By Senator Geller

31-338-07

A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to reinsurance; amending s. 3 624.610, F.S.; providing additional conditions 4 under which the Commissioner of Insurance 5 Regulation may allow credit to a ceding 6 insurer; providing an effective date. 7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 8 9 10 Section 1. Subsection (3) of section 624.610, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 11 12 624.610 Reinsurance.--13 (3)(a) Credit must be allowed when the reinsurance is ceded to an assuming insurer that is authorized to transact 14 insurance or reinsurance in this state. 15 (b)1. Credit must be allowed when the reinsurance is 16 17 ceded to an assuming insurer that is accredited as a reinsurer in this state. An accredited reinsurer is one that: 18 a. Files with the office evidence of its submission to 19 this state's jurisdiction; 20 21 b. Submits to this state's authority to examine its 22 books and records; c. Is licensed or authorized to transact insurance or 23 reinsurance in at least one state or, in the case of a United 2.4 States branch of an alien assuming insurer, is entered 25 through, licensed, or authorized to transact insurance or 26 27 reinsurance in at least one state; 28 d. Files annually with the office a copy of its annual statement filed with the insurance department of its state of 29 domicile any quarterly statements if required by its state of 30 domicile or such quarterly statements if specifically

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requested by the office, and a copy of its most recent audited financial statement; and

- (I) Maintains a surplus as regards policyholders in an amount not less than \$20 million and whose accreditation has not been denied by the office within 90 days after its submission; or
- (II) Maintains a surplus as regards policyholders in an amount not less than \$20 million and whose accreditation has been approved by the office.
- 2. The office may deny or revoke an assuming insurer's accreditation if the assuming insurer does not submit the required documentation pursuant to subparagraph 1., if the assuming insurer fails to meet all of the standards required of an accredited reinsurer, or if the assuming insurer's accreditation would be hazardous to the policyholders of this state. In determining whether to deny or revoke accreditation, the office may consider the qualifications of the assuming insurer with respect to all the following subjects:
 - a. Its financial stability;
 - b. The lawfulness and quality of its investments;
- $\hbox{ c. } \label{eq:competency, character, and integrity of its } \\ \\ \mbox{management;}$
- d. The competency, character, and integrity of persons who own or have a controlling interest in the assuming insurer; and
- e. Whether claims under its contracts are promptly and fairly adjusted and are promptly and fairly paid in accordance with the law and the terms of the contracts.
- 3. Credit must not be allowed a ceding insurer if the assuming insurer's accreditation has been revoked by the office after notice and the opportunity for a hearing.

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- 4. The actual costs and expenses incurred by the office to review a reinsurer's request for accreditation and subsequent reviews must be charged to and collected from the requesting reinsurer. If the reinsurer fails to pay the actual costs and expenses promptly when due, the office may refuse to accredit the reinsurer or may revoke the reinsurer's accreditation.
- (c)1. Credit must be allowed when the reinsurance is ceded to an assuming insurer that maintains a trust fund in a qualified United States financial institution, as defined in paragraph (5)(b), for the payment of the valid claims of its United States ceding insurers and their assigns and successors in interest. To enable the office to determine the sufficiency of the trust fund, the assuming insurer shall report annually to the office information substantially the same as that required to be reported on the NAIC Annual Statement form by authorized insurers. The assuming insurer shall submit to examination of its books and records by the office and bear the expense of examination.
- 2.a. Credit for reinsurance must not be granted under this subsection unless the form of the trust and any amendments to the trust have been approved by:
- (I) The insurance regulator of the state in which the trust is domiciled; or
- (II) The insurance regulator of another state who, pursuant to the terms of the trust instrument, has accepted principal regulatory oversight of the trust.
- b. The form of the trust and any trust amendments must be filed with the insurance regulator of every state in which the ceding insurer beneficiaries of the trust are domiciled. The trust instrument must provide that contested claims are

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valid and enforceable upon the final order of any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States. The trust must vest legal title to its assets in its trustees for the benefit of the assuming insurer's United States ceding insurers and their assigns and successors in interest. The trust and the assuming insurer are subject to examination as determined by the insurance regulator.

- c. The trust remains in effect for as long as the assuming insurer has outstanding obligations due under the reinsurance agreements subject to the trust. No later than February 28 of each year, the trustee of the trust shall report to the insurance regulator in writing the balance of the trust and list the trust's investments at the preceding year end, and shall certify that the trust will not expire prior to the following December 31.
- 3. The following requirements apply to the following categories of assuming insurer:
- a. The trust fund for a single assuming insurer consists of funds in trust in an amount not less than the assuming insurer's liabilities attributable to reinsurance ceded by United States ceding insurers, and, in addition, the assuming insurer shall maintain a trusteed surplus of not less than \$20 million. Not less than 50 percent of the funds in the trust covering the assuming insurer's liabilities attributable to reinsurance ceded by United States ceding insurers and trusteed surplus shall consist of assets of a quality substantially similar to that required in part II of chapter 625. Clean, irrevocable, unconditional, and evergreen letters of credit, issued or confirmed by a qualified United States financial institution, as defined in paragraph (5)(a), effective no later than December 31 of the year for which the

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filing is made and in the possession of the trust on or before the filing date of its annual statement, may be used to fund the remainder of the trust and trusteed surplus.

- $\hbox{b.(I)} \quad \hbox{In the case of a group including incorporated} \\$ and individual unincorporated underwriters:
- (A) For reinsurance ceded under reinsurance agreements with an inception, amendment, or renewal date on or after August 1, 1995, the trust consists of a trusteed account in an amount not less than the group's several liabilities attributable to business ceded by United States domiciled ceding insurers to any member of the group;
- (B) For reinsurance ceded under reinsurance agreements with an inception date on or before July 31, 1995, and not amended or renewed after that date, notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, the trust consists of a trusteed account in an amount not less than the group's several insurance and reinsurance liabilities attributable to business written in the United States; and
- (C) In addition to these trusts, the group shall maintain in trust a trusteed surplus of which \$100 million must be held jointly for the benefit of the United States domiciled ceding insurers of any member of the group for all years of account.
- (II) The incorporated members of the group must not be engaged in any business other than underwriting of a member of the group, and are subject to the same level of regulation and solvency control by the group's domiciliary regulator as the unincorporated members.
- (III) Within 90 days after its financial statements are due to be filed with the group's domiciliary regulator, the group shall provide to the insurance regulator an annual

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certification by the group's domiciliary regulator of the solvency of each underwriter member or, if a certification is unavailable, financial statements, prepared by independent public accountants, of each underwriter member of the group.

- (d) Credit must be allowed when the reinsurance is ceded to an assuming insurer not meeting the requirements of paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c), but only as to the insurance of risks located in jurisdictions in which the reinsurance is required to be purchased by a particular entity by applicable law or regulation of that jurisdiction.
- (e) Credit may be allowed, at the sole discretion of the Commissioner of Insurance Regulation, if the reinsurance is ceded to an assuming insurer not meeting the requirements of paragraph (a), paragraph (b), paragraph (c), or paragraph (d), but only if the assuming insurer holds surplus in excess of \$100 million and has a secure financial strength rating from at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations deemed acceptable by the commissioner. The commissioner may, in lieu of granting full credit under this paragraph, reduce the amount required to be held in trust under paragraph (c). In determining whether credit should be allowed, the commissioner shall consider the following:
 - 1. The domiciliary regulatory jurisdiction of the assuming insurer;
- 2. The structure and authority of the domiciliary regulator;
- 3. The substance of financial and operating standards for reinsurers in the domiciliary jurisdiction;
- 29 4. The form and substance of financial reports
 30 required to be filed by the reinsurers in the domiciliary
 31 jurisdiction;

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	5.	The	domicil	liary re	equlator's	will	lingness	to	
cooper	ate	with	United	States	regulators	in	general	and	with
the of	fice	in r	particul	lar;					

- 6. The history of performance by reinsurers in the domiciliary jurisdiction;
- 7. Any documented evidence of substantial problems concerning the enforcement of valid United States judgments in the domiciliary jurisdiction; and
- 8. Any other matter deemed relevant by the commissioner.
- (f)(e) If the assuming insurer is not authorized or accredited to transact insurance or reinsurance in this state pursuant to paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), the credit permitted by paragraph (c) or paragraph (d) must not be allowed unless the assuming insurer agrees in the reinsurance agreements:
- 1.a. That in the event of the failure of the assuming insurer to perform its obligations under the terms of the reinsurance agreement, the assuming insurer, at the request of the ceding insurer, shall submit to the jurisdiction of any court of competent jurisdiction in any state of the United States, will comply with all requirements necessary to give the court jurisdiction, and will abide by the final decision of the court or of any appellate court in the event of an appeal; and
- b. To designate the Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to s. 48.151, or a designated attorney as its true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served any lawful process in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted by or on behalf of the ceding company.

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- 2. This paragraph is not intended to conflict with or override the obligation of the parties to a reinsurance agreement to arbitrate their disputes, if this obligation is created in the agreement.
- (q)(f) If the assuming insurer does not meet the
 requirements of paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), the credit
 permitted by paragraph (c) or paragraph (d) is not allowed
 unless the assuming insurer agrees in the trust agreements, in
 substance, to the following conditions:
- 1. Notwithstanding any other provisions in the trust instrument, if the trust fund is inadequate because it contains an amount less than the amount required by paragraph (c), or if the grantor of the trust has been declared insolvent or placed into receivership, rehabilitation, liquidation, or similar proceedings under the laws of its state or country of domicile, the trustee shall comply with an order of the insurance regulator with regulatory oversight over the trust or with an order of a United States court of competent jurisdiction directing the trustee to transfer to the insurance regulator with regulatory oversight all of the assets of the trust fund.
- 2. The assets must be distributed by and claims must be filed with and valued by the insurance regulator with regulatory oversight in accordance with the laws of the state in which the trust is domiciled which are applicable to the liquidation of domestic insurance companies.
- 3. If the insurance regulator with regulatory oversight determines that the assets of the trust fund or any part thereof are not necessary to satisfy the claims of the United States ceding insurers of the grantor of the trust, the assets or part thereof must be returned by the insurance

1	regulator with regulatory oversight to the trustee for						
2	distribution in accordance with the trust agreement.						
3	4. The grantor shall waive any right otherwise						
4	available to it under United States law which is inconsistent						
5	with this provision.						
6	Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 2007.						
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9	SENATE SUMMARY						
10	Provides that the Commissioner of Insurance Regulation may allow credit for reinsurance if it is ceded to an assuming insurer having specified qualifications.						
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