

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	•	House
	•	
Floor: WD	•	
03/09/2012 09:37 AM		

Senator Smith moved the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 16 and 17

4 insert:

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Section 1. Section 627.215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.215 Excessive profits for workers' compensation, employer's liability, commercial property, and commercial casualty insurance prohibited.-

(1) (a) Each insurer group writing workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance as defined in s. 624.605(1)(c), commercial property insurance as defined in s. 627.0625, commercial umbrella liability insurance as defined in s.

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14 627.0625, or commercial casualty insurance as defined in s.
15 627.0625 shall file with the office <u>before</u> prior to July 1 of
16 each year, on a form prescribed by the commission, the following
17 data for the component types of such insurance as provided in
18 the form:

19

1. Calendar-year earned premium.

20 2. Accident-year incurred losses and loss adjustment 21 expenses.

3. The administrative and selling expenses incurred in thisstate or allocated to this state for the calendar year.

24 25 4. Policyholder dividends applicable to the calendar year.

26 <u>This does not</u> Nothing herein is intended to prohibit an insurer 27 from filing on a calendar-year basis.

(b) The data filed for the group shall be a consolidation 28 of the data of the individual insurers of the group. However, an 29 30 insurer may elect to either consolidate commercial umbrella 31 liability insurance data with commercial casualty insurance data 32 or to separately file data for commercial umbrella liability insurance. Each insurer shall elect its method of filing 33 34 commercial umbrella liability insurance at the time of filing 35 data for accident year 1987 and shall thereafter continue filing 36 under the same method. In the case of commercial umbrella 37 liability insurance data reported separately, a separate 38 excessive profits test shall be applied and the test period 39 shall be 10 years. In the case of workers' compensation and 40 employer's liability insurance, the final report for the test period including accident years 1984, 1985, and 1986 must be 41 42 filed prior to July 1, 1988. In the case of commercial property

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

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

(2) (3) (a) Each insurer group writing commercial property 63 insurance or commercial casualty insurance shall also file a 64 65 schedule of Florida loss and loss adjustment experience for each of the 3 years previous to the most recent accident year. The 66 67 incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses shall be valued as 68 of December 31 of the first year following the latest accident 69 year, developed to an ultimate basis, and at two 12-month 70 intervals thereafter, each developed to an ultimate basis, so 71 that a total of 3 evaluations will be provided for each accident

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

88 (b) Each insurer group writing commercial umbrella 89 liability insurance which elects to file separate data for such 90 insurance shall also file a schedule of Florida loss and loss adjustment experience for each of the 10 years previous to the 91 92 most recent accident year. The incurred losses and loss 93 adjustment expenses shall be valued as of December 31 of the 94 first year following the latest accident year, developed to an ultimate basis, and at nine 12-month intervals thereafter, each 95 96 developed to an ultimate basis, so that a total of 10 97 evaluations will be provided for each accident year. The first 98 year to be so reported shall be accident year 1987, which shall 99 first be reported on or before October 1, 1989, and the reporting of 10 accident years will not take place until 100

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101 accident year 1996 data is reported.

102 (3) (4) Each insurer group's underwriting gain or loss for each calendar-accident year shall be computed as follows: The 103 104 sum of the accident-year incurred losses and loss adjustment 105 expenses as of December 31 of the year, developed to an ultimate 106 basis, plus the administrative and selling expenses incurred in 107 the calendar year, plus policyholder dividends applicable to the 108 calendar year, shall be subtracted from the calendar-year earned 109 premium to determine the underwriting gain or loss.

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

116 (6) For those insurer groups writing workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance during the years 1984, 1985, 117 1986, 1987, and 1988, an excessive profit has been realized if 118 119 underwriting gain is greater than the anticipated underwriting 120 profit plus 5 percent of earned premiums for the 3 most recent 121 calendar years for which data is to be filed under this section. 122 Any excess profit of an insurance company offering workers' 123 compensation or employer's liability insurance during this 124 period of time, shall be returned to policyholders in the form 125 of a cash refund or a credit toward future purchase of 126 insurance. The excessive amount shall be refunded on a pro rata 127 basis in relation to the final compilation year earned premiums 128 to the workers' compensation policyholders of record of the 129 insurer group on December 31 of the final compilation year.

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

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

150 (6) (8) As used in this section with respect to any 3-year 151 period, or with respect to any 10-year period in the case of 152 commercial umbrella liability insurance, "anticipated underwriting profit" means the sum of the dollar amounts 153 154 obtained by multiplying, for each rate filing of the insurer 155 group in effect during such period, the earned premiums 156 applicable to such rate filing during such period by the 157 percentage factor included in such rate filing for profit and 158 contingencies, such percentage factor having been determined

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

166 (7) (9) If the insurer group has realized an excessive 167 profit, the office shall order a return of the excessive amounts 168 after affording the insurer group an opportunity for hearing and 169 otherwise complying with the requirements of chapter 120. Such 170 excessive amounts shall be refunded in all instances unless the 171 insurer group affirmatively demonstrates to the office that the 172 refund of the excessive amounts will render a member of the insurer group financially impaired or will render it insolvent 173 174 under the provisions of the Florida Insurance Code.

175 (8) (10) Any excess profit of an insurance company as determined on July 1, 1991, and thereafter shall be returned to 176 177 policyholders in the form of a cash refund or a credit toward 178 the future purchase of insurance. The excessive amount shall be 179 refunded on a pro rata basis in relation to the final 180 compilation year earned premiums to the policyholders of record 181 of the insurer group on December 31 of the final compilation 182 year.

183 (9)(11)(a) Cash refunds to policyholders may be rounded to 184 the nearest dollar.

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

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(c) Rounding, if elected by the insurer, shall be applied

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188 consistently.

189 (10) (12) (a) Refunds shall be completed in one of the 190 following ways:

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

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

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

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

212 <u>(12)(14)</u> The application of this law to commercial property 213 and commercial casualty insurance, which includes commercial 214 umbrella liability insurance, ceases on January 1, 1997.

215 Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 628.6017, Florida 216 Statutes, is amended to read:

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217	628.6017 Converting assessable mutual insurer
218	(4) An assessable mutual insurer becoming a stock insurer
219	or a nonassessable mutual insurer <u>is</u> shall not be subject to s.
220	627.215 or s. 627.351(5) for 5 years following authorization of
221	the conversion by the office. However, the converted stock
222	insurer or nonassessable mutual insurer <u>must</u> shall file all
223	necessary data required by s. 627.215. Such amounts otherwise
224	subject to s. <u>627.215(8) must</u> 627.215(10) shall be maintained as
225	surplus as to policyholders and <u>are</u> not be available for
226	dividends for a period of 5 years.
227	
228	=========== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ===============
229	And the title is amended as follows:
230	Delete line 2
231	and insert:
232	An act relating to insurance; amending s. 627.215,
233	F.S.; removing workers' compensation and employer's
234	liability insurance from those types of insurance that
235	must report and refund excess profits; deleting
236	obsolete provisions; amending s. 628.6017, F.S.;
237	conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 624.307,