

SENATE BILL REPORT

SB 5048

As of January 12, 2021

Title: An act relating to reinsurance agreements.

Brief Description: Concerning reinsurance agreements.

Sponsors: Senator Mullet; by request of Insurance Commissioner.

Brief History:

Committee Activity: Business, Financial Services & Trade: 1/12/21.

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| <p>Brief Summary of Bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishes certain requirements for qualifying reinsurers located and licensed in reciprocal jurisdictions. |
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- Establishes certain requirements for qualifying reinsurers located and licensed in reciprocal jurisdictions.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS, FINANCIAL SERVICES & TRADE

Staff: Kellee Gunn (786-7429)

Background: Credit for Reinsurance. Reinsurance is an insurance product purchased by an insurance company to pass some of the risk assumed by the insurance company to the reinsurer. The insurer that transfers the risk to the reinsurer is the ceding company. The reinsurer, the assuming company, accepts the risk. The ceding insurance company's exposure to financial loss is thereby reduced. Credit for reinsurance is an accounting procedure that permits a ceding company to treat amounts due from reinsurers as assets or reductions from liability. This improves the reported financial condition of the ceding insurance company in its annual statement. Credit for reinsurance is allowed only when specified standards are met. In 2015, the Legislature passed the National Association for Insurance Commissioner's Credit for Reinsurance Model Law.

National Association of Insurance Commissioners. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) is an association composed of elected and appointed insurance

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regulators from the states and territories of the United States. The Office of the Insurance Commissioner (OIC) is a member of NAIC.

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the Covered Agreements, and Federal Preemption. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2011 allowed for bilateral agreements between the European Union and the United States—the Covered Agreements—regarding qualifying reinsurers. The Covered Agreements ensure that no reinsurance collateral obligations be applied to qualifying reinsurers. Effective September 1, 2022, the federal government may preempt any inconsistent state law that treats a qualified non-United States reinsurer under the Covered Agreements less favorably than a United States insurer licensed in the state.

In 2019, NAIC adopted amendments to their Credit for Reinsurance Model Law—the 2019 Amendments to the Credit for Reinsurance Models—that reflect the Covered Agreements. States that do not adopt the 2019 Amendments to the Credit for Reinsurance Models will lose NAIC accreditation and have their state laws regarding reinsurance preempted by the federal government.

Summary of Bill: This bill establishes certain requirements on assuming insurers—reinsurers—located and licensed in a reciprocal jurisdiction, as brought forward by NAIC as amendments to the Credit for Reinsurance Model Law.

A reciprocal jurisdiction is one that is:

- located outside the United States and is subject to an in-force agreement with the United States;
- located within a United States jurisdiction that meets requirements for accreditation by NAIC's financial standards and accreditation program; or
- from a qualified jurisdiction, as currently set forth in statute and determined by the OIC.

In addition to being located and licensed in a reciprocal location, other requirements are established including, but not limited to, sharing certain financial information with the OIC pertinent to the reinsurance agreement.

The OIC must create a list of reciprocal jurisdictions which includes those listed by NAIC. The OIC must also list reinsurers that have satisfied the required conditions and to which cessions shall be granted credit. A jurisdiction may be removed by the OIC if they no longer meet the necessary requirements. Upon removal, the credit for reinsurance ceded to a reinsurer shall be allowed if otherwise allowed in state law.

Credit for reinsurance is allowed only for reinsurance agreements entered into, amended, or renewed on or after the effective date of this act, and only if the losses have occurred within a certain time period on or after the reinsurer met all their obligations. Losses must have been incurred, and reserves reported, when either the reinsurer met all eligibility

requirements or the effective date of the new reinsurance agreement, whichever is later.

The OIC may adopt rules applicable to reinsurance agreements relating to certain life and health insurance and annuity products where the NAIC adopts model regulatory requirements regarding credit for reinsurance. A rule may apply to life and universal life reinsurance policies contained in treaties issued on or after January 1, 2015. Rules regarding those same reinsurance agreements may not be applicable to cessions to a reinsurer under certain conditions. Those conditions include whether they are located and licensed in a reciprocal jurisdiction and the Covered Agreements apply, are otherwise allowed to be a reinsurer under state law, or whether the reinsurer:

- maintains at least \$250 million in capital and surplus in accordance with NAIC's accounting practices and procedures manual; and
- is licensed in at least 26 states or licensed and accredited in a total of at least 35 states and maintains licensure in at least 10 states.

Rules adopted by the OIC may require a ceding insurer, when calculating the amounts or forms of security required, to use the valuation model adopted by NAIC. The authority to adopt rules regarding reinsurers is not limited otherwise by the OIC's general authority to adopt rules.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Not requested.

Creates Committee/Commission/Task Force that includes Legislative members: No.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony: PRO: This legislation aligns with federal bilateral agreements. This went through an extensive vetting process and is a model and standard for maintaining NAIC accreditation. NAIC accreditation is important as it provides a structure for mutual recognition of solvency. This is an important issue for insurers domiciled here that do business in other states. Without NAIC accreditation, domiciled insurers may be subject to investigation and examination by other state regulators. This would be an expensive and time-consuming process for domiciled insurers. Insurers must reflect reinsurance on their books and there is agreement by the U.S. and international regulators on accounting principles regarding solvency. This is a technical bill that gives the OIC the ability to penalize and assess certain reinsurers.

Persons Testifying: PRO: Senator Mark Mullet, Prime Sponsor; Jon Noski, Office of the Insurance Commissioner; David Forte, Office of the Insurance Commissioner; Mel Sorensen, American Property Casualty Insurance Association, American Council of Life Insurers, America's Health Insurance Plans; Dennis Burke, Reinsurance Association of America.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: No one.