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A bill to be entitled An act relating to insurer rehabilitation and liquidation; amending s. 631.001, F.S.; providing interpretation, construction, and purposes; providing a short title; amending s. 631.011, F.S.; providing additional definitions; creating s. 631.025, F.S.; specifying application to certain persons and entities; creating s. 631.113, F.S.; providing for tolling certain time limitations in certain actions; amending s. 631.041, F.S.; entitling the estate of an insurer to actual damages and additional sanctions for certain injuries; limiting application of certain time restrictions; amending s. 631.141, F.S.; vesting the Department of Insurance with certain rights as receiver; amending s. 631.154, F.S.; including certain costs and expenses of the department in costs and expenses entitled to be recovered by the receiver under certain circumstances; creating s. 631.156, F.S.; providing for investigations by the department preliminary or incidental to receivership proceedings; providing department powers; prohibiting hindering or withholding information from the department in such investigations; authorizing the department to provide certain information in such investigations; granting the department certain discretionary powers; creating s. 631.157, F.S.; imposing liability on certain persons or

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creditors, and the public.

entities for certain actions; specifying amounts of damages; providing construction; providing costs and expenses entitled to be recovered by the receiver under certain circumstances; providing a time certain for bringing certain actions; creating s. 631.3995, F.S.; providing procedures and requirements for closing an estate; providing for deposit of certain assets into the Closed Estate Fund Trust Account; providing for uses of such account; providing for reopening certain proceedings; amending s. 631.54, F.S.; revising a definition; creating s. 817.2341, F.S.; providing criminal penalties for certain activities; amending ss. 626.9541 and 631.041, F.S.; correcting cross references; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Section 631.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: (Substantial rewording of section. See s. 631.001, F.S., for present text.) 631.001 Interpretation; construction; purpose.--(1) The underlying purposes and policies of the provisions of this part, which are integral elements of the regulation of the business of insurance and are of vital public interest and concern, are to: (a) Protect the interests of insureds, claimants,

(b)	Provi	lde	а	comp	reher	nsive	scheme	for	the
receivershi	lp of	ins	sur	ers.					

- (c) Maximize the uniformity of the insurer receivership laws in all states.
- (d) Make more efficient the administration of insurer receiverships on an interstate and international basis.
- (e) Provide prompt correct measures for any potentially dangerous condition in an insurer.
- (f) Implement improved methods for rehabilitating insurers, which methods involve the cooperation and management expertise of the insurance industry.
- (g) Enhance the efficiency and economy of liquidation through clarification and specification of the law to minimize legal uncertainty and litigation.
- (h) Lessen the problems of interstate rehabilitation and liquidation of an entity subject to the provisions of this part by facilitating cooperation between states in the liquidation process and by extension of the scope of personal jurisdiction over debtors of the insurer outside this state.
- (i) Establish a system which equitably apportions any unavoidable loss.
- (j) Maximize recovery of assets for the benefit of the insurer, its policyholders, its creditors, and its estate without diminution of value occasioned by the expenses of collection and recovery, by shifting such expenses to the parties holding such assets.
- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature that this part be interpreted wherever possible to make uniform the law of those states which in substance and effect enact the National Association of Insurance Commissioners Insurers Rehabilitation

and Liquidation Model Act or the Uniform Insurers Liquidation Act.

- (3) This part shall not be interpreted to limit the powers granted the department by laws or rules other than under this part; nor to prevent the department in its capacity as administrator, conservator, rehabilitator, receiver, liquidator, or similar capacity from pursuing claims for damages or other recoveries on behalf of the insurer, its policyholders, its creditors, and its estate; nor to allow any prior wrongful or negligent actions of company management, or any alleged negligent or erroneous action by the department in its regulatory capacity, to be asserted as a defense to a claim by the department in its representative capacity, under a theory of estoppel, comparative fault, intervening cause, proximate cause, or otherwise.
- (4) This part shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes stated in subsection (1) and shall specifically authorize the department in its capacity as administrator, conservator, rehabilitator, receiver, liquidator, or similar capacity to pursue any actions for damages or other recoveries on behalf of the insurer, its policyholders, its creditors, and its estate.
- (5) This part may be cited as the "Insurers Rehabilitation and Liquidation Act."
- Section 2. Section 631.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 631.011 Definitions.--For the purpose of this part, the term:
- 29 (1) "Affiliate" means any entity which exercises 30 control over or is controlled by the insurer, directly or 31 indirectly through:

- (a) Equity ownership of voting securities;
- (b) Common managerial control; or

- (c) Collusive participation by the management of the insurer and affiliate in the management of the insurer or the affiliate.
- (2) "Ancillary state" means, any state other than a domiciliary state.
- only allowed assets as defined in chapter 625. However, after entry of an order of conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, for the purpose of collection or marshaling by the department under this part, the term "assets" shall be construed liberally and shall include, but not be limited to, "property" of the insurer as defined in this section, funds improperly removed or diverted either directly or indirectly from the insolvent insurer, and any property would not otherwise be considered property of the insolvent insurer.
- (4) "Bona fide holder for value" means a holder who, while not possessing information that would lead a reasonable person in the holder's position to believe that the insurer is financially impaired, and while unaware of the imminence or pendency of any receivership proceeding against the insurer, has, in the exercise of reasonable business judgment, exchanged his or her own funds, assets, or property for funds, assets, or property of the insurer having an equivalent market value.
- (5)(4) "Court" refers to the circuit court in which the receivership proceeding is pending.
- (6)(5) "Delinquency proceeding" means any proceeding commenced against an insurer pursuant to this chapter for the

 purpose of liquidating, rehabilitating, reorganizing, or conserving such insurer.

(7)(6) "Domiciliary state" means the state in which an insurer is incorporated or organized or, in the case of an insurer incorporated or organized in a foreign country, the state in which such insurer, having become authorized to do business in such state, has, at the commencement of a delinquency proceeding, the largest amount of its assets held in trust and assets held on deposit for the benefit of its policyholders or policyholders and creditors in the United States; and any such insurer is deemed to be domiciled in such state.

- (8) "Fair consideration" means that consideration which is given for property or assets of an insurer when, in exchange for the property or assets and in good faith, property is conveyed, services are rendered, or an enforceable obligation not invalidated by the receivership proceedings is created, having a value to the insurer of not less than the value of the property or assets given in exchange.
- $\underline{(9)}$ "Foreign country" means territory not in any state.
- (10)(8) "General assets" means all property, real, personal, or otherwise, not specifically mortgaged, pledged, deposited, or otherwise encumbered for the security or benefit of specified persons or a limited class or classes of persons, and as to such specifically encumbered property the term includes all such property or its proceeds in excess of the amount necessary to discharge the sum or sums secured thereby. Assets held in trust and assets held on deposit for the security or benefit of all policyholders or all policyholders

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and creditors in the United States shall be deemed general assets.

(11) "Good faith," as applied to a transferee or transferor under this part, means honesty in fact and intention and includes the exercise of reasonable business judgment, together with the absence of information that would lead a reasonable person in the same position to know that the insurer is financially impaired or insolvent and together with the absence of knowledge regarding the imminence or pendency of any receivership proceeding against the insurer.

 $(12)\frac{(9)}{(9)}$ "Impairment of capital" means that the minimum surplus required to be maintained in s. 624.408 has been dissipated and the insurer is not possessed of assets at least equal to all its liabilities together with its total issued and outstanding capital stock, if a stock insurer, or the minimum surplus or net trust fund required by s. 624.407, if a mutual, reciprocal, or business trust insurer.

(13)(10) "Impairment of surplus" means that the surplus of a stock insurer, the additional surplus of a mutual or reciprocal insurer, or the additional net trust fund of a business trust insurer does not comply with the requirements of s. 624.408.

(14)(11) "Insolvency" means that all the assets of the insurer, if made immediately available, would not be sufficient to discharge all its liabilities or that the insurer is unable to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business. When the context of any provision of this code so indicates, insolvency also includes and is defined as "impairment of surplus," as defined in subsection (13) $\frac{(9)}{(9)}$, and "impairment of capital," as defined in subsection 31(12)(8).

(15)(12) "Insurer," in addition to persons so defined 1 under s. 624.03, also includes persons purporting to be 3 insurers or organizing, or holding themselves out as organizing, in this state for the purpose of becoming insurers 4 5 and all insurers who have insureds resident in this state. 6 (16)(13) "Liabilities," as used in subsections(12) 7 and $(14)\frac{(8)-(10)}{}$, means all liabilities, including those 8 specifically required in s. 625.041. 9 (17)(14) "Person" includes natural persons, 10 corporations, partnerships, trusts, estates, and sole 11 proprietorships. 12 (18) "Property," when applied to an insolvent entity, 13 includes all right, title, and interest of the insolvent 14 entity whether legal or equitable, tangible or intangible, or choate or inchoate, and includes choses in action, contract 15 16 rights, and any other interest recognized under the laws of this state. When an order of conservation, rehabilitation, or 17 liquidation is entered, such property also includes 18 19 entitlements that existed prior to the entry of the order and 20 those that may arise by operation of the provisions of this chapter or other provisions of law allowing the department to 21 22 avoid prior transfers or otherwise bring property into the receivership estate, whether or not such entitlements could 23 have been asserted by the insolvent entity prior to the order. 24 25 The term "property" also includes all records and data, 26 however stored, including, but not limited to, claims and 27 claim files, application files, litigation files, premium 28 records, rate books, underwriting manuals, personnel records, financial records, or other information relating to an 29 insolvent insurer within the possession, custody, or control 30 of a managing general agent, third-party administrator,

management company, accountant, attorney, affiliate, or other person.

(19)(15) "Receiver" means a receiver, liquidator, rehabilitator, or conservator, as the context may require.

(20)(16) "Reciprocal state" means any state other than this state in which in substance and effect the provisions of the Insurers Rehabilitation and Liquidation Act are in force, including the provisions requiring that the commissioner of insurance or equivalent insurance supervisory official be the receiver of a delinquent insurer.

(21)(17) "Secured claim" means any claim secured by mortgage, trust deed, pledge, deposit as security, escrow, or otherwise but does not include a special deposit claim, a claim against general assets, or a claim based on mere possession. The term also includes a claim which more than 4 months before the commencement of a delinquency proceeding in the state of the insurer's domicile has become a lien upon specific assets by reason of judicial process.

(22) "Single business enterprise," for purposes of this part, means an insurer that has operated together with affiliated or related persons or entities so as to create a structure of controls, debts, obligations, services, or contracts flowing to and from the insurer in such a way that, in the view of the department, efficient administration of the receivership requires inclusion of the related entities.

(23)(18) "Special deposit claim" means any claim secured by a deposit made pursuant to statute for the security or benefit of a limited class or classes of persons, but not including any general assets.

(24)(19) "State" is as defined in s. 624.08.

Section 3. Section 631.025, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

631.025 Persons and entities subject to this part.--The receivership proceedings authorized by this part may be initiated against, and the receivership court may exercise jurisdiction over, any person who is an insurer and against any person whose inclusion is necessary for the purposes of this part whether or not said person would otherwise be an insurer, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) A person who is transacting, or has transacted, insurance business in or from this state, and against whom claims arising from that business may exist now or in the future.
- (2) A person who purports to transact an insurance business in this state, and any person or entity who acts as an insurer, transacts insurance, or otherwise engages in insurance activities in or from this state, with or without a certificate of authority or proper authority from the department.
- (3) An insurer who has insureds resident in this state.
- (4) All other persons organized or in the process of organizing with the intent to transact an insurance business in this state.
- (5) Affiliates, parent corporations, subsidiary corporations, agents, managing general agents, brokers, premium finance companies, insurers, insurance holding companies, and all other risk-bearing or non-risk-bearing entities engaged in any aspect of the business of insurance, whether or not such entities are licensed to engage in the

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2 has done business with or is, at the time of the filing, doing business with an insurer against which a receivership 3 proceeding has been or is being filed under this part. 4 5 (6) Any corporation that directly or indirectly owns 6 10 percent or more of the stock of a Florida domestic insurer. 7 (7) Any entity forming part of a single business 8 enterprise with the insurer. (8) Any other person or entity that is made subject to 9 the provisions of this part. 10 Section 4. Section 631.113, Florida Statutes, is 11 12 created to read: 13 631.113 Extension of time.--14 (1) The running of any statute of limitations as to 15 any claims brought by the administrator, conservator, rehabilitator, receiver, or liquidator, or an official or 16 agency exercising powers pursuant to this chapter seeking 17 damages or other recoveries on behalf of an insurer, its 18

policyholders, its creditors, or its estate, shall be tolled

liquidator, or similar official or agency over the insurer,

provided, if the delinquency proceedings brought pursuant to

this chapter against the insurer terminate in less than 4

proceedings are finally concluded, including all appeals

administrator, conservator, rehabilitator, receiver,

years, such tolling shall cease at the time when the

for a period of 4 years from the entry of an order placing the

business of insurance in this state, if such person or entity

27 therefrom. Further, the right of action does not accrue and
28 the limitations period for any such action does not run during

29 the time when the insurer is controlled by parties acting

21 contrary to the company's interests or when the facts giving

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authorities or from any members of company management. The provisions of chapter 95 shall be construed so as to be consistent with the provisions of this section. The receiver may institute any action or proceeding on behalf of the estate of the insurer while any statute of limitation is tolled pursuant to this section. The tolling shall be in addition to any other applicable tolling provision.

(2) For actions not covered by subsection (1), if any unexpired time period is fixed, by any agreement or in any proceeding, for doing any act for the benefit of the estate, the receiver shall have 180 days, or such longer period as the receivership court may allow for good cause shown, from the entry of the order of rehabilitation or liquidation to perform the act.

Section 5. Subsections (6) and (7) are added to section 631.041, Florida Statutes, to read:

631.041 Automatic stay; relief from stay; injunctions.--

- (6) The estate of an insurer that is injured by any willful violation of a stay provided by this section shall be entitled to actual damages, including costs and attorney's fees, and, in appropriate circumstances, the receivership court may impose additional sanctions.
- (7) No statute of limitations or defense of laches shall run with respect to any action by or against an insurer between the filing of a petition for conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation against an insurer and the order granting or denying that petition. If the petition is denied, any action against the insurer that might have been commenced when the petition was filed may be commenced for at 31 | least 60 days after the order denying such relief.

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created to read:

2 section 631.141, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (7), (8), (9), and (10), respectively, and a new 3 subsection (6) is added to said section to read: 4 5 631.141 Conduct of delinquency proceeding; domestic 6 and alien insurers. --7 (6) The department as receiver is vested with and may 8 assert all rights belonging to policyholders, creditors, and 9 the estate as well as all rights of the entity or entities in receivership, except to the extent that an individual claim is 10 11 personal and unique to that claimant and recovery thereon 12 could not inure to the benefit of the estate or to other 13 claimants. 14 Section 7. Paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of section 631.154, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 15 16 631.154 Funds or other property in the possession of 17 third person. --(6) Should the receiver be successful in establishing 18 19 its claim or any part thereof, the receiver shall be entitled 20 to recover judgment for the following: 21 (d) All costs, investigative and other expenses, which 22 include the department's in-house staff and staff attorney's expenses, costs, and salaries, expended in necessary to the 23 recovery of the property or funds, and reasonable attorney's 24

Section 6. Subsections (6), (7), (8), and (9) of

(1) Preliminary or incidental to a petition for receivership proceedings, the department may, and if appointed

Section 8. Section 631.156, Florida Statutes, is

receiver shall, undertake a full investigation to determine

631.156 Investigation by the department.--

the causes and reasons for the insolvency, the discovery and location of assets to be recovered, the recovery of such assets, whether the filing of false statements with the department contributed to the insolvency, and, in conjunction with the department's Division of Insurance Fraud or any other appropriate agency of state or federal government, whether any law of this state, any other state, or the Federal Government relating to the solvency of the insurer has been violated. In the furtherance of such investigation, the department may:

- (a) Examine and review any and all documents that are reasonably calculated to disclose or lead to the disclosure of the causes and reasons for the insolvency, the discovery and location of assets to be recovered, the recovery of such assets, the truth or falsity of statements filed with the department, and whether any law of this state, any other state, or the Federal Government has been violated.
- (b) Take statements or depositions under oath of any person whose testimony is reasonably calculated to disclose or lead to the disclosure of the causes and reasons for the insolvency, the discovery of and location of assets to be recovered, the recovery of such assets, the truth or falsity of statements filed with the department, and whether any law of this state, any other state, or the Federal Government has been violated.
- (c) Request the court having jurisdiction over the receivership proceedings to issue any necessary subpoenas.
- (d) Examine and review the books, records, and documents of any affiliate, controlling person, officer, director, manager, trustee, agent, adjuster, employee, or independent contractor of any insurer or affiliate and any other person who possesses any executive authority over, or

who exercises or has exercised any control over, any segment 1 2 of the affairs of the insurer or affiliate, to the extent such 3 examination is reasonably calculated to disclose or lead to the disclosure of the causes and reasons for the insolvency, 4 the discovery and location of assets to be recovered, the 6 recovery of such assets, the truth or falsity of statements 7 filed with the department, and whether any law of this state, 8 any other state, or the Federal Government has been violated. 9 (2) The department shall not be hindered in its investigation by virtue of the insurer's and the affiliates' 10 manner of doing business. If the insurer and any of its 11 12 affiliates have, at any time prior to the institution of any 13 type of receivership proceedings, commingled their operations, 14 operated as an integrated entity whether or not adjudged a single business enterprise for purposes of the Florida 15 16 Insurance Code, filed a combined financial statement with any 17 governmental authority or published a combined financial statement to any investor or customer, had common officers, 18 19 directors, managers, trustees, agents, adjusters, employees, 20 independent contractors, accountants, auditors, attorneys, or other significant personnel whether or not said persons are 21 22 controlling persons or affiliates as defined in the Florida Insurance Code, or operated in fact as a combined or 23 integrated entity to any degree, such persons or entities are 24 25 prohibited from withholding from the department any books, 26 records, documents, or testimony that would otherwise be 27 privileged had the insurer and its affiliates conducted their 28 business as unrelated entities. 29 (3) In its capacity as receiver, the department may provide documents, books and records, other investigative 30

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or all of the foregoing items, to the Division of Insurance Fraud or any other appropriate agency of state or federal government. The sharing of information, investigative products, or analysis shall not waive any work product or other privilege that would otherwise apply under common law, chapter 119, or any other law. (4) The department, as the court's receiver, is granted the discretion to determine what books, records, documents, or testimony would be reasonably calculated to disclose or lead to the disclosure of the causes and reasons for the insolvency, the discovery and location of assets to be recovered, the recovery of the assets, the truth or falsity of 13 statements filed with the department, and whether any law of this state or of the United States has been violated, subject to the court's power to review such determination or appoint a general master to review such determination. A party asserting that any documents requested by the department under this section are not subject to review, or that any particular testimony may not be obtained, shall present such contention by written motion to the receivership court within 10 days after receipt of the request and shall be fully responsible for the loss of any evidence which occurs after the department first informs said party of its request therefor. The court shall, as expeditiously as possible, determine whether the 24 department has abused its discretion in seeking such evidence or testimony, with the objecting party having the burden of proof. A party who fails to produce the requested evidence or testimony without filing a proper timely objection, or who

having unsuccessfully asserted such objection fails thereafter to furnish the evidence or testimony within the time provided

by the court or the department, shall be subject to the

contempt powers of the court, in addition to any other applicable penalties which may be provided in the Florida Insurance Code or other law.

Section 9. Section 631.157, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

631.157 Civil action by the receiver.--

- (1) Any person who is engaged in the business of insurance or who acts as or is an officer, director, agent, or employee of any person engaged in the business of insurance, or is involved, other than as an insured or beneficiary under a policy of insurance, in a transaction relating to the conduct of affairs of such a business, and who willfully embezzles, abstracts, purloins, converts, or misappropriates any asset or property, including, but not limited to, moneys, funds, premiums, credits, or other property of an insurer, shall be liable to the department as receiver for the use and benefit of an insolvent insurer's estate, creditors, and policyholders, as follows:
- (a) If such embezzlement, abstraction, purloining, conversion, or misappropriation did not jeopardize the safety and soundness of an insurer and was not a significant cause of such insurer's being placed in conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, such person shall be liable only for the full amount of any asset embezzled, abstracted, purloined, or misappropriated, plus prejudgment interest provided by law.
- (b) If such embezzlement, abstraction, purloining, conversion, or misappropriation jeopardized the safety and soundness of an insurer or was a significant cause of such insurer's being placed in conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, such person shall be liable for triple the full amount of any asset embezzled, abstracted, purloined,

converted, or misappropriated, plus prejudgment interest provided by law on the original amount.

- (2) Any person who is engaged in the business of insurance or who acts as or is an officer, director, agent, or employee of any person engaged in the business of insurance, or is involved, other than as an insured or beneficiary under a policy of insurance, in a transaction relating to the conduct of affairs of such a business, and who, while having actual knowledge or such constructive knowledge as should have been obtained through reasonable inquiry by a person in such position, knew of the falsity thereof, misreports, or makes any false entry of material fact in any book, report, or statement of an insurer to deceive such insurer, including any officer, employee, or agent of such insurer, the department, or any agent or examiner appointed by the department to examine the affairs of such person or of the insurer, concerning the financial condition or solvency of such business, shall be liable to the department as receiver for the use and benefit of an insolvent insurer's estate, creditors, and policyholders, as follows:
- (a) If such misreporting did not jeopardize the safety and soundness of an insurer and was not a significant cause of such insurer's being placed in conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, such person shall be liable only for the full amount of any asset misreported.
- (b) If such misreporting jeopardized the safety and soundness of an insurer or was a significant cause of such insurer's being placed in conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, such person shall be liable for triple the full amount of any asset misreported.

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- misreported, embezzled, abstracted, purloined, converted, or misappropriated was reported to the department as being available to the insurer as an admitted asset and such asset is unavailable to the receiver for payment of the obligations of the insurer at the time when a receivership proceeding is instituted, the misreporting, embezzlement, abstraction, purloining, conversion, or misappropriation shall be presumed to have jeopardized the safety and soundness of the insurer and to have been a significant cause of such insurer's being placed in conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, with the burden of proof on the defendants to show otherwise.
- (4) If the receiver is successful in establishing a claim under this section, the receiver shall be entitled to recover all of its costs, investigative and other expenses, which shall include the department's in-house staff and staff attorney's expenses, costs, and salaries, expended in the prosecution of the action, and reasonable attorney's fees.

 The receiver shall be exempt from the provisions of s. 57.111.
- (5) An action under this section may be brought at any time before the expiration of 4 years after the entry of the initial order of rehabilitation or liquidation under this part but shall be filed before the time the receivership proceeding is closed or dismissed.

Section 10. Section 631.3995, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

<u>631.3995 Closing of estate; Closed Estate Fund Trust</u>
Account.--

(1) When all assets justifying the expense of collection and distribution have been marshaled and distributed under this part, the department shall petition the

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court to terminate the liquidation proceedings and to close the estate. The court may grant such other relief as may be appropriate, including, but not limited to, a full discharge of all liability and responsibility of the liquidator, the reservation of assets for administrative expenses incurred in the closing of the estate, and any other actions the department feels necessary or appropriate for closing the estate.

- (2) Any remaining reserved assets that are provided for in subsection (1) and that may not be practicably or economically distributed to claimants shall be deposited into a segregated account to be known as the Closed Estate Fund Trust Account, if created by law. The department may use moneys held in the account for paying the administrative expenses of companies subject to this part that lack sufficient assets to allow the department to perform its duties and obligations under this part. An annual audit of the Closed Estate Fund Trust Account shall be performed regardless of its balance.
- The department may petition the court to reopen the proceedings for good cause shown, including the marshaling of additional assets, and the court may enter such other orders as may be deemed appropriate.

Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 631.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

631.54 Definitions.--As used in this part:

(3) "Covered claim" means an unpaid claim, including one of unearned premiums, which arises out of, and is within the coverage, and not in excess of, the applicable limits of an insurance policy to which this part applies, issued by an 31 insurer, if such insurer becomes an insolvent insurer after

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October 1, 1970, and the claimant or insured is a resident of this state at the time of the insured event or the property from which the claim arises is permanently located in this state. "Covered claim" shall not include any amount due any reinsurer, insurer, insurance pool, or underwriting association, as subrogation, contribution, indemnification, recoveries or otherwise. Member insurers shall have no right of subrogation against the insured of any insolvent member. Section 12. Section 817.2341, Florida Statutes, is

created to read:

817.2341 Crimes by or affecting persons engaged in the administration of any insurer or entity organized pursuant to chapter 624 or chapter 641.--

- (1)(a) Any person who makes a false entry of a material fact in any book, report, or statement relating to a transaction of an insurer or entity organized pursuant to chapter 624 or chapter 641, intending thereby to deceive any person about the financial condition or solvency of such insurer or entity, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) If such false entry of a material fact is made with the intent to deceive any person as to the impairment of capital, as defined in s. 631.011(12), of such insurer or entity or is the significant cause of such insurer or entity being placed in conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation by a court, the offense is a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (2)(a) Any person who knowingly makes a material false statement or report to the department or any agent of the

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department, or who knowingly and materially overvalues any property in any document or report prepared to be presented to the department or any agent of the department, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(b) If such material false statement or report or such material overvaluation is made with the intent to deceive any person as to the impairment of capital, as defined in s. 631.011(12), of an insurer or entity organized pursuant to chapter 624 or chapter 641, or is the significant cause of such insurer or entity being placed in conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation by a court, the offense is a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 13. Paragraph (w) of subsection (1) of section 626.9541, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9541 Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices defined .--

- (1) UNFAIR METHODS OF COMPETITION AND UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS. -- The following are defined as unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices:
- (w) Soliciting or accepting new or renewal insurance risks by insolvent or impaired insurer prohibited; penalty .--
- 1. Whether or not delinquency proceedings as to the insurer have been or are to be initiated, but while such insolvency or impairment exists, no director or officer of an insurer, except with the written permission of the Department of Insurance, shall authorize or permit the insurer to solicit or accept new or renewal insurance risks in this state after such director or officer knew, or reasonably should have 31 known, that the insurer was insolvent or impaired. "Impaired"

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2 $631.011(12) \frac{(9)}{(9)}$ and $(13) \frac{(10)}{(10)}$. 3 2. Any such director or officer, upon conviction of a 4 violation of this paragraph, is guilty of a felony of the 5 third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 6 775.083, or s. 775.084. 7 Section 14. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 8 631.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 631.041 Automatic stay; relief from stay; 9 10 injunctions.--11 (1) An application or petition under s. 631.031 12 operates as a matter of law as an automatic stay applicable to 13 all persons and entities, other than the receiver, which shall 14 be permanent and survive the entry of an order of 15 conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation, and which shall 16 prohibit: (d) Any act to create, perfect, or enforce a lien 17 against property of the insurer, except that a secured claim 18 19 as defined in s. $631.011(21)\frac{(17)}{(17)}$ may proceed under s. 631.19120 after the order of liquidation is entered;

includes impairment for capital or surplus, as defined in s.

Section 15. This act shall take effect July 1, 2001.

Creates the "Insurers Rehabilitation and Liquidation Act." Specifies application of receivership proceedings to specified persons and entities. Provides for tolling time limitations in receivership actions. Entitles the estate of an insurer injured by willful violations of stays to actual damages and additional sanctions. Vests the Department of Insurance with rights as receiver in receivership proceedings. Includes the department's in-house staff and staff attorney's expenses, costs, and salaries in costs and expenses entitled to be recovered by a receiver who is successful in establishing a claim. Provides for investigations by the department preliminary or incidental to receivership proceedings, prohibits hindering or withholding information from the department in such investigations, authorizes the department to provide information in such investigations, and grants the department discretionary powers in determining information necessary to such investigations. Imposes liability on persons or entities engaged in insurance business for willfully embezzling, abstracting, purloining, converting, or misappropriating assets or property and specifies amounts of damages. Provides procedures and requirements for closing an estate, provides for depositing estate assets into the Closed Estate Fund Trust Account, and provides for uses of such account. Provides criminal penalties for making false entries of a material fact in books, reports, or statements relating to insurer transactions or knowingly making a material false statement or report to the Department of Insurance or knowingly and materially overvaluing property in a document or report provided to the department. See bill for details.