

## LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate

House

The Committee on Budget Subcommittee on General Government Appropriations (Hays) recommended the following:

## Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Between lines 13 and 14
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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.-

10 (1) (a) Each insurer group writing workers' compensation and 11 employer's liability insurance as defined in s. 624.605(1)(c), 12 commercial property insurance as defined in s. 627.0625,

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

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42 filed prior to July 1, 1988. In the case of commercial property 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 years previous to the most recent accident year. The incurred 49 50 losses and loss adjustment expenses shall be valued as of 51 December 31 of the first year following the latest accident year 52 to be reported, developed to an ultimate basis, and at two 12-53 month intervals thereafter, each developed to an ultimate basis, so that a total of three evaluations will be provided for each 54 55 accident year. The first year to be so reported shall be accident year 1984, so that the reporting of 3 accident years 56 57 under this revised evaluation will not take place until accident 58 years 1985 and 1986 have become available. For reporting 59 purposes unrelated to determining excessive profits, the loss 60 and loss adjustment experience of each accident year shall 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 schedule of Florida loss and loss adjustment experience for each 65 66 of the 3 years previous to the most recent accident year. The 67 incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses shall be valued as 68 of December 31 of the first year following the latest accident year, developed to an ultimate basis, and at two 12-month 69 70 intervals thereafter, each developed to an ultimate basis, so

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71 that a total of three  $\frac{3}{2}$  evaluations are will be provided for 72 each accident year. The first year to be so reported shall be 73 accident year 1987, which shall first be reported on or before 74 July 1, 1989, and the reporting of 3 accident years will not take place until accident years 1988 and 1989 have become 75 76 available. For medical malpractice insurance, the first year to 77 be so reported shall be accident year 1990, which shall first be reported on or before July 1, 1992, and the reporting of 3 78 79 accident years for full inclusion of medical malpractice 80 experience in commercial casualty insurance will not take place 81 until accident years 1991 and 1992 become available. 82 Accordingly, no medical malpractice insured shall be eligible for refunds or credits until the reporting period ending with 83 84 calendar-accident year 1992. For reporting purposes unrelated to determining excess profits, the loss and loss adjustment 85 experience of each accident year shall continue to be reported 86 87 until each accident year has been reported at eight stages of 88 development.

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



100 first be reported on or before October 1, 1989, and the 101 reporting of 10 accident years will not take place until 102 accident year 1996 data is reported.

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

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

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



129 to the workers' compensation policyholders of record of the 130 insurer group on December 31 of the final compilation year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(b) Data in required reports to the office may be rounded



187 to the nearest dollar.

188 (c) Rounding, if elected by the insurer, <u>must</u> shall be 189 applied consistently.

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

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

196 2. If the insurer group elects to make refunds in the form 197 of a credit to renewal policies, such credits must shall be 198 applied to policy renewal premium notices that which are forwarded to insureds more than 60 calendar days after entry of 199 200 a final order indicating that excessive profits have been realized. If an insurer group has made this election but an 201 202 insured thereafter cancels her or his policy or otherwise allows 203 the policy to terminate, the insurer group must shall make a cash refund within not later than 60 days after termination of 204 205 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.

209 <u>(11)(13)</u> Any refund or renewal credit made pursuant to this 210 section shall be treated as a policyholder dividend applicable 211 to the year immediately succeeding the compilation period giving 212 rise to the refund or credit, for purposes of reporting under 213 this section for subsequent years.

214 <u>(12)(14)</u> The application of this law to commercial property 215 and commercial casualty insurance, which includes commercial

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216	umbrella liability insurance, ceases on January 1, 1997.
217	Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 628.6017, Florida
218	Statutes, is amended to read:
219	628.6017 Converting assessable mutual insurer
220	(4) An assessable mutual insurer becoming a stock insurer
221	or a nonassessable mutual insurer <u>is</u> <del>shall</del> not <del>be</del> subject to s.
222	627.215 or s. 627.351(5) for 5 years following authorization of
223	the conversion by the office. However, the converted stock
224	insurer or nonassessable mutual insurer shall file all necessary
225	data required by s. 627.215. Such amounts otherwise subject to
226	s. <u>627.215(8)</u> <del>627.215(10)</del> shall be maintained as surplus as to
227	policyholders and not be available for dividends for a period of
228	5 years.
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231	And the title is amended as follows:
232	Between lines 2 and 3
233	insert:
234	amending s. 627.215, F.S.; deleting the prohibition
235	against excessive profits for workers' compensation
236	and employer's liability insurance; deleting obsolete
237	provisions; amending s. 628.6017, F.S.; conforming a
238	cross-reference;

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