MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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	ONE HUNDRE	D AND T	WELFTH	LEGISLATURE
Legislative	e Document			No. 106
H.P. 757		Н	ouse of R	epresentatives, March 20, 198
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				EDWIN H. PERT, Cleri
Cospo	by Representative nsored by Senato lle and Represent	r Diamono	d of Cumb	perland, Representative Joseph
		STATE C	F MAIN	3
		HE YEAR		R LORD IGHTY-FIVE
		Reform pensati		ine Workers' tem.
Be it en follows	-	e Peopl.	e of th	ne State of Maine as
				irst 2 lines, are re- in their place:
		CHAPI	ER 25	
	RATES AN	D RATIN	G ORGAL	NIZATIONS
		SUBCHA	PTER I	
	GE	NERAL P	ROVISIO	ONS
PL 1969		§1, is		o-§3, as enacted by led and the following

- 3. Workers' compensation. Workers' compensation

 shall first be subject to sections 2331 to 2355, but

 any other parts of this chapter not inconsistent with

 those sections shall also apply.
- 5 Sec. 3. 24-A MRSA §2303, sub-§1, ¶C, as amended by PL 1983, c. 17, is further amended to read:
 - C. Due consideration shall be given:

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- To past and prospective loss experience within and outside this State;
- (2) To the conflagration and catastrophe hazards;
 - (3) To a reasonable margin for underwriting profit and contingencies;
 - (4) To dividends, savings or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed or returned by insurers to their policyholders, members or subscribers;
 - (5) To past and prospective expenses both countrywide and those specially applicable to this State;
 - (6) To all other relevant factors within and outside this State; and
 - (6-A) In the case of workers! compensation rates, consideration shall be given to the information required to be filed under Title 39, section 22, subsections 2 and 3, and
 - (7) In the case of fire insurance rates, consideration shall be given to 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.
- 33 Sec. 4. 24-A MRSA §2303, sub-§1, ¶F, as enacted 34 by PL 1983, c. 551, §1, is repealed.
- 35 Sec. 5. 24-A MRSA c. 25, sub-c. II is enacted to 36 read:

11 12	2. Protect policyholders. Protect policyholders and the public against the adverse effects of exces-
13	sive, inadequate or unfairly discriminatory rates;
14	3. Promote price competition. Promote price com-
15 16	petition among insurers so as to provide rates that are responsive to competitive market conditions;
17	4. Provide regulatory procedures. Provide regu-
18	latory procedures for the maintenance of appropriate
19	data reporting systems;
20	5. Availability. Improve availability, fairness
21	and reliability of insurance;
22	6. Cooperative action. Authorize essential coop-
23	erative action among insurers in the rate-making pro-
24	cess and to regulate that activity to prevent prac-
25 26	tices that tend to substantially lessen competition or create a monopoly; and
	or create a monopory, and
27	7. Marketing practices. Encourage the most effi-
28	cient and economic marketing practices.
29	§2333. Definitions
30	As used in this subchapter, unless the context
31	indicates otherwise, the following terms have the
32	following meanings.

SUBCHAPTER II

WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMPETITIVE RATING ACT

This subchapter shall be known as the "Workers' Compensation Competitive Rating Act."

1. Prohibit price fixing. Prohibit price fixing agreements and other anticompetitive behavior by in-

The purposes of this Act are to:

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§2331. Title

§2332. Purposes

surers.

1. Advisory organization. "Advisory organization" means any entity which either has 2 or more member insurers or is controlled either directly or indirectly by 2 or more insurers and which assists insurers in rate-making related activities. Two or more insurers having a common ownership or operating in this State under common management or control constitute a single insurer for the purpose of this definition. Advisory organization 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.

- 2. Classification system or classification. "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.
- 3. Competitive market. "Competitive market" means a market which has not been found to be noncompetitive pursuant to section 2335.
- 4. Expenses. "Expenses" means that portion of any rate attributable to acquisition, field supervision and collection expenses, general expenses and taxes, licenses and fees.
- 5. Experience rating. "Experience rating" means a rating procedure utilizing 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.
- 6. Loss trending. "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.
- 7. Market. "Market" means the interaction between buyers and sellers of workers' compensation insurance within this State pursuant to this Act.

8. Noncompetitive market. "Noncompetitive market" means a market for which there is a ruling in effect pursuant to section 2335 that a reasonable degree of competition does not exist.

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- 9. Pure premium rate. "Pure premium rate" means that portion of the rate which represents the loss cost per unit of exposure, including loss adjustment expense.
- 10. Rate. "Rate" means the cost of insurance per exposure base unit, prior to any application of individual risk variations based on loss or expense considerations, and does not include minimum premiums.
 - 11. Residual market mechanism. "Residual market mechanism" means an arrangement, either voluntary or mandated by law, involving participation by insurers in the equitable apportionment among them of insurance which may be afforded applicants who are unable to obtain insurance through ordinary methods.
- 19 12. Schedule rating. "Schedule rating" is a pro20 cedure where the premium for an insured may be modi21 fied in accordance with rating rules to reflect char22 acteristics of the risk not reflected in its experi23 ence.
- 24 13. Statistical plan. "Statistical plan" means 25 the plan, system or arrangement used in collecting 26 data.
- 27 <u>14. Superintendent. "Superintendent" means the</u> 28 Superintendent of Insurance.
- 15. Supplementary rate information. "Supplementary rate information" means any manual or plan of rates, classification system, rating schedule, minimum premium, policy fee, rating rule, rating plan and any other similar information needed to determine the applicable premium for an insured.
 - 16. Supporting information. "Supporting information" means the experience and 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, de-

- 1 scriptions of methods used in making the rates and
 2 any other similar information required to be filed by
 3 the superintendent.
- 4 §2334. Scope of application

This Act applies to workers' compensation insurance and employers' liability insurance written in connection with workers' compensation insurance.

§2335. Competitive market

9 A competitive market is presumed to exist unless the superintendent, after hearing, determines that a 10 11 reasonable degree of competition does not exist in 12 the market and the superintendent issues an order 13 that effect. Such an order shall expire no later than 14 one year after issuance. In determining whether a 15 reasonable degree of competition exists, the superin-16 tendent may consider relevant tests of workable com-17 petition pertaining to market structure, market per-18 formance and market conduct.

19 §2336. Rate standards

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- 20 <u>1. General. Rates shall not be excessive, inade-</u>
 21 quate or unfairly discriminatory.
- 22 <u>2. Excessiveness. Standards of excessiveness</u> 23 shall be as follows.
- A. Rates in a competitive market are not excessive.
 - B. Rates in a noncompetitive market or in a residual market are excessive if they are likely to produce a long-run profit that is unreasonably high for the insurance provided or if expenses are unreasonably high in relation to services rendered.
- 32 3. Inadequacy. Rates are not inadequate unless clearly insufficient to sustain projected losses and expenses and the use of these rates, if continued, will endanger the solvency of the insurer or will tend to unreasonably limit competition or tend to create a monopoly in the market.

4. Unfair discrimination. Unfair discrimination exists if, after allowing for practical limitations, price differentials fail to reflect equitably the differences in expected losses and expenses. A rate is not unfairly discriminatory because different premiums result for policyholders with like loss exposures but different expenses, or like expenses but different loss exposures, as long as the rate reflects the differences with reasonable accuracy.

§2337. Payment of dividends

- 1. Unfair discrimination. Nothing in this sub12 chapter prohibits or regulates the payment of divi13 dends, savings or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed
 14 or returned by insurers to their policyholders, mem15 bers or subscribers, but in the payment of these div16 idends there may be no unfair discrimination between
 17 policyholders.
- 2. Dividend plan not a rating plan. 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 considered a rating plan or system.

23 §2338. Rating criteria

In determining whether rates comply with the excessiveness standard in a noncompetitive market, the inadequacy standard and the unfair discrimination standard, the following criteria shall apply.

- 1. Basic factors in rates. Due consideration may be given to past and prospective loss and expense experience within and outside of this State, to catastrophe hazards and contingencies, to events or trends within and outside of this State, to loadings for leveling premium rates over time for dividends or savings to be allowed or returned by insurers to their policyholders, members or subscribers and to all other relevant factors, including judgment.
- 2. Expenses. The expense provisions included in the rates to be used by an insurer shall reflect the operating methods of the insurer and, so far as it is credible, its own actual and anticipated expense experience.

3. Profits. The rates may contain provisions for contingencies and an allowance permitting a reasonable profit. In determining the reasonableness of profit, consideration shall be given to all investment income attributable to premiums and the reserves associated with those premiums.

§2339. Uniform administration of classifications; reporting of rates and other information

- Uniform classification system. Every workers' compensation insurer, including self-insurers, shall adhere to a uniform classification system and uniform experience rating plan filed with the superintendent by an advisory organization designated by the superintendent and subject to his disapproval. An insurer may develop subclassifications of the uniform classification system upon which a rate may be made, provided that the subclassifications must be filed with the superintendent 30 days prior to their use. The superintendent may disapprove subclassifications if the insurer fails to demonstrate that the data produced may be reported consistent with the uniform statistical plan and classification system or if the proposed subclassification is not reasonably related to the exposure, is not adequately defined, has not been shown to distinguish among insureds based on the potential for or hazard to loss, or is likely to be unfairly discriminatory.
- 2. Statistical advisory organization. The superintendent shall designate an advisory organization to assist him in gathering, compiling and reporting relevant statistical information. Every workers' compensation insurer shall record and report its workers' compensation experience to the designated advisory organization as set forth in the uniform statistical plan approved by the superintendent.
- 3. Experience reporting rules. The designated advisory organization shall develop and file manual rules, subject to the approval of the superintendent, reasonably related to the recording and reporting of data pursuant to the uniform statistical plan, uniform experience rating plan and the uniform classification system. Every workers' compensation insurer shall adhere to the approved manual rules and experi-

ence rating plan in writing and reporting its business. No insurer may agree with any other insurer or with an advisory organization to adhere to manual rules which are not reasonably related to the recording and reporting of data pursuant to the uniform classification system or the uniform statistical plan.

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§2340. Filing of rates and other rating information

- 1. Filings as to competitive markets. In a competitive market, every insurer shall file with the superintendent all rates and supplementary information which are to be used in this State, except as provided in section 2339. The rates and supplementary rate information shall be filed not later than 5 days after the effective date. An insurer may adopt by reference, with or without deviation, the rates and supplementary rate information filed by another insurer. If the superintendent finds, after a hearing, that an insurer's rates require closer supervision because of the insurer's financial condition or unfairly discriminatory rating practices, the insurer shall file with the superintendent at least 30 days before the effective date all such rates and such supplementary rate information and supporting information as prescribed by the superintendent. Upon application by the filer, the superintendent may authorize an earlier effective date.
- 2. Prefiling in a noncompetitive market. In a noncompetitive market, every insurer shall file with the superintendent all rates and supplementary rate information which are to be used in this State, except as provided in section 2339. In addition, the filing shall include:
- 34 A. For each of the 3 calendar years immediately
 35 preceding the date of the filing for each company
 36 included in the filing:
 - (1) The actual gross earned premium allocable to the coverage of risks in this State;
 - (2) For unearned premium, earned premium, loss and loss expense reserve funds and capital and surplus subject to investment, al-

2	State:
3 4	(a) The amount of investments of each type of fund;
5 6	(b) The types of investments of all of these funds; and
7 8 9	(c) The annual income amounts, before taxes, generated by the aggregate of these investments;
10 11	(3) The gross rate of return on admitted assets;
12 13 14	(4) The amount of dividends or the equivalent allowed or returned to policyholders, members or subscribers;
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	(5) The aggregate annual expense allocable to the coverage of risks in this State, including acquisition and field supervision expenses, taxes, licenses and fees, other than federal income tax and general expenses, each stated separately. Safety engineering expense and loss control services' expense shall be stated separately under general expense;
24 25 26	(6) The aggregate annual losses and loss adjustment expense allocable to the coverage of risks in this State;
27 28 29 30 31 32	(7) The total loss reserve for this coverage being held at the beginning and end of each calendar year and the annual paid losses, including methods and interest rates used in determining present value for the reserves to which they apply; and
33 34 35	(8) The changes and improvements instituted in loss control and employee safety engineering;
36 E	3. For each risk classification:

locable to the coverage of risks in this

1 2	(1) The rate presently applicable to the classification;
3 4	(2) The rate proposed for the classification;
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	(3) Loss experience in this State for each of the 3 most recent years available, including, in each classification, payroll, number of serious workers' compensation cases, number of nonserious cases, the losses, including medical expenses incurred with respect to each type of case, loss adjustment expense and the total of all losses and expenses incurred; and
14 15	(4) The information required by this paragraph shall be presented in tabular form;
16 17 18	C. If data reported is determined by percentage factors, rather than actual expense, an explanation of the basis of the factors used;
19 20 21 22 23 24	D. The profit factor used in establishing the rates requested, the rate of return on the investment allocable to the coverage of risks in this State represented by that profit factor and the assumptions and calculations employed to derive that profit factor and rate of return;
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	E. Expense data, annual loss and loss adjustment expense data and loss experience data required to be reported under paragraph A, subparagraphs (5) and (6) and paragraph B, subparagraph (3), based on expense and experience data pertaining to this State, except as otherwise provided in this subsection and subject to the following.
32 33 34 35 36	(1) To the extent that the State expense and experience data is not fully credible, the superintendent may allow reporting of and consider data from outside this State and from other insurers; and
37	(2) Aggregate loss experience data shall:

1 (a) Include and be categorized as re2 quired in paragraph B, subparagraph
3 (3); and

- (b) Be presented in tabular form. The tables shall indicate, with respect to each classification, the relative weight given to experience in this State and to national experience in determining the applicable rate;
- F. Any other information required to be included by the superintendent. The superintendent may require, at any time, any additional information he deems necessary; and
- Whenever a filing is not accompanied by such information as required under this section, the superintendent shall so inform the insurer as soon as possible and the filing shall not be deemed to be made until the information is furnished.
- 3. Filings open to inspection. All rates, supplementary rate information and any supporting information for risks filed under this Act shall, as soon as filed, be open to public inspection at any reasonable time. Copies may be obtained by any person on request and upon payment of a reasonable charge.

§2341. Uniform experience rating plan

The experience rating plan shall contain reasonable eligibility standards, provide adequate incentives for loss prevention and shall provide for sufficient premium differentials to encourage safety. The uniform experience rating plan shall be the exclusive means for eligible insureds of providing prospective premium adjustment based upon the past claim experience of an individual insured, but insurers may file rating plans that provide for retrospective premium adjustments based on an insured's past experience.

For insureds not eligible for experience rating because of insufficient premium, the superintendent shall, by rule, mandate a minimum merit rating plan which provides for credits or debits to the otherwise

- applicable premium based on the actual claim experience of the insured.
 - §2342. Schedule rating

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4 An insurer may file a schedule rating plan which permits modification to the otherwise applicable pre-5 mium after the application of experience rating, but 6 before any premium discounts and loss constants. 7 8 superintendent may disapprove any schedule rating 9 plan, pursuant to section 2343, if the plan is unfairly discriminatory or if the filer has failed to 10 demonstrate that experience can be accurately re-11 12 ported to an advisory organization. The superintendent may, by rules, set maximum credits and debits and 13 14 other reasonable standards for schedule rating plans.

- 15 §2343. Disapproval of rates
- 16 <u>1. Timing. A rate may be disapproved within the</u> 17 following time limits.
- A. A rate may be disapproved at any time subsequent to the effective date.
- 20 B. A rate subject to prefiling under section 21 2340 may also be disapproved before the effective date.
- 23 C. A rate for a residual market in which insur-24 ers are mandated by law to participate shall not 25 become effective until approved by the superin-26 tendent, as provided in section 2350.
- 27 2. Bases. The bases of disapproval are as fol-28 lows.
- A. The superintendent may disapprove a rate if the insurer fails to comply with the filing requirements under section 2340.
- 32 B. The superintendent shall disapprove a rate 33 for use in a competitive market if he finds that 34 the rate is inadequate or unfairly discriminatory 35 under section 2336.

1 2 3 4 5	C. The superintendent shall disapprove a rate for use in a noncompetitive market if he finds that the rating organization or insurer has failed to establish, in addition to all other requirements, that:
6 7 8	(1) The proposed rates are just and reason- able and not excessive, inadequate or un- fairly discriminatory;
9 10 11 12	(2) The profit factor used in establishing the rate requested will produce only a just and reasonable return on investment allocable to the coverage of risks in this State.
13 14 15	D. In determining if the proposed rates are just and reasonable in a noncompetitive market, the superintendent shall consider:
16 17	(1) The profit factor used in establishing the rate requested;
18 19 20	(2) The reported investment income earned or realized from funds generated from business in this State;
21 22 23 24	(3) The reported loss reserves, including the methods and the interest rates used in determining the present value for reported reserves;
25 26	(4) Reported annual losses and loss adjust- ment expenses;
27 28 29	(5) The measures taken to contain costs, including loss control, loss adjustment and employee safety engineering programs;
30 31 32 33 34 35	(6) The relationship of the aggregate amount of operating expenses reported by all companies to the annual operating expenses reported in the filing and the annual insurance expense exhibits filed by each company with the bureau;
36 37	(7) The operating and management efficiency of the company;

1 2 3	(8) The justness and reasonableness of rates shall be determined for the period in which the rates shall be in effect;
4 5 6 7 8	(9) The rating organization or insurer shall have the burden of proving that the proposed rates meet the requirements of this section and any other applicable requirements of this Title; and
9 10 11 12 13	(10) A rate filing may not be approved un- less the superintendent finds that the in- formation supplied in the filing and sworn testimony is accurate and sufficient to meet the requirements of this section.
14 15 16	E. The superintendent shall disapprove a residual market rate if he finds that the rate is excessive, inadequate or unfairly discriminatory.
17 18 19	3. Disapproval procedure; order; interim rates. The superintendent may disapprove rates in accordance with the following procedures.
20 21	A. Disapproval procedure. The procedure for disapproval shall be as follows.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	(1) If the superintendent finds that a reasonable degree of competition does not exist in a market in accordance with section 2335, he may require that the insurers in that market file supporting information in support of existing rates. If the superintendent believes that the rates may violate any of the requirements of this Act, he shall call a hearing prior to any disapproval.
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	(2) If the superintendent believes that rates in a competitive market violate the inadequacy or unfair discrimination standard in section 2336 or any other applicable requirement of this Act, he may require that the insurers in that market file supporting information in support of existing rates. If, after reviewing the supporting rate information, the superintendent continues to believe that the rates may violate these re-

- (3) The superintendent may disapprove, without hearing, rates prefiled pursuant to section 2340 that have not become effective. The insurer whose rates have been disapproved shall be given a hearing upon a written request made within 30 days after the disapproval order.
- (4) Every insurer or advisory organization shall provide within this State reasonable means whereby any person aggrieved by the application of its filings may be heard written request to review the manner in which the rating system has been applied connection with the insurance afforded or offered. If the insurer or advisory organization fails to grant or reject the request within 30 days, applicants may proceed in the same manner as if the application had been rejected. Any party affected by the action of the insurer or advisory organization on the request may, within 30 days after written notice of the action, appeal to the superintendent who, after a hearing held upon not less than 10 days' written notice to the appellant and to the insurer or advisory organization, may affirm, modify or reverse the action.
- B. If the superintendent disapproves a rate, the superintendent shall issue an order specifying in what respects it fails to meet the requirements of this Act and stating when, within a reasonable period thereafter, the rate shall be discontinued for any policy issued or renewed after a date specified in the order. The order shall be issued within 30 days after the close of the hearing or within such reasonable time extension as the superintendent may fix. The order may include a provision for premium adjustment for the period after the effective date of the order for policies in effect on that date.

C. Whenever an insurer has no legally effective rates as a result of the superintendent's disapproval of rates or other act, the superintendent shall on request of the insurer specify interim rates for the insurer that are high enough to protect the interests of all parties and may order that a specified portion of the premiums be placed in an escrow account approved by him. When new rates become legally effective, the superintendent shall order the escrowed funds or any overcharge in the interim rates to be distributed appropriately, except that refunds of less than \$10 per policyholder shall not be required.

§2344. Monitoring competition

In determining whether or not a competitive market exists, pursuant to section 2335, the superintendent shall monitor the degree of competition in this State. In doing so, he shall utilize existing relevant information, analytical systems and other sources, cause or participate in the development of new relevant information, analytical systems and other sources or rely on some combination thereof. These activities may be conducted internally within the insurance bureau, in cooperation with other state insurance departments, through outside contractors and in any other appropriate manner.

§2345. Licensing advisory organizations

- 1. License required. No advisory organization may provide any service relating to the rates of any insurance subject to this Act, and no insurer may utilize the services of such organization for such purposes unless the organization has obtained a license under subsection 3.
- 2. Availability of services. No advisory organization may refuse to supply any services for which it is licensed in this State to any insurer authorized to do business in this State and offering to pay the fair and usual compensation for the services.
 - 3. Licensing. The following standards shall apply to the granting and maintaining of a license as an advisory organization.

A. In addition to the requirements contained in section 2321, the advisory organization shall include in its application the following:

- (1) A statement showing its technical qualifications for acting in the capacity for which it seeks a license; and
- (2) Any other relevant information and documents that the superintendent may require.
- B. Every advisory organization which has applied for a license shall notify the superintendent of every material change in the facts or in the documents on which its application was based. Any amendment to a document filed under this section shall be filed at least 30 days before it becomes effective.
- C. If the superintendent finds that the applicant and the natural persons through whom it acts are competent, trustworthy and technically qualified to provide the services proposed and that all requirements of law are met, he shall issue a license specifying the authorized activity of the applicant. He shall not issue a license if the proposed activity would tend to create a monopoly or to substantially lessen competition in the market.
- D. Licenses issued pursuant to this section shall remain in effect until the licensee withdraws from the State or until the license is suspended or revoked. The license of an advisory organization which does not comply with the requirements and standards of this Act may be suspended or revoked by the Administrative Court.
- §2346. Insurers and advisory organizations; prohibited activity
- 1. Arrangements restraining competition. No insurer or advisory organization may make any arrangement with any other insurer, advisory organization or other person which has the purpose or effect of restraining trade unreasonably or of substantially lessening competition in the business of insurance.

- 2. Adherence to agreed rates or rules. No insurer may agree with any other insurer or with an advisory organization to adhere to or use any rate, rating plan, other than the uniform experience rating plan, or rating rule, except as needed to comply with the requirements of section 2339.
- 7 3. Finding of agreement. The fact that 2 or more insurers, whether or not members or subscribers of an 8 advisory organization, use, consistently 9 intermittently, the same rules, rating plans, rating 10 11 schedules, rating rules, policy forms, rate classifications, underwriting rules, surveys or inspections 12 or similar materials is not sufficient in itself to 13 support a finding that an agreement exists. 14
- 4. Common ownership or management. Two or more insurers having a common ownership or operating in this State under common management or control may act in concert between or among themselves with respect to any matters pertaining to those authorized in this Act as if they constituted a single insurer.
- 21 §2347. Advisory organizations; prohibited activity
- In addition to other prohibitions contained in this Act, except as specifically permitted under section 2348, no advisory organization may:
- 25 <u>l. Rating recommendations. Compile or distribute</u>
 26 recommendations relating to rates that include ex27 penses, other than loss adjustment expenses, or prof28 it; or
- 29 2. Rate filings. File rates, supplementary rate
 30 information or supporting information on behalf of an
 31 insurer.
- 32 §2348. Advisory organizations; permitted activity
- Any advisory organization, in addition to other activities not prohibited, may:
- 35 <u>l. Develop statistical plans. Develop statisti-</u>
 36 <u>cal plans, including class definitions;</u>
- 37 <u>2. Collect data. Collect statistical data from</u>
 38 members, subscribers or any other source;

- 3. Prepare pure premiums. Prepare and distribute pure premium rate data, adjusted for loss development and loss trending, in accordance with its statistical plans. The data and adjustments should be in sufficient detail so as to permit insurers to modify the pure premiums based on their own rating methods or interpretations of underlying data;
- 8 4. Prepare rating rules. Prepare and distribute
 9 manuals of rating rules and rating schedules that do
 10 not contain any rules or schedules containing final
 11 rates or permitting calculation of final rates with12 out information outside the manuals;
- 13 <u>5. Distribute information. Distribute information that is filed with the superintendent and open to public inspection;</u>

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- 6. Conduct research. Conduct research and collect statistics in order to discover, identify and classify information relating to causes or prevention of losses;
- 7. File policy forms. Prepare and file policy forms and endorsements and consult with members, subscribers and others relative to their use and application;
- 8. Distribute pricing information. Collect, compile and distribute past and current prices of individual insurers if the information is made available to the general public;
- 9. Evaluate benefit changes. Conduct research and collect information to determine the impact of benefit level changes on pure premium rates;
- 31 10. Calculate experience rating modifications.
 32 Prepare and distribute rules and rating values for
 33 the uniform experience rating plan. Calculate and
 34 disseminate individual risk premium modifications;
 35 and
- 11. Assist insurers. Assist an individual insurer to develop rates, supplementary rate information or supporting information when so authorized by the individual insurer.

§2349. Advisory organizations; filing requirements

Every advisory organization shall file with the superintendent every pure premium rate, every manual of rating rules, every rating schedule and every change or amendment or modification of any rate, manual or schedule proposed for use in this State no more than 5 days after it is distributed to members, subscribers or others.

§2350. Residual market mechanism

All insurers authorized to write workers' compensation and employers' liability insurance shall participate in a plan providing for the equitable apportionment among them of insurance which may be forded applicants who are in good faith entitled to, but who are unable to procure, the insurance through ordinary methods. A plan shall be submitted for the superintendent's approval within 60 days of the effective date of this Act. The rates, supplementary rate information and policy forms to be used in such a plan and any future modifications shall be submitted to the superintendent for approval at least 30 days prior to their effective date. The plan may provide for a system of surcharges related to adverse experience. The superintendent may require, at any time, any additional information he deems neces-sary and may reasonably extend the requested effective date to allow time to provide that information. The filed rates, supplementary rate information or policy forms shall not take effect unless approved by the superintendent.

The superintendent shall disapprove any filing that does not meet the requirements of section 2336. In disapproving a filing made pursuant to this section, the superintendent shall have the same authority and follow the same procedure as in disapproving a filing pursuant to section 2343. The designated advisory organization may make and file the plan of operation, rates, rating plans, rules and policy forms under this section.

§2351. Examinations

- 1. Examination by superintendent. The superintendent may examine any insurer, advisory organization or residual market mechanism as he deems necessary to ascertain compliance with this Act.
- 2. Maintenance of records. Every insurer, advisory organization and residual market mechanism shall maintain reasonable records of the type and kind reasonably adapted to its method of operation containing its experience 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 superintendent to determine whether the activities of any advisory organization, insurer or association comply with the provisions of this Act. These records shall be maintained in an office within this State and shall be made available to the superintendent for examination or inspection at any time upon reasonable notice.
- 20 3. Cost paid by examined party. The reasonable
 21 cost of an examination made pursuant to this section
 22 shall be paid by the examined party upon presentation
 23 of a detailed account of these costs.
 - 4. Other state examination reports. In lieu of any such examination, the superintendent may accept the report of an examination by the insurance supervisory official of another state, made pursuant to the laws of that state.

29 §2352. Penalties

- 1. Civil penalties. Any person or organization who has violated this Act shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each violation, except that, where the violation is willful, a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 shall be assessed for each violation. These penalties may be in addition to any other penalty provided by law.
 - 2. Separate violations. 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 this Act, commits a separate violation for each day the failure continues.

3. Suspension or revocation of license. The license of any advisory organization or insurer which fails to comply with an order of the superintendent within the time limit specified by the order, or any extension which the superintendent may grant, may be suspended or revoked.

§2353. Judicial review

- 1. Decisions subject to judicial review. Any order, regulation or decision of the superintendent made after a hearing shall be subject to judicial review in accordance with section 236.
- 2. Requests for hearing. Upon request of any insurer or organization to which the superintendent has directed an order made without a hearing, the superintendent shall grant a hearing within 20 days of the request. Within 15 days after the hearing, the superintendent shall affirm, reverse or modify the previous action, specifying the reasons therefor.

19 §2354. Rate change limitations

During the first 12-month period after the effective date of this Act, each insurer's rates shall not exceed the workers' compensation rates approved by the superintendent effective March 2, 1981. During the 2nd and 3rd 12-month periods after the effective date of this Act, each insurer's rates shall not exceed the rates approved by the superintendent effective March 2, 1981, increased by 10% in the 2nd 12-month period and an additional 10% in the 3rd 12-month period.

30 §2355. Costs

For the purpose of determining whether a filing meets the requirements of this Act and to assist him in monitoring competition, the superintendent may employ staff personnel and outside consultants. The reasonable costs related to the review of workers' compensation rate filings, including conduct of the hearing, shall be borne by the insurer making the filing. The reasonable costs related to monitoring competition may be ratably assessed against all insurers writing workers' compensation in this State.

- 1 Sec. 6. 39 MRSA §22-B, as amended by PL 1983, c.
 2 659, §§1 and 2, is repealed.
- 3 Sec. 7. 39 MRSA §22-C, as reallocated by PL 1983, c. 816, Pt. B, §23, is repealed.
- 5 Sec. 8. 39 MRSA §54, as amended by PL 1983, c. 479, §8, is further amended to read:

§54. Compensation for total incapacity

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While the incapacity for work resulting from the injury is total, the employer shall pay the injured employee a weekly compensation equal to 2/3 his avergross weekly wages, earnings or salary, but not more than 166 2/3% 110% of the average weekly wage in the State as computed by the Employment Security Commission; nor less than \$25 weekly; and such weekly compensation shall be adjusted annually so that it continues to bear the same percentage relationship to the average weekly wage in the State as computed by Employment Security Commission, as it did at the time of the injury by the lesser of the percentage increase, if any, by which the state average weekly wage as computed by the Employment Security Commission exceeds the state average weekly wage for the prior year or 5%. In the following cases it shall, the purposes of this Act, be conclusively presumed that the injury resulted in permanent total incapacity; the total and irrevocable loss of sight of eyes, the loss of both hands at or above the both wrist, the loss of both feet at or above the ankle, loss of one hand and one foot, an injury to the spine resulting in permanent and complete paralysis of the arms or legs or an injury to the skull resulting in incurable imbecility or insanity. In the event such permanent total incapacity, the employer shall pay the employee a weekly compensation equal to 2/3 his average gross weekly wage, earnings or salary, but not more than $166 \ 2/3\% \ 110\%$ of the average weekly wage in the State as computed by the Employment Security Commission; nor less than \$25 weekly; and such weekly compensation shall be adjusted ally so that it continues to bear the same percentage relationship to the average weekly wage in the State as computed by the Employment Security Commission, as it did at the time of the injury by the lesser of the

percentage increase, if any, by which the state aver-1 age weekly wage as computed by the Employment Securi-2 3 ty Commission exceeds the state average weekly wage 4 for the prior year or 5%. If the totally incapaci-5 tated employee dies, as a result of this injury, 6 leaving dependents who were dependent upon his earnings at the time of his injury, then payments shall 7 be made to the dependents in accordance with the pro-8 9 cedures established by section 58. The annual ad-10 justment required by this section shall be made 11 the anniversary date of the injury, except that, where the injury occurred prior to July 1, 1983, or where the effect of the $166\ 2/3\%\ 110\%$ maximum is to 12 13 14 reduce the amount of compensation to which the claim-15 ant would otherwise be entitled, the adjustment shall 16 be made annually on July 1st.

Whenever a program of vocational or educational rehabilitation has been inaugurated, either by approved agreement or commission decree, the employer shall pay the injured employee, in addition to compensation, if he is totally or partially incapacitated, a sum not to exceed \$35 per week for sustenance and travel as may be determined by the commission during the period of such rehabilitation within the limitations as prescribed in this section and section 52.

27 Sec. 9. 39 MRSA §55, as amended by PL 1983, c. 479, §9, is further amended to read:

§55. Compensation for partial incapacity

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While the incapacity for work resulting from injury is partial, the employer shall pay the injured employee a weekly compensation equal to 2/3 the difference, due to the injury, between his average gross weekly wages, earnings or salary before the injury the weekly wages, earnings or salary which he is able to earn thereafter, but not more than 166 110% of the average weekly wage in the State as computed by the Employment Security Commission; and such weekly compensation shall be adjusted annually it continues to bear the same percentage relationship to the average weekly wage in the State computed by the Employment Security Commission, as it did at the time of the injury by the lesser of the

percentage increase, if any, by which the state aver-1 2 age weekly wage as computed by the Employment Securi-3 ty Commission exceeds the state average weekly wage for the prior year or 5%. The annual adjustment re-4 5 quired by this section shall be made on the anniver-6 sary date of the injury, except that, where the in-7 jury occurred prior to July 1, 1983, or where the ef-8 fect of the $\frac{166}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ % $\frac{110}{2}$ % maximum is to reduce the amount of compensation to which the claimant would 9 10 otherwise be entitled, the adjustment shall be made 11 annually on July 1st.

12 Sec. 10. 39 MRSA §56, first ¶, as amended by PL 13 1979, c. 541, Pt. A, §§279 and 280, is further 14 amended to read:

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addition to the benefits provided for in sections 54 and 55, when an employee sustains an injury which is included in the following schedule, the incapacity in each case shall be deemed to be total for the period specified and the injured employee shall receive a sum payment for said injury which lump shall be determined by multiplying the amount which he would be entitled weekly for total incapacity as determined under section 547 an amount equal to 2/3 of the state average weekly wage as computed by the Employment Security Commission by the period presumed total incapacity set forth in this section. The specific periods of presumed total incapacity because of injuries specified in this section shall be as follows:

Sec. 11. 39 MRSA §56-A, first ¶, as enacted by
PL 1971, c. 465, §1, is amended to read:

In addition to the benefits provided for in sections 54 and 55, when an employee sustains an injury which is included in the following schedule, the incapacity in each case shall be deemed to be total for the period specified and the injured employee shall receive a lump sum payment for said injury which shall be determined by multiplying the amount to which he would be entitled weekly for total incapacity as determined under section 54, an amount equal to 2/3 of the state average weekly wage as computed by the Employment Security Commission by the period of

- presumed total incapacity set forth in this section. The specific periods of presumed total incapacity because of injuries specified in this section shall be as follows:
- 5 Sec. 12. 39 MRSA §58, as amended by PL 1983, c. 479, §10, is further amended to read:

§58. Death benefit; apportionment

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death results from the injury, the employer shall pay the dependents of the employee, dependent upon his earnings for support at the time of his injury, a weekly payment equal to 2/3 his average gross weekly wages, earnings or salary, but not more than $166 \ 2/3\% \ 110\%$ of the average weekly wage in the State computed by the Employment Security Commission; nor less than \$25 weekly; from the date of death, until such time as provided for in the following paragraph. Such weekly compensation shall be adjusted annually so that it continues to bear the same percentrelationship to the average weekly wage in the State as computed by the Employment Security Commissien, as it did at the time of the injury by the lesser of the percentage increase, if any, by the state average weekly wage as computed by the Employment Security Commission exceeds the state average weekly wage for the prior year or 5%. The annual required by this section shall be made on adjustment the anniversary date of the injury, except where the injury occurred prior to July 1, 1983, or where the effect of the 166 2/3% 110% maximum is reduce the amount of compensation to which the claimant would otherwise be entitled, the adjustment shall be made annually on July 1st.

If the dependent of the employee to whom compensation will be payable upon his death is the widow of such employee, upon her death, remarriage or at the time she becomes a dependent of another person, compensation to her shall cease and the compensation to which she would have been entitled thereafter, but for such death, remarriage or dependency, shall be paid to the child or children, if any, of the deceased employee, including adopted and step-children, under the age of 18 years, or over that age but physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, who

are dependent upon the widow at the time of her death, remarriage or dependency. If the dependent is the widower, upon his death, remarriage or at the time he becomes a dependent of another person, the remainder of the compensation which would otherwise have been payable to him shall be payable to the children above specified, if any, who at the time thereof are dependent upon him. In case there is more than one child thus dependent, the compensation shall be divided equally among them. Except in the case of dependents who are physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, compensation payable to any dependent child under the age of 18 years shall cease upon such child's reaching the age of 18 years or upon marriage.

If the employee leaves dependents only partly dependent upon his earnings for support at the time of his injury, the employer shall pay such dependents a weekly compensation equal to the same proportion of the weekly payments provided in this section for the benefit of persons dependent, as the total amount contributed by the employee to such partial dependents for their support during the year prior to his injury, bears to the earnings of the employee during said period.

Sec. 13. 39 MRSA §62-B is enacted to read:

§62-B. Coordination of benefits

- 1. Application. This section applies when either weekly or lump sum payments are made:
 - A. When weekly compensation is payable to an employee under section 54 or 55 for any period for which he is receiving or has received old age insurance benefit payments under the United States Social Security Act, United States Code, Title 42, Sections 301 to 1397f, or payments under an employee benefit plan; and
 - B. When weekly compensation is payable to an employee's spouse under section 58 for any period for which the spouse is receiving or has received old age insurance benefit payments which are based on wages earned by the deceased employee

1 under the United States Social Security Act or
2 payments under an employee benefit plan which are
3 based upon or attributable to the deceased
4 employee's service with the employer.

- 2. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following terms have the following meanings.
 - A. "After tax amount" means the gross weekly amount of any old age insurance benefit or benefit under an employee benefit plan, reduced by the prorated weekly amount which would have been paid, if any, in social security, federal income and state income taxes, calculated on an annual basis. The after tax amount of any benefits subject to income taxes shall be determined by using the maximum number of dependents' allowances to which the employee is entitled and the standard deduction or zero bracket amount applicable to the employee's filing status. The chairman of the commission shall, by rule, adopt and publish tables governing the determination of after tax amounts under this subsection.
 - B. "Employee benefit plan" means a self-insurance disability plan, wage continuation plan, disability insurance plan and a pension or retirement plan which is funded or paid for by the employer, in whole or in part. It does not include disability insurance under the United States Social Security Act.
- 30 3. Coordination of benefits. Benefit payments 31 subject to this section shall be reduced in accord-32 ance with the following provisions.
- A. The employer's obligation to pay weekly compensation under section 54 or 55 shall be reduced by:
 - (1) Fifty percent of the amount of old age insurance benefits received or being received under the United States Social Security Act;

1 (2) The after tax amount of the payments 2 received or being received under an employee 3 benefit plan provided by the same employer 4 by whom benefits under section 54 or 55 are 5 payable if the employee did not contribute 6 directly to the plan; and 7 (3) The proportional amount, based upon the ratio of an employer's contributions to the 8 9 total contributions, of the after tax amount 10 of the payments received or being received 11 by the employee under an employee benefit 12 plan provided by the same employer by whom benefits under section 54 or 55 are payable 13 if the employee did contribute directly to 14 15 the plan. 16 B. The employer's obligation to pay weekly compensation under section 58 to an employee's 17 18 spouse shall be reduced by: 19 (1) Fifty percent of the amount of old in-20 surance benefit payments based upon wages 21 United States Social Security Act; 22 23

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- earned by the deceased employee under the (2) The after tax amount of any payments
- received or being received under an employee benefit plan provided by the same employer by whom benefits under section 58 are payable if the employee did not contribute directly to the plan; and
- (3) The proportional amount, based upon the ratio of the employer's contributions to the total contributions, of the after tax amount of the payments received or being received under an employee benefit plan provided by the same employer by whom benefits under 58 are payable if the employee did section not contribute to the plan.
- C. No reduction in weekly compensation may be made as a result of any increase granted by the United States Social Security Administration as a cost-of-living adjustment.

- 4. Release of information. Within 14 days after 1 2 the date of the first payment of compensation under section 54, 55 or 58, or 14 days after the date of 3 4 application for any benefits subject to coordination 5 under this section, whichever is later, the employee 6 a deceased employee's spouse shall, upon request, 7 provide the employer with a certificate authorizing the employer to obtain any benefit information neces-8 9 sary to comply with this section. If, at any subsequent time, the employer is required to submit a new 10 11 certificate in order to receive that information, a 12 new certificate shall be provided upon request within 14 days. All certificates for the release of informa-13 14 tion shall be in a form prescribed by the commission. 15 Failure of the employee to provide a properly executed certificate shall allow the employer, with the 16 17 approval of the commission, to suspend all benefit 18 payments until the certificate is provided. Any benefits so withheld shall be paid to the employee once 19 the required certificate is provided, subject to any 20 reductions authorized by this section. 21
 - 5. Reports. Any employer making a reduction under this section shall immediately report to the commission the amount of the reduction to be taken and, as required by the commission, furnish satisfactory proof of the basis for the reduction.
 - Sec. 14. 39 MRSA §100-B is enacted to read:
- 28 §100-B. Mandatory review of incapacity

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- 29 1. Mandatory review by commission. An employee 30 who has received benefits pursuant to any compensa-31 tion payment scheme required by this Act shall demonstrate his continuing entitlement to those benefits 32 33 when he has received these benefits for a continuous 34 period of 12 months and again when he has received these benefits for a total continuous period of 36 35 36 months. The employee may demonstrate continuing 37 entitlement by the following means.
 - A. An employee who is receiving compensation for total physical incapacity shall file with the commission a report from his treating health care provider stating that the employee continues to experience total medical disability.

B. An employee who is receiving compensation for total incapacity for work as a result of partial physical incapacity combined with an inability to find suitable employment shall file with the commission a report from his treating health care provider stating that the employee's partial physical incapacity is continuing, together with certification from the Maine Job Service that there are no jobs in the employee's community which the employee could perform and for which he has not applied.

- C. An employee who is receiving compensation for partial incapacity for work because of partial physical incapacity shall file with the commission a report from his treating health care provider stating that the employee's partial physical disability is continuing.
- The employee shall send copies of the reports described in this section to his employer.
 - 2. Procedure. Upon receipt of the reports set forth in subsection 1, the employer shall accept or controvert the employee's continuing entitlement to compensation by filing a form prescribed by commission regulation. If the commission receives a notice of controversy, it shall schedule an informal conference as proved in section 94-B. The commissioner conducting the informal conference shall render an advisory opinion as to whether the employee is entitled to continuing compensation. The commissioner may issue an order modifying or suspending the compensation. If there is further controversy following the commissioner's order, any party may file a petition for review. The commissioner's order shall be final unless a petition for review is filed within 30 days from the date the order is issued.
- 3. Penalty. When an employee who has received compensation for a continuous period of 12 months or 36 months fails to file the reports required in subsection 1 within one month after the 12-month or 36-month anniversary date, the commission may issue an order suspending compensation.
- 42 Sec. 15. 39 MRSA §103-B, sub-§4, as enacted by 43 PL 1981, c. 514, §6, is amended to read:

- 4. Costs. Gests If the employee prevails costs of appeal shall be allowed, including the record, and including reasonable attorneys' fees as provided for under section 110. No attorney who represents an employee who prevails in an appeal before the division may recover any fee from that client for that representation. Any attorney who violates this paragraph shall lose his fee and is liable in a court suit to pay damages to the client equal to 2 times the fee charged that client.
- 11 Sec. 16. 39 MRSA §103-C, sub-§4, as enacted by 12 PL 1981, c. 514, §6, is amended to read:

- 4. Costs. In all cases of appeal to the Law Court in which the employee prevails, it may order a reasonable allowance to be paid to the employee by the employer for expenses incurred in the proceedings of the appeal, including the record, but not including expenses incurred in other proceedings in the case. Reasonable attorneys' fees shall be allowed as provided for under section 110. No attorney who represents an employee who prevails in an appeal before the court may recover any fee from that client for that representation. Any attorney who violates this paragraph shall lose his fee and is liable in a court suit to pay damages to the client equal to 2 times the fee charged that client.
- 27 Sec. 17. 39 MRSA §104-B, as repealed and re-28 placed by PL 1981, c. 474, §4, is repealed and the 29 following enacted in its place:
 - §104-B. Multiple injuries; apportionment of liability
 - If an employee has sustained more than one injury while employed by different employers, or if any employee has sustained more than one injury while employed by the same employer and that employer was insured by another insurer when the subsequent injury or injuries occurred, the insurer providing coverage at the time of the last injury shall be responsible to the employee for all benefits payable under this Act.

The employer or insurer responsible to the employee for all benefits under this Act shall not be entitled to an apportionment of liability or any contribution from employers or insurers liable for earlier work-related injuries.

Sec. 18. 39 MRSA §110, as amended by PL 1983, c. 479, §30, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

§110. Witness and attorneys' fees allowable

If an employee prevails in any proceeding involving a controversy under this Act, the commission or commissioner may assess the employer costs of a reasonable attorney's fee and witness fees whenever the witness was necessary for the proper and expeditious disposition of the case.

The employer may not be assessed costs of an attorney's fee attributable to services rendered prior to one week after the informal conference under section 94-B or, if the informal conference is waived, services rendered prior to the date of that waiver, unless a party adverse to the employee was so represented at that stage.

No attorney representing an employee who prevails in a proceeding under this Act may receive any fee from that client for an appearance before the commission, including preparation for that appearance, except as provided in section 94-B, subsection 3. Any attorney who violates this paragraph shall lose his fee and shall be liable in a court suit to pay damages to his client equal to 2 times the fee charged for that client.

32 Sec. 19. 39 MRSA §112, as amended by PL 1977, c. 33 696, §409, is repealed.

Sec. 20. Effective date. This Act shall take effect January 1, 1986. This Act shall apply only as to injuries occurring on and after January 1, 1986.

STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill establishes the Workers' Compensation Competitive Rating Act. The purpose of this Act to change the regulation of workers' compensation insurance rates from a prior approval process, where virtually all insurance companies charge the rates, to a competitive market where each company must establish its own rates. The bill incorporates many of the recommendations of the Special Study Commission on Workers' Compensation Insurance. In that report, the commission criticized the current system because it produces a single set of rates for all insurers, encourages "back-door" competition rather than "up-front" price competition, protects inefficient insurers and does not make dividend or premium payment plans available to small employers. Α petitive rating environment would encourage up-front price competition, reward efficient carriers and allow each carrier to reflect its own expense levels and investment income in its individual insurance rates.

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This part of the bill is based on the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' model competitive rating bill, designed specifically for workers' compensation insurance. Each insurer would establish rates and price-fixing agreements and other anticompetitive behavior among insurers would be prohibited. The current rating organization would be replaced by a data gathering organization. The ance superintendent would retain authority to disapprove rates that were unfairly discriminatory which threatened the solvency of a carrier. ter a hearing, the superintendent finds that the market is noncompetitive, he has the authority to disapprove excessive rates and revert to the data reporting, rating standards and prior approval authority in the current law.

The Workers' Compensation Competitive Rating Act also makes statutory an assigned risk plan for employers otherwise unable to purchase coverage, requires a uniform experience rating procedure to encourage loss control and safety, provides for licensing standards for the statistical gathering organization and requires that the Superintendent of Insurance mandate a merit rating plan for employers too small to be experience rated. To provide a reasonable

period for transition to competitive rating and for assessment of the cost impact of the other reforms in this bill, maximum rates are fixed at the current level for one year after the effective date of this Act and rates may not increase by more than 10% in each of the following 2 years.

There are at least 9 other states that have adopted competitive rating in recent years.

This bill modifies the computation of the automatic annual increase in weekly benefits by capping it at 5%. This conforms to recent congressional action regarding federal workers' compensation programs. These sections also reduce the maximum weekly benefit from 166 2/3% to 110% of the state average weekly wage.

This bill also restores a previously effective provision of Maine law regarding payment of benefits to widows and widowers who remarry, so that benefits will terminate upon remarriage, as well as upon a change in dependency status. Any benefits would then be payable to the children, if any.

The bill revises the formula for calculation of schedule benefits, for loss of, or loss of use of, certain specified body parts, so that all eligible claimants would receive a lump-sum payment determined by multiplying the statutorily prescribed periods of presumed incapacity by 2/3 of the state average weekly wage. Under the current law, the amount of scheduled benefits to which a claimant is entitled depends upon his earnings at the time of the injury. This is inequitable, since employees at lower wage levels and part-time employees receive less compensation for loss of bodily function than those earning more. This change requires that loss of a body part be compensated equally for all claimants, regardless of their preinjury earnings.

The bill provides for the coordination of workers' compensation benefits with federal social security old age benefits and with other employee benefit plans to the extent that they were funded by the employer. This reduces the chance of some workers receiving combined retirement and workers' compensation

benefits in excess of their working income. Benefit coordination is now being addressed in many states.

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The bill provides a procedure for mandatory review of benefit payments for incapacity, when these benefits have been paid for 12 months and again when they have been paid for a total of 36 months.

The bill provides that attorneys' fees be awarded only in cases where the employee prevails.

The bill repeals the existing provision for apportionment of liability in cases where an employee has sustained more than one injury while working for different employers, or while working for the same employer insured by a different insurer at the time of the subsequent injury, and replaces it with a requirement that the insurer providing coverage at the time of the last injury is responsible for all benefits payable.

The bill repeals the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 39, section 112 which prohibits the use of an employee's statements in all proceedings under the Act, unless those statements are made under strict conditions. This limitation, comparable to the "Miranda" warning requirement applicable in criminal cases, has no counterpart in civil procedures generally. Repeal of this provision contributes to commission decisions being made on their merits, based on all reliable information, including the employee's own statements.

The bill provides that the Act will become effective on January 1, 1986, and that it will apply only to injuries occurring on or after its effective date.