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By Senator Diaz de la Portilla

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to captive insurance; amending s. 628.901, F.S.; providing definitions; amending s. 628.905, F.S.; expanding the kinds of insurance for which a captive insurer may seek licensure; limiting the risks that certain captive insurers may insure; specifying requirements and conditions relating to a captive insurer's authority to conduct business; requiring that before licensure certain captive insurers must file or submit to the Office of Insurance Regulation specified information, documents, and statements; requiring a captive insurance company to file specific evidence with the office relating to the financial condition and quality of management and operations of the company; authorizing a foreign or alien captive insurance company to become a domestic captive insurance company by complying with specified requirements; authorizing the office to waive any requirements for public hearings relating to the redomestication of an alien captive insurance company; amending s. 628.907, F.S.; revising capitalization requirements for specified captive insurance companies; requiring capital of specified captive insurance companies to be held in certain forms; requiring contributions to captive insurance companies that are stock insurer corporations to be in a certain form; authorizing the office to issue a captive insurance company license conditioned upon certain evidence relating to possession of specified capital;

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authorizing revocation of a conditional license under certain circumstances; authorizing the office to prescribe certain additional capital and net asset requirements; requiring such additional requirements relating to capital and net assets to be held in specified forms; requiring dividends or distributions of capital or surplus to meet certain conditions and be approved by the office; requiring certain irrevocable letters of credit to meet certain standards; creating s. 628.908, F.S.; prohibiting the issuance of a license to specified captive insurance companies unless such companies possess and maintain certain levels of unimpaired surplus; authorizing the office to condition issuance of a captive insurance company license upon the provision of certain evidence relating to the possession of a minimum amount of unimpaired surplus; authorizing revocation of a conditional license under certain circumstances; requiring dividends or distributions of capital or surplus to meet certain conditions and be approved by the office; requiring certain irrevocable letters of credit to meet certain standards; amending s. 628.909, F.S.; providing for applicability of certain statutory provisions to specified captive insurers; creating s. 628.910, F.S.; providing requirements, options, and conditions relating to how a captive insurance company may be incorporated or organized as a business; amending s. 628.911, F.S.; providing reporting requirements for specified captive insurance companies

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and captive reinsurance companies; creating s. 628.912, F.S.; authorizing a captive reinsurance company to discount specified losses subject to certain conditions; amending s. 628.913, F.S.; authorizing a captive reinsurance company to apply to the office for licensure to write reinsurance covering property and casualty insurance or reinsurance contracts; authorizing the office to allow a captive reinsurance company to write reinsurance contracts covering risks in any state; specifying that a captive reinsurance company is subject to specified requirements and must meet specified conditions to conduct business in this state; creating s. 628.914, F.S.; specifying requirements and conditions relating to the capitalization or maintenance of reserves by a captive reinsurance company; creating s. 628.9141, F.S.; specifying requirements and conditions relating to the incorporation of a captive reinsurance company; creating s. 628.9142, F.S.; providing for the effect on reserves of certain actions taken by a captive insurance company relating to providing reinsurance for specified risks; creating s. 628.9143, F.S.; requiring a captive reinsurance company to annually pay a specified tax amount; prohibiting any other taxation of a captive reinsurance company other than an occupation tax and certain ad valorem taxes; subjecting a captive reinsurance company to sanctions for failures relating to the payment of taxes; creating s. 628.918, F.S.; requiring a specified

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percentage of a captive reinsurance company's assets to be managed by an asset manager domiciled in this state; creating s. 628.919, F.S.; authorizing the Financial Services Commission to adopt rules establishing certain standards for control of an unaffiliated business by a parent or affiliated company relating to coverage by a pure captive insurance company; creating s. 628.920, F.S.; requiring that a licensed captive insurance company must be considered for issuance of a certificate of authority as an insurer under certain circumstances; amending s. 626.7491, F.S.; conforming a crossreference; repealing s. 628.903, F.S., relating to "industrial insured captive insurer" defined, to conform to changes made by this act; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 628.901, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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628.901 <u>Definitions</u> <u>"Captive insurer" defined.—As used in</u>

For the purposes of this part, <u>unless the context requires</u>

otherwise, the term: except as provided in s. 628.903, a

"captive insurer" is a domestic insurer established under part I

to insure the risks of a specific corporation or group of

corporations under common ownership owned by the corporation or

corporations from which it accepts risk under a contract of

insurance.

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(1) "Affiliated company" means a company in the same corporate system as a parent, an industrial insured, or a member organization by virtue of common ownership, control, operation, or management.

- (2) "Association" means a legal association of individuals, corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships, political subdivisions, or associations that has been in continuous existence for at least 1 year, the member organizations of which collectively, or which does itself:
- (a) Own, control, or hold with power to vote all of the outstanding voting securities of an association captive insurance company incorporated as a stock insurer; or
- (b) Have complete voting control over an association captive insurance company organized as a mutual insurer.
- (3) "Association captive insurance company" means a company that insures risks of the member organizations of the association and their affiliated companies.
- (4) "Captive insurance company" means a pure captive insurance company, association captive insurance company, captive reinsurance company, special purpose captive insurance company, or industrial insured captive insurance company formed or licensed under this chapter.
- (5) "Captive reinsurance company" means a reinsurance company that is formed or licensed under this chapter and is wholly owned by a qualifying reinsurance parent company. A captive reinsurance company is a stock corporation.
- (6) "Consolidated debt to total capital ratio" means the ratio of the sum of all debts and hybrid capital instruments as described in paragraph (a) to total capital as described in

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(a) Debts and hybrid capital instruments include, but are not limited to, all borrowings from banks, all senior debt, all subordinated debts, all trust preferred shares, and all other hybrid capital instruments that are not included in the determination of consolidated GAAP net worth issued and outstanding.

- (b) Total capital consists of all debts and hybrid capital instruments as described in paragraph (a) plus owners' equity determined in accordance with GAAP for reporting to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (7) "Consolidated GAAP net worth" means the consolidated owners' equity determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for reporting to the United States
  Securities and Exchange Commission.
  - (8) "Controlled unaffiliated business" means a company:
- (a) That is not in the corporate system of a parent and affiliated companies;
- (b) That has an existing contractual relationship with a parent or affiliated company; and
- (c) Whose risks are managed by a captive insurance company in accordance with s. 628.919.
  - (9) "GAAP" means generally accepted accounting principles.
  - (10) "Industrial insured" means an insured that:
  - (a) Has gross assets in excess of \$50 million;
- (b) Procures insurance through the use of a full-time employee of the insured who acts as an insurance manager or buyer or through the services of a person licensed as a property and casualty insurance agent, broker, or consultant in such

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175 person's state of domicile;

- (c) Has at least 100 full-time employees; and
- (d) Pays annual premiums of at least \$200,000 for each line of insurance purchased from the industrial insured captive insurer or at least \$75,000 for any line of coverage in excess of at least \$25 million in the annual aggregate. The purchase of umbrella or general liability coverage in excess of \$25 million in the annual aggregate shall be deemed to be the purchase of a single line of insurance.
- (11) "Industrial insured captive insurance company" means a company that insures risks of the industrial insureds that comprise the industrial insured group and their affiliated companies.
- (12) "Member organization" means any individual, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or association that belongs to an association.
  - (13) "Office" means the Office of Insurance Regulation.
- (14) "Parent" means any corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or individual that directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds with power to vote more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting interests of a captive insurance company.
- (15) "Pure captive insurance company" means a company that insures risks of its parent, affiliated companies, controlled unaffiliated businesses, or a combination thereof.
- (16) "Qualifying reinsurer parent company" means a reinsurer authorized to write reinsurance by this state that has a consolidated GAAP net worth of not less than \$500 million and a consolidated debt to total capital ratio of not greater than

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- (17) "Special purpose captive insurance company" means a captive insurance company that is formed or licensed under this chapter that does not meet the definition of any other type of captive insurance company defined in this section.
- (18) "Treasury rates" means the United States Treasury

  STRIPS asked yield as published in the Wall Street Journal as of a balance sheet date.
- Section 2. Section 628.905, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 628.905 Licensing; authority.-
- (1) Any captive insurer, when permitted by its charter or articles of incorporation, may apply to the office for a license to do any and all insurance authorized under the insurance code, provide commercial property, commercial casualty, and commercial marine insurance coverage other than workers' compensation and health employer's liability insurance coverage, except that: an industrial insured captive insurer may apply for a license to provide workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance as set forth in subsection (6).
- (a) A pure captive insurance company may not insure any risks other than those of its parent, affiliated companies, controlled unaffiliated businesses, or a combination thereof.
- (b) An association captive insurance company may not insure any risks other than those of the member organizations of its association and their affiliated companies.
- (c) An industrial insured captive insurance company may not insure any risks other than those of the industrial insureds that comprise the industrial insured group and their affiliated

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companies.

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- (d) A special purpose captive insurance company may only insure the risks of its parent.
- (e) A captive insurance company may not provide personal motor vehicle or homeowners' insurance coverage or any component of such coverages.
- (f) A captive insurance company may not accept or cede reinsurance except as provided in this part.
- (2) To conduct insurance business in this state, a No captive insurer, other than an industrial insured captive insurer, shall: insure or accept reinsurance on any risks other than those of its parent and affiliated companies.
- (a) Obtain from the office a license authorizing it to conduct insurance business in this state;
- (b) Hold at least one board of directors' meeting each year in this state;
- (c) Maintain its principal place of business in this state; and
- (d) Appoint a resident registered agent to accept service of process and to otherwise act on its behalf in this state. In the case of a captive insurance company formed as a corporation or a nonprofit corporation, whenever the registered agent cannot with reasonable diligence be found at the registered office of the captive insurance company, the Chief Financial Officer of this state must be an agent of the captive insurance company upon whom any process, notice, or demand may be served.
- (3) (a) Before receiving a license, a captive insurance company formed as a corporation or a nonprofit corporation must file with the office a certified copy of its articles of

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incorporation and bylaws, a statement under oath of its

president and secretary showing its financial condition, and any

other statements or documents required by the office.

- (b) In addition to the information required by paragraph

  (a), an applicant captive insurance company must file with the office evidence of:
- 1. The amount and liquidity of the proposed captive insurance company's assets relative to the risks to be assumed;
- 2. The adequacy of the expertise, experience, and character of the person or persons who will manage the company;
- 3. The overall soundness of the company's plan of operation;
- 4. The adequacy of the loss prevention programs of the company's parent, member organizations, or industrial insureds, as applicable; and
- 5. Any other factors considered relevant by the office in ascertaining whether the company will be able to meet its policy obligations. In addition to information otherwise required by this code, each applicant captive insurer shall file with the office evidence of the adequacy of the loss prevention program of its insureds.
- (4) Upon approval of the office, a foreign or alien captive insurance company may become a domestic captive insurance company by complying with all of the requirements of law relative to the organization and licensing of a domestic captive insurance company of the same or equivalent type in this state and by filing with the Secretary of State its articles of association, charter, or other organizational documents, together with any appropriate amendments that have been adopted

36-00010A-12 2012610 291 in accordance with the laws of this state to bring the articles 292 of association, charter, or other organizational documents into 293 compliance with the laws of this state, along with a certificate 294 of good standing issued by the office. After this is 295 accomplished, the captive insurance company is entitled to the 296 necessary or appropriate certificates and licenses to continue 297 transacting business in this state and is subject to the 298 authority and jurisdiction of this state. In connection with 299 this redomestication, the office may waive any requirements for 300 public hearings. It is not necessary for a captive insurance 301 company redomesticating into this state to merge, consolidate, 302 transfer assets, or otherwise engage in any other reorganization, other than as specified in this section. An 303 industrial insured captive insurer need not be incorporated in 304 305 this state if it has been validly incorporated under the laws of 306 another jurisdiction. 307 (5) An industrial insured captive insurer is subject to all 308 provisions of this part except as otherwise indicated. 309 (6) An industrial insured captive insurer may not provide 310 workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance except in excess of at least \$25 million in the annual aggregate. 311 312 Section 3. Section 628.907, Florida Statutes, is amended to 313 read: 628.907 Minimum capital and net assets requirements; 314 315 restriction on payment of dividends surplus.-316 (1) A No captive insurer may not shall be issued a license 317 unless it possesses and thereafter maintains unimpaired paid-in 318 capital of: 319 (a) (1) In the case of a pure captive insurance company, not

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320 <u>less than \$100,000.</u> <del>Unimpaired paid-in capital of at least \$500,000; and</del>

- (b) (2) In the case of an association captive insurance company incorporated as a stock insurer, not less than \$400,000 Unimpaired surplus of at least \$250,000.
- (c) In the case of an industrial insured captive insurance company incorporated as a stock insurer, not less than \$200,000.
- (d) In the case of a special purpose captive insurance company, an amount determined by the office after giving due consideration to the company's business plan, feasibility study, and pro forma financial statements and projections, including the nature of the risks to be insured.
- (2) The office may not issue a license to a captive insurance company incorporated as a stock insurer unless the company possesses and maintains unrestricted net assets of:
- (a) In the case of a pure captive insurance company, not less than \$250,000.
- (b) In the case of a special purpose captive insurance company, an amount determined by the office after giving due consideration to the company's business plan, feasibility study, and pro forma financial statements and projections, including the nature of the risks to be insured.
- (3) Contributions to a captive insurance company incorporated as a stock insurer must be in the form of cash, cash equivalent, or an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a bank chartered by this state or a member bank of the Federal Reserve System with a branch office in this state, or as approved by the office.
  - (4) For purposes of this section, the office may issue a

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license expressly conditioned upon the captive insurance company providing to the office satisfactory evidence of possession of the minimum required unimpaired paid-in capital. Until this evidence is provided, the captive insurance company may not issue any policy, assume any liability, or otherwise provide coverage. The office may revoke the conditional license if satisfactory evidence of the required capital is not provided within a maximum period of time, not to exceed 1 year, to be established by the office at the time the conditional license is issued.

- (5) The office may prescribe additional capital or net assets based upon the type, volume, and nature of insurance business transacted. Contributions in connection with these prescribed additional net assets or capital must be in the form of:
  - (a) Cash;
  - (b) Cash equivalent;
- (c) An irrevocable letter of credit issued by a bank chartered by this state or a member bank of the Federal Reserve System with a branch office in this state, or as approved by the office; or
- (d) Securities invested as provided in part II of chapter 625.
- (6) A captive insurance company may not pay a dividend out of, or other distribution with respect to, capital or surplus in excess of the limitations set forth in this chapter without the prior approval of the office. Approval of an ongoing plan for the payment of dividends or other distributions must be conditioned upon the retention, at the time of each payment, of

36-00010A-12 2012610 378 capital or surplus in excess of amounts specified by, or 379 determined in accordance with formulas approved by, the office. 380 (7) An irrevocable letter of credit that is issued by a 381 financial institution other than a bank chartered by this state 382 or a member bank of the Federal Reserve System must meet the 383 same standards as an irrevocable letter of credit that has been 384 issued by a bank chartered by this state or a member bank of the 385 Federal Reserve System. 386 Section 4. Section 628.908, Florida Statutes, is created to 387 read: 388 628.908 Surplus requirements; restriction on payment of 389 dividends.-(1) The office may not issue a license to a captive 390 391 insurance company unless the company possesses and maintains 392 unimpaired surplus of: 393 (a) In the case of a pure captive insurance company, not 394 less than \$150,000. 395 (b) In the case of an association captive insurance company 396 incorporated as a stock insurer, not less than \$350,000. 397 (c) In the case of an industrial insured captive insurance 398 company incorporated as a stock insurer, not less than \$300,000. 399 (d) In the case of an association captive insurance company 400 incorporated as a mutual insurer, not less than \$750,000. 401 (e) In the case of an industrial insured captive insurance 402 company incorporated as a mutual insurer, not less than 403 \$500,000. 404 (f) In the case of a special purpose captive insurance 405 company, an amount determined by the office after giving due 406 consideration to the company's business plan, feasibility study,

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and pro forma financial statements and projections, including the nature of the risks to be insured.

- (2) For purposes of this section, the office may issue a license expressly conditioned upon the captive insurance company providing to the office satisfactory evidence of possession of the minimum required unimpaired surplus. Until this evidence is provided, the captive insurance company may not issue any policy, assume any liability, or otherwise provide coverage. The office may revoke the conditional license if satisfactory evidence of the required surplus is not provided within a maximum period of time, not to exceed 1 year, to be established by the office at the time the conditional license is issued.
- (3) A captive insurance company may not pay a dividend out of, or other distribution with respect to, capital or surplus in excess of the limitations set forth in this chapter without the prior approval of the office. Approval of an ongoing plan for the payment of dividends or other distribution must be conditioned upon the retention, at the time of each payment, of capital or surplus in excess of amounts specified by, or determined in accordance with formulas approved by, the office.
- (4) An irrevocable letter of credit that is issued by a financial institution other than a bank chartered by this state or a member bank of the Federal Reserve System must meet the same standards as an irrevocable letter of credit that has been issued by a bank chartered by this state or a member bank of the Federal Reserve System.
- Section 5. Section 628.909, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 628.909 Applicability of other laws.-

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(1) The Florida Insurance Code does shall not apply to captive insurers or industrial insured captive insurers except as provided in this part and subsections (2) and (3).

- (2) The following provisions of the Florida Insurance Code shall apply to captive insurers who are not industrial insured captive insurers to the extent that such provisions are not inconsistent with this part:
- (a) Chapter 624, except for ss. 624.407, 624.408, 624.4085, 624.40851, 624.4095, 624.425, and 624.426.
  - (b) Chapter 625, part II.
  - (c) Chapter 626, part IX.
- (d) Sections 627.730-627.7405, when no-fault coverage is provided.
  - (e) Chapter 628.
- (3) The following provisions of the Florida Insurance Code shall apply to industrial insured captive insurers to the extent that such provisions are not inconsistent with this part:
- (a) Chapter 624, except for ss. 624.407, 624.408, 624.4085, 624.40851, 624.4095, 624.425, 624.426, and 624.609(1).
- (b) Chapter 625, part II, if the industrial insured captive insurer is incorporated in this state.
  - (c) Chapter 626, part IX.
- (d) Sections 627.730-627.7405 when no-fault coverage is provided.
- (e) Chapter 628, except for ss. 628.341, 628.351, and 461 628.6018.
- 462 Section 6. Section 628.910, Florida Statutes, is created to 463 read:
  - 628.910 Incorporation options and requirements.-

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(1) A pure captive insurance company may be:

- (a) Incorporated as a stock insurer with its capital divided into shares and held by the stockholders; or
- (b) Incorporated as a public benefit, mutual benefit, or religious nonprofit corporation with members in accordance with the Florida Not For Profit Corporation Act.
- (2) An association captive insurance company or an industrial insured captive insurance company may be:
- (a) Incorporated as a stock insurer with its capital divided into shares and held by the stockholders; or
- (b) Incorporated as a mutual insurer without capital stock, the governing body of which is elected by the member organizations of its association.
- (3) A captive insurance company may not have fewer than three incorporators of whom not fewer than two must be residents of this state.
- (4) In the case of a captive insurance company formed as a corporation or a nonprofit corporation, before the articles of incorporation are transmitted to the Secretary of State, the incorporators shall petition the office to issue a certificate setting forth a finding that the establishment and maintenance of the proposed entity will promote the general good of the state. In arriving at this finding, the office must consider:
- (a) The character, reputation, financial standing, and purposes of the incorporators;
- (b) The character, reputation, financial responsibility, insurance experience, and business qualifications of the officers and directors; and
  - (c) Other aspects as the office considers advisable.

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(5) The articles of incorporation, the certificate issued pursuant to this section, and the organization fees required by the Florida Business Corporation Act or the Florida Not For Profit Corporation Act, as applicable, must be transmitted to the Secretary of State, who must record the articles of incorporation and the certificate.

- (6) The capital stock of a captive insurance company incorporated as a stock insurer must be issued at par value of not less than \$1 or more than \$100 per share.
- (7) In the case of a captive insurance company formed as a corporation or a nonprofit corporation, at least one of the members of the board of directors of a captive insurance company incorporated in this state must be a resident of this state.
- (8) A captive insurance company formed as a corporation or a nonprofit corporation, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, has the privileges and is subject to the provisions of the general corporation law, including the Florida Not For Profit Corporation Act for nonprofit corporations, as applicable, as well as the applicable provisions contained in this chapter. If a conflict occurs between a provision of the general corporation law, including the Florida Not For Profit Corporation Act for nonprofit corporations, as applicable, and a provision of this chapter, the latter controls. The provisions of this title pertaining to mergers, consolidations, conversions, mutualizations, and redomestications apply in determining the procedures to be followed by a captive insurance company in carrying out any of the transactions described in such provisions, except that the office may waive or modify the requirements for public notice and hearing in accordance with

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rules the office may adopt addressing categories of transactions. If a notice of public hearing is required, but no one requests a hearing, the office may cancel the hearing.

(9) The articles of incorporation or bylaws of a captive insurance company may authorize a quorum of a board of directors to consist of no fewer than one-third of the fixed or prescribed number of directors as provided for by the Florida Business Corporation Act or the Florida Not For Profit Corporation Act.

Section 7. Section 628.911, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

628.911 Reports and statements.-

- (1) A captive <u>insurance company may</u> <del>insurer shall</del> not be required to make any annual report except as provided in this part <del>section</del>.
- company or a captive reinsurance company insurer shall, within 60 days after the end of its fiscal year and as often as the office may deem necessary, submit to the office a report of its financial condition verified by oath of two of its executive officers. Except as provided in this part, a captive insurance company or a captive reinsurance company must report using generally accepted accounting principles, unless the office approves the use of statutory accounting principles, with useful or necessary modifications or adaptations required or approved or accepted by the office for the type of insurance and kinds of insurers to be reported upon, and as supplemented by additional information required by rule the form in which captive insurance companies insurers shall report.

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(3) (a) A pure captive insurance company may make written application for filing the required report on a fiscal year end that is consistent with the parent company's fiscal year. If an alternative reporting date is granted, the annual report is due 60 days after the fiscal year end.

(b) In order to provide sufficient detail to support the premium tax return, the pure captive insurance company must file no later than March 1 of each year for each calendar year end pages 1-7 of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) Annual Statement, verified by oath of two of its executive officers.

Section 8. Section 628.912, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

628.912 Discounting of loss and loss adjustment expense reserves.—

- (1) A captive reinsurance company may discount its loss and loss adjustment expense reserves at treasury rates applied to the applicable payments projected through the use of the expected payment pattern associated with the reserves.
- (2) A captive reinsurance company must file annually an actuarial opinion on loss and loss adjustment expense reserves provided by an independent actuary. The actuary may not be an employee of the captive reinsurance company or its affiliates.
- (3) The office may disallow the discounting of reserves if a captive reinsurance company violates a provision of this part.

Section 9. Section 628.913, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See s. 628.913, F.S., for present text.)

36-00010A-12 2012610 581 628.913 Captive reinsurance companies.-582 (1) A captive reinsurance company, if permitted by its 583 articles of incorporation or charter, may apply to the office 584 for a license to write reinsurance covering property and casualty insurance or reinsurance contracts. A captive 585 586 reinsurance company authorized by the office may write 587 reinsurance contracts covering risks in any state. 588 (2) To conduct business in this state, a captive 589 reinsurance company must: 590 (a) Obtain from the office a license authorizing it to 591 conduct business as a captive reinsurance company in this state; 592 (b) Hold at least one board of directors' meeting each year 593 in this state; 594 (c) Maintain its principal place of business in this state; 595 and 596 (d) Appoint a registered agent to accept service of process 597 and act otherwise on its behalf in this state. (3) Before receiving a license, a captive reinsurance 598 599 company must file with the office: 600 (a) A certified copy of its charter and bylaws; 601 (b) A statement under oath of its president and secretary 602 showing its financial condition; and 603 (c) Other documents required by the office. 604 (4) In addition to the information required by this 605 section, the captive reinsurance company must file with the 606 office evidence of: 607 (a) The amount and liquidity of the captive reinsurance 608 company's assets relative to the risks to be assumed;

(b) The adequacy of the expertise, experience, and

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character of the person who manages the company;

- (c) The overall soundness of the company's plan of operation; and
  - (d) Other overall factors considered relevant by the office in ascertaining if the company would be able to meet its policy obligations.

Section 10. Section 628.914, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 628.914 Minimum capitalization or reserves for captive reinsurance companies.—
- (1) The office may not issue a license to a captive reinsurance company unless the company possesses and maintains capital or unimpaired surplus of not less than the greater of \$300 million or 10 percent of reserves. The surplus may be in the form of cash or securities as permitted by part II of chapter 625.
- (2) The office may prescribe additional capital or surplus based upon the type, volume, and nature of the insurance business transacted.
- (3) A captive reinsurance company may not pay a dividend out of, or other distribution with respect to, capital or surplus in excess of the limitations without the prior approval of the office. Approval of an ongoing plan for the payment of dividends or other distributions must be conditioned upon the retention, at the time of each payment, of capital or surplus in excess of amounts specified by, or determined in accordance with formulas approved by, the office.

Section 11. Section 628.9141, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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628.9141 Incorporation of a captive reinsurance company.-

- (1) A captive reinsurance company must be incorporated as a stock insurer with its capital divided into shares and held by its shareholders.
- (2) A captive reinsurance company may not have fewer than three incorporators of whom at least two must be residents of this state.
- (3) Before the articles of incorporation are transmitted to the Secretary of State, the incorporators shall comply with all the requirements of s. 628.091.
- (4) The capital stock of a captive reinsurance company must be issued at par value of not less than \$1 or more than \$100 per share.
- (5) At least one of the members of the board of directors of a captive reinsurance company incorporated in this state must be a resident of this state.
- Section 12. Section 628.9142, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 628.9142 Reinsurance; effect on reserves.-
- (1) A captive insurance company may provide reinsurance, as authorized in this part, on risks ceded by any other insurer.
- (2) A captive insurance company may take credit for reserves on risks or portions of risks ceded to authorized insurers or reinsurers and unauthorized insurers or reinsurers complying with the provisions of s. 624.610. A captive insurer may not take credit for reserves on risks or portions of risks ceded to an unauthorized insurer or reinsurer if the insurer or reinsurer is not in compliance with s. 624.610.
  - Section 13. Section 628.9143, Florida Statutes, is created

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668 to read:

628.9143 Annual captive reinsurance tax.-

- (1) A captive reinsurance company must pay to the office by March 1 of each year a captive reinsurance tax of \$5,000.
- (2) The tax provided in this section is the only tax collectible under the laws of this state from a captive reinsurance company, and no tax on reinsurance premiums, other than occupation tax, nor any other taxes, except ad valorem taxes on real and personal property used in the production of income, may be levied or collected from a captive reinsurance company by this state or a county, city, or municipality within this state.
- (3) A captive reinsurance company failing to make returns or to pay all taxes required by this section is subject to sanctions provided in this part.

Section 14. Section 628.918, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

628.918 Management of assets of captive reinsurance company.—At least 35 percent of the assets of a captive reinsurance company must be managed by an asset manager domiciled in this state.

Section 15. Section 628.919, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

628.919 Standards to ensure risk management control by parent company.—The Financial Services Commission shall adopt rules establishing standards to ensure that a parent or affiliated company is able to exercise control of the risk management function of any controlled unaffiliated business to be insured by the pure captive insurance company.

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Section 16. Section 628.920, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

628.920 Eligibility of licensed captive insurance company for certificate of authority to act as insurer.—A licensed captive insurance company that meets the necessary requirements of this part imposed upon an insurer must be considered for issuance of a certificate of authority to act as an insurer in this state.

Section 17. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 626.7491, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.7491 Business transacted with producer controlled property and casualty insurer.—

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:
- (e) "Licensed insurer" or "insurer" means any person, firm, association, or corporation licensed to transact a property or casualty insurance business in this state. The following are not licensed insurers for the purposes of this section:
  - 1. Any risk retention group as defined in:
- a. The Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-499, 100 Stat. 1613 (1986);
- 717 b. The Risk Retention Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 3901 et seq. (1982 and Supp. 1986); or
  - c. Section 627.942(9).
- 720 2. Any residual market pool or joint underwriting authority 721 or association; and
- 3. Any captive <u>insurance company</u> <del>insurer</del> as defined in s. 628.901.
- Section 18. <u>Section 628.903</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed.

  Section 19. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.