insurance afforded him or her. If the rating organization or insurer fails to grant or rejects such request within 30 days after it is made, the applicant may proceed in the same manner as if his or her application had been rejected. Any party affected by the action of such rating organization or insurer on such 31 request may, within 30 days after written notice of such

action, appeal to the department, which may affirm or reverse such action. Section 41. Sections 627.091, 627.101, 627.151, 627.211, and 627.281, Florida Statutes, are repealed. Section 42. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* SENATE SUMMARY Revises laws governing workers' compensation insurance. Imposes as assessment on the deposits, premiums, and assessments of insurance carriers and self-insurers who provide workers' compensation insurance to fund the provide workers' compensation insurance to fund the Florida Employers Mutual Insurance Company. Creates the Florida Employers Mutual Insurance Company as a not-for-profit company to provide workers' compensation insurance and employer's liability coverage. Provides for a board of directors of the company. Provides for the board to establish insurance rates. Authorizes insurance agents or brokers licensed in this state to sell workers' compensation insurance policies for the company compensation insurance policies for the company. Authorizes the board to issue bonds. Prohibits discrimination in the payment of dividends by insurance companies. Provides that it is an unfair trade practice to condition payment of a dividend upon renewal of a policy. Requires uniform rating plans. Requires that the Chief Financial Officer monitor the degree of competition in the workers' compensation market. Revises requirements for electing certain exemptions. Provides for an increase in compensation if the employer knowingly refused or failed to provide a safety appliance or observe a safety rule. Revises requirements for contesting a disallowance of payment. Revises reimbursement allowances. Increases the amount of compensation for funeral expenses and death. Increases the period for filing a petition for benefits. Requires the Division of Workers' Compensation to adopt rules for a model settlement agreement. (See bill for details.)