

## RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 11 (HB 148)

2025 Regular Session

Wiley

New law requires insurers renewing homeowners' or private passenger motor vehicle insurance to include the policyholder's premium for the policy last issued by the insurer. Requires insurers to prominently display the prior premium in close proximity to the renewal premium.

Existing law provides regulations for rating standards and methods. New law generally retains existing law and authorizes the commissioner of insurance (commissioner) to consider accepted actuarial standards as a relevant factor in determining rates.

Existing law authorizes risk classification based on any criteria except race, color, creed, or national origin. New law retains existing law.

Prior law defined "excessive", as the term relates to rates, as a rate likely to produce a long-term profit unreasonably high for the insurance provided. Prior law prohibited the commissioner from determining rates as excessive in competitive markets.

New law deletes prior law and redefines "excessive" as a rate likely to produce a profit that is unreasonably high for the insurance provided or the expense provision included with the rate is unreasonably high in relation to the services rendered.

Prior law prohibited the commissioner's determination of inadequate or unfairly discriminatory rates in competitive markets. Prohibited the commissioner's determination of excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory rates in noncompetitive markets.

New law deletes prior law to generally require the commissioner to disapprove a rate if it is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, regardless of market conditions.

Prior law (R.S. 22:1451(D), 1452(C)(4) and (15), 1453, and 1455) provided definitions and regulations for rates in competitive and noncompetitive markets.

New law repeals prior law.

Existing law provides for public inspection of all rates, supplementary rate information, and any supporting information upon expiration of the notification periods provided for in existing law (R.S. 22:1451), or upon rate disapproval by the commissioner, except for information deemed confidential, trade secret, or proprietary by the insurer or filer.

New law modifies existing law to require the commissioner to determine whether information submitted by an insurer or filer is confidential, trade secret, or proprietary. Further requires the commissioner to notify the insurer or filer when a request is made for such information and to include in the notice a determination of whether the information is subject to public disclosure. Otherwise retains existing law.

New law authorizes the insurer or filer to request a hearing before the division of administrative law within 10 days of receipt of the commissioner's notice.

New law provides that the commissioner's determination is stayed if a hearing is requested. Requires that such hearings be conducted by preference and in a summary manner. Authorizes the reviewing court to examine the disputed documents in camera prior to rendering a decision.

New law does not prohibit public examination or reproduction of records or parts of records that are not determined to be confidential, trade secret, or proprietary.

Effective August 1, 2025.

(Amends R.S. 22:881.1, 1452(C)(intro. para.) and (6), 1454(A) and (B)(5), 1464(D), and 1465(A)(1) and (4); Repeals R.S. 22:1451(D), 1452(C)(4) and (15), 1453, and 1455)

