

**Standards on Hazardous Financial Condition**

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### Standards on Hazardous Financial Condition

#### Sec. 38a-8-101. Authority

Sections 38a-8-101 to 38a-8-104, inclusive, are adopted pursuant to the authority of Section 38a-8 of the General Statutes as necessary to implement Sections 38a-71, 38a-72, 38a-256, 38a-620, and 38a-911 of the General Statutes.

(Effective September 25, 1992)

#### Sec. 38a-8-102. Purpose

The purpose of this regulation is to set forth the standards which the Insurance Commissioner may use for identifying insurers found to be in such condition as to render the continuance of their business hazardous to the public or to holders of their policies or certificates of insurance.

Sections 38a-8-101 to 38a-8-104, inclusive, shall not be interpreted to limit the powers granted the Commissioner by any laws or parts of laws of this state, nor shall this regulation be interpreted to supercede any laws or parts of laws of this state.

(Effective September 25, 1992)

#### Sec. 38a-8-103. Standards

The following standards, either singly or a combination of two or more, may be considered by the Commissioner to determine whether the continued operation of any insurer transacting an insurance business in this state might be deemed to be hazardous to its policyholders, creditors or the general public. The Commissioner may consider:

(1) adverse findings reported in financial condition and market conduct examination reports, audit reports, and actuarial opinions, reports or summaries;

(2) the National Association of Insurance Commissioners Insurance Regulatory Information System and its other financial analysis solvency tools and reports;

(3) whether the insurer has made adequate provision, according to presently accepted actuarial standards of practice, for the anticipated cash flows required by the contractual obligations and related expenses of the insurer, when considered in light of the assets held by the insurer with respect to such reserves and related actuarial items including, but not limited to, the investment earnings on such assets, and the considerations anticipated to be received and retained under such insurer's policies and contracts;

(4) the ability of an assuming reinsurer to perform and whether the insurer's reinsurance program provides sufficient protection for the insurer's remaining surplus after taking into account the insurer's cash flow and the classes of business written as well as the financial condition of the assuming reinsurer;

(5) whether the insurer's operating loss in the last twelve month period or any shorter period of time, including but not limited to net capital gain or loss, change in non-admitted assets, and cash dividends paid to shareholders, is greater than fifty

percent (50%) of the insurer's remaining surplus as regards policyholders in excess of the minimum required;

(6) whether the insurer's operating loss in the last twelve-month period or any shorter period of time, excluding net capital gains, is greater than twenty percent (20%) of the insurer's remaining surplus as regards policyholders in excess of the minimum required;

(7) whether a reinsurer, obligor or any entity within the insurer's insurance holding company system, is insolvent, threatened with insolvency, or delinquent in payment of its monetary or other obligations, and which in the opinion of the Commissioner may affect the solvency of the insurer;

(8) contingent liabilities, pledges or guaranties which either individually or collectively involve a total amount which in the opinion of the Commissioner may affect the solvency of the insurer;

(9) whether any person controlling a substantial portion of the net written premiums of an insurer is delinquent in the transmitting to, or payment of, net premiums to the insurer;

(10) the age and collectibility of receivables;

(11) whether the management of an insurer, including officers, directors, or any other person who directly or indirectly controls the operation of the insurer, fails to possess and demonstrate the competence, fitness and reputation deemed necessary to serve the insurer in such position;

(12) whether management of an insurer has failed to respond to inquiries relative to the condition of the insurer or has furnished false and misleading information concerning an inquiry;

(13) whether the insurer has failed to meet financial and holding company filing requirements in the absence of a reason satisfactory to the Commissioner;

(14) whether management of an insurer either has filed any false or misleading sworn financial statement, or has released false or misleading financial statement to lending institutions or to the general public, or has made a false or misleading entry, or has omitted an entry of material amount in the books of the insurer;

(15) whether the insurer has grown so rapidly and to such an extent that it lacks adequate financial and administrative capacity to meet its obligations in a timely manner;

(16) whether the insurer has experienced or will experience in the foreseeable future cash flow or liquidity problems;

(17) whether management has established reserves that do not comply with minimum standards established by state insurance laws, regulations, statutory accounting standards, sound actuarial principles or standards of practice;

(18) whether management persistently engages in material under-reserving that results in adverse reserve development to meet its claims;

(19) whether transactions among affiliates, subsidiaries or any other person who directly or indirectly controls the operation of the insurer, for which the insurer receives assets or capital gains, or both, do not provide sufficient value, liquidity or diversity to assure the insurer's ability to meet its outstanding obligations as they mature;

(20) any other finding determined by the Commissioner to be hazardous to the insurer's policyholders, creditors or general public.

(Effective September 25, 1992; amended December 8, 2010)

#### **Sec. 38a-8-104. Commissioner's authority**

(a) For the purposes of making a determination of an insurer's financial condition under this regulation, the Commissioner may:

(1) disregard any credit or amount receivable resulting from transactions with a reinsurer that is insolvent, impaired or otherwise subject to a delinquency proceeding;

(2) make appropriate adjustments including disallowance to asset values attributable to investments in or transactions with parents, subsidiaries or affiliates, consistent with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual, state laws or regulations;

(3) refuse to recognize the stated value of accounts receivable if the ability to collect receivables is highly speculative in view of the age of the account or the financial condition of the debtor;

(4) increase the insurer's liability in an amount equal to any contingent liability, pledge, or guarantee not otherwise included if there is a substantial risk that the insurer will be called upon to meet the obligation undertaken within the next 12-month period.

(b) If the Commissioner determines that the continued operation of the insurer licensed to transact business in this state may be hazardous to its policyholders, creditors or the general public, then the commissioner may, upon such determination, issue an order requiring the insurer to:

(1) reduce the total amount of present and potential liability for policy benefits by reinsurance;

(2) reduce, suspend or limit the volume of business being accepted or renewed;

(3) reduce general insurance and commission expenses by specified methods;

(4) increase the insurer's capital and surplus;

(5) suspend or limit the declaration and payment of dividend by an insurer to its stockholders or to its policyholders;

(6) file reports in a form acceptable to the Commissioner concerning the market value of an insurer's assets;

(7) limit or withdraw from certain investments or discontinue certain investment practices to the extent the Commissioner deems necessary;

(8) document the adequacy of premium rates in relation to the risks insured;

(9) file, in addition to regular annual statements, interim financial reports on the form adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners or in such format as promulgated by the Commissioner;

(10) correct corporate governance practice deficiencies, and adopt and utilize governance practices acceptable to the Commissioner;

(11) provide a business plan to the Commissioner in order to continue to transact business in the state;

(12) adjust rates for any non-life insurance product written by the insurer that the Commissioner considers necessary to improve the financial condition of the insurer.

If the insurer is a foreign insurer the Commissioner's order may be limited to the extent provided by statute.

(c) An insurer subject to an order under Subsection (b) may request a hearing to review that order. The notice of hearing shall be served upon the insurer pursuant to the Rules of Practice of the Insurance Department. The notice of hearing shall state the time and place of hearing, and the conduct, condition or ground upon which the Commissioner based the order. Unless mutually agreed between the Commissioner and the insurer, the hearing shall occur not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days after notice is served. The Commissioner shall hold all hearings under this subsection privately, unless the insurer requests a public hearing, in which case the hearing shall be public.

(Effective September 25, 1992; amended December 8, 2010)