Department of Legislative Services

Maryland General Assembly 2012 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE Revised

House Bill 1383

(Delegate O'Donnell)

Economic Matters

Finance

Homeowner's Insurance - Underwriting Based on Geographic Area

This bill generally prohibits an insurer from refusing to issue or renew a homeowner's insurance policy solely because the subject of the risk or the applicant's or insured's address is located in a certain geographic area of the State. The bill establishes exceptions and filing requirements.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: Minimal special fund revenue increase for the Maryland Insurance Administration (MIA), beginning in FY 2013, from the \$125 rate and form filing fee because some insurers may amend their contracts to reflect the bill's requirements. The review of filings can be handled within existing MIA resources.

Local Effect: The bill does not directly affect local finances or operations.

Small Business Effect: Minimal.

Analysis

Bill Summary: The bill permits insurers to exclude certain perils from coverage under a policy based on geographic area if (1) the insurer has adopted a written underwriting standard designating the geographic area; (2) the insurer has filed the underwriting standard for approval by the Insurance Commissioner; and (3) the Commissioner has approved the underwriting standard in writing. The filing has to be made at least 90 days before the insurer proposes to implement the underwriting standard in the State. In addition, the filing must include (1) a map or other document and a rating rule that identifies the geographic areas in which policies will be restricted; (2) a copy of the proposed underwriting standard; (3) the data relied upon by the insurer in developing the

standard; and (4) the proposed implementation date for the standard. During the initial 90-day waiting period, the Commissioner may extend the waiting period up to an additional 30 days by giving written notice to the insurer that additional time is needed for consideration. If the Commissioner requires additional information, the waiting period is tolled and begins again on the date that the necessary information is received. Under the bill, a filing is deemed approved unless disapproved by the Commissioner during the waiting period.

The bill authorizes the Commissioner to allow an insurer to implement an underwriting standard within 30 days after filing if the Commissioner finds that compliance with the bill's 90-day waiting period would result in impairment of or a significant financial loss to the insurer. Underwriting standards that restrict writing in specific geographic areas must (1) comply with existing State laws prohibiting discrimination in underwriting; (2) be demonstrated objectively; (3) include consideration of past and prospective loss experience within and outside the State; and (4) include consideration of all relevant historical weather data for any restriction that is based, in whole or in part, on a catastrophe model.

Some of the filing information required by the bill is open to public inspection as soon as filed, specifically the map and implementation date. However, the underwriting standard and the data used to develop it may be considered confidential commercial information. Under the bill, the insurer bears the burden of proof to demonstrate that a proposed underwriting standard and geographic designation meet the bill's requirements. If the requirements are not met, the Commissioner may disapprove the filing and prohibit the insurer from implementing the proposed underwriting standard. Disapproval requires written notice.

At any time after an underwriting standard has been approved, the Commissioner may order the insurer to justify the standard if the Commissioner has reason to believe that the standard is no longer in compliance with the bill's provisions. The Commissioner must hold a hearing before issuing an order to revoke approval of an underwriting standard covered by the bill. Notice specifying the matters to be considered at the hearing has to be provided to the insurer at least 10 days prior to the hearing.

Current Law: An insurer may not refuse to issue or renew a property and casualty insurance policy solely because the subject of risk is located in a specified geographic area, unless (1) the insurer has filed, at least 60 days before the refusal, with the Commissioner a written statement designating the geographic area; and (2) the designation has an objective basis and is not arbitrary or unreasonable. The information contained in the filings is a public record.

Background: In recent years, a number of large insurance companies have made decisions to stop offering property insurance in coastal areas due to an increased risk of HB 1383/ Page 2

hurricane damage linked to rising ocean temperatures. This trend began in Florida after 1992's Hurricane Andrew, a category-five hurricane that caused an estimated \$26.5 billion in damage. Recently, a number of insurance companies including Allstate, Liberty Mutual, Nationwide Mutual, and State Farm have decided to stop offering property insurance in Mid-Atlantic coastal areas, including many counties in Maryland. In Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana, this same trend has led to state-run insurance pools becoming overwhelmed by consumers who can no longer obtain property insurance from private companies due to the geographic location of their properties. On February 11, 2008, the Maryland Insurance Commissioner announced a decision accepting Allstate's move to refuse new homeowner's insurance policies in specific coastal areas, holding that the company's decision did not violate existing State law. A recent Court of Special Appeals decision, (*People's Insurance Counsel Division v. Allstate Insurance Company*, No. 60, September Term 2011), upheld the Commissioner's determination.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: HB 860 of 2008, a similar bill, received an unfavorable report from the House Economic Matters Committee.

Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Maryland Insurance Administration, Department of Legislative

Services

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