

1 AN ACT

2 relating to the receivership of insurers in this state; providing
3 penalties.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

5 SECTION 1. Title 1, Insurance Code, is amended by adding
6 Chapter 21A to read as follows:

7 CHAPTER 21A. INSURER RECEIVERSHIP ACT

8 SUBCHAPTER A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 Sec. 21A.001. CONSTRUCTION AND PURPOSE. (a) This chapter
10 may be cited as the Insurer Receivership Act.

11 (b) This chapter may not be interpreted to limit the powers
12 granted the commissioner under other provisions of law.

13 (c) This chapter shall be liberally construed to support the
14 purpose stated in Subsection (e).

15 (d) All powers and authority of a receiver under this
16 chapter are cumulative and are in addition to all powers and
17 authority that are available to a receiver under law other than this
18 chapter.

19 (e) The purpose of this chapter is to protect the interests
20 of insureds, claimants, creditors, and the public generally,
21 through:

22 (1) early detection of any potentially hazardous
23 condition in an insurer and prompt application of appropriate
24 corrective measures;

1 (2) improved methods for conserving and
2 rehabilitating insurers;

3 (3) enhanced efficiency and economy of liquidation,
4 through clarification of the law, to minimize legal uncertainty and
5 litigation;

6 (4) apportionment of any unavoidable loss in
7 accordance with the statutory priorities set out in this chapter;

8 (5) lessening the problems of interstate receivership
9 by:

10 (A) facilitating cooperation between states in
11 delinquency proceedings; and

12 (B) extending the scope of personal jurisdiction
13 over debtors of the insurer located outside this state;

14 (6) regulation of the business of insurance by the
15 impact of the law relating to delinquency procedures and related
16 substantive rules; and

17 (7) providing for a comprehensive scheme for the
18 receivership of insurers and those subject to this chapter as part
19 of the regulation of the business of insurance in this state because
20 proceedings in cases of insurer insolvency and delinquency are
21 deemed an integral aspect of the business of insurance and are of
22 vital public interest and concern.

23 Sec. 21A.002. CONFLICTS OF LAW. This chapter and the state
24 law governing insurance guaranty associations constitute this
25 state's insurer receivership laws and shall be construed together
26 in a manner that is consistent. In the event of a conflict between
27 the insurer receivership laws and the provisions of any other law,

1 the insurer receivership laws prevail.

2 Sec. 21A.003. COVERED PERSONS. The provisions of this
3 chapter apply to all:

4 (1) insurers who are doing or have done an insurance
5 business in this state and against whom claims arising from that
6 business may exist now or in the future and to all persons subject
7 to examination by the commissioner;

8 (2) insurers who purport to do an insurance business
9 in this state;

10 (3) insurers who have insureds resident in this state;

11 (4) other persons organized or doing insurance
12 business, or in the process of organizing with the intent to do
13 insurance business in this state;

14 (5) nonprofit health corporations and all fraternal
15 benefit societies subject to Chapters 844 and 885, respectively;

16 (6) title insurance companies subject to Title 11;

17 (7) health maintenance organizations subject to
18 Chapter 843; and

19 (8) surety and trust companies subject to Chapter 7,
20 general casualty companies subject to Chapter 861, statewide mutual
21 assessment companies subject to Chapter 881, mutual insurance
22 companies subject to Chapter 882 or 883, local mutual aid
23 associations subject to Chapter 886, burial associations subject to
24 Chapter 888, farm mutual insurance companies subject to Chapter
25 911, county mutual insurance companies subject to Chapter 912,
26 Lloyd's plans subject to Chapter 941, reciprocal or interinsurance
27 exchanges subject to Chapter 942, and fidelity, guaranty, and

1 surety companies.

2 Sec. 21A.004. DEFINITIONS. (a) For the purposes of this
3 chapter:

4 (1) "Affiliate," "control," and "subsidiary" have the
5 meanings assigned by Chapter 823.

6 (2) "Alien insurer" means an insurer incorporated or
7 organized under the laws of a jurisdiction that is not a state.

8 (3) "Creditor" or "claimant" means a person having any
9 claim against an insurer, whether the claim is matured or not,
10 liquidated or unliquidated, secured or unsecured, absolute, fixed,
11 or contingent.

12 (4) "Delinquency proceeding" means any proceeding
13 instituted against an insurer for the purpose of liquidating,
14 rehabilitating, or conserving the insurer, and any proceeding under
15 Section 21A.051.

16 (5) "Doing business," including "doing insurance
17 business" and the "business of insurance," includes any of the
18 following acts, whether effected by mail, electronic means, or
19 otherwise:

20 (A) the issuance or delivery of contracts of
21 insurance, either to persons resident or covering a risk located in
22 this state;

23 (B) the solicitation of applications for
24 contracts described by Paragraph (A) or other negotiations
25 preliminary to the execution of the contracts;

26 (C) the collection of premiums, membership fees,
27 assessments, or other consideration for contracts described by

1 Paragraph (A);

2 (D) the transaction of matters subsequent to the
3 execution of contracts described by Paragraph (A) and arising out
4 of those contracts; or

5 (E) operating as an insurer under a certificate
6 of authority issued by the department.

7 (6) "Domiciliary state" means the state in which an
8 insurer is incorporated or organized or, in the case of an alien
9 insurer, its state of entry.

10 (7) "Foreign insurer" means an insurer domiciled in
11 another state.

12 (8) "Formal delinquency proceeding" means any
13 rehabilitation or liquidation proceeding.

14 (9) "General assets" includes:

15 (A) all property of the estate that is not:

16 (i) subject to a secured claim or a valid
17 and existing express trust for the security or benefit of specified
18 persons or classes of persons; or

19 (ii) required by the insurance laws of this
20 state or any other state to be held for the benefit of specified
21 persons or classes of persons; and

22 (B) all property of the estate and the proceeds
23 of that property in excess of the amount necessary to discharge any
24 secured claims described by Paragraph (A).

25 (10) "Good faith" means honesty in fact and intention,
26 and for the purposes of Subchapter F also requires the absence of:

27 (A) information that would lead a reasonable

1 person in the same position to know that the insurer is financially
2 impaired or insolvent; and

3 (B) knowledge regarding the imminence or
4 pendency of any delinquency proceeding against the insurer.

5 (11) "Guaranty association" means any mechanism
6 mandated by Article 21.28-C or 21.28-D, Chapter 2602, or other laws
7 of this state or a similar mechanism in another state that is
8 created for the payment of claims or continuation of policy
9 obligations of financially impaired or insolvent insurers.

10 (12) "Impaired" means that an insurer does not have
11 admitted assets at least equal to all its liabilities together with
12 the minimum surplus required to be maintained under this code.

13 (13) "Insolvency" or "insolvent" means an insurer:

14 (A) is unable to pay its obligations when they
15 are due;

16 (B) does not have admitted assets at least equal
17 to all its liabilities; or

18 (C) has a total adjusted capital that is less
19 than that required under:

20 (i) Chapter 822, 841, or 843, as
21 applicable; or

22 (ii) applicable rules or guidelines adopted
23 by the commissioner under Section 822.210, 841.205, or 843.404.

24 (14) "Insurer" means any person that has done,
25 purports to do, is doing, or is authorized to do the business of
26 insurance in this state, and is or has been subject to the authority
27 of or to liquidation, rehabilitation, reorganization, supervision,

1 or conservation by any insurance commissioner. For purposes of
2 this chapter, any other persons included under Section 21A.003 are
3 insurers.

4 (15) "Netting agreement" means a contract or
5 agreement, including terms and conditions incorporated by
6 reference in a contract or agreement, and a master agreement (which
7 master agreement, together with all schedules, confirmations,
8 definitions, and addenda to the agreement and transactions under
9 the agreement, schedules, confirmations, definitions, or addenda,
10 are to be treated as one netting agreement) that documents one or
11 more transactions between the parties to the contract or agreement
12 for or involving one or more qualified financial contracts and
13 that, among the parties to the netting agreement, provides for the
14 netting or liquidation of qualified financial contracts, present or
15 future payment obligations, or payment entitlements under the
16 contract or agreement, including liquidation or close-out values
17 relating to the obligations or entitlements.

18 (16) "New value" means money, money's worth in goods,
19 services, or new credit, or release by a transferee of property
20 previously transferred to the transferee in a transaction that is
21 neither void nor voidable by the insurer or the receiver under any
22 applicable law, including proceeds of the property. The term does
23 not include an obligation substituted for an existing obligation.

24 (17) "Party in interest" means the commissioner, a 10
25 percent or greater equity security holder in the insolvent insurer,
26 any affected guaranty association, any nondomiciliary commissioner
27 for a jurisdiction in which the insurer has outstanding claims

1 liabilities, and any of the following parties that have filed a
2 request for inclusion on the service list under Section 21A.007:

3 (A) an insurer that ceded to or assumed business
4 from the insolvent insurer; and

5 (B) an equity shareholder, policyholder,
6 third-party claimant, creditor, and any other person, including any
7 indenture trustee, with a financial or regulatory interest in the
8 receivership proceeding.

9 (18) "Person" means individual, aggregation of
10 individuals, partnership, corporation, or other entity.

11 (19) "Policy" means a written contract of insurance,
12 written agreement for or effecting insurance, or the certificate
13 for or effecting insurance, by whatever name. The term includes all
14 clauses, riders, endorsements, and papers that are a part of the
15 contract, agreement, or certificate. The term does not include a
16 contract of reinsurance.

17 (20) "Property of the insurer" or "property of the
18 estate" includes:

19 (A) all right, title, and interest of the insurer
20 in property, whether legal or equitable, tangible or intangible,
21 choate or inchoate, and includes choses in action, contract rights,
22 and any other interest recognized under the laws of this state;

23 (B) entitlements that:

24 (i) existed prior to the entry of an order
25 of rehabilitation or liquidation; and

26 (ii) may arise by operation of the
27 provisions of this chapter or other provisions of law allowing the

1 receiver to avoid prior transfers or assert other rights; and

2 (C) all records and data that are otherwise the
3 property of the insurer, in whatever form maintained, within the
4 possession, custody, or control of a managing general agent,
5 third-party administrator, management company, data processing
6 company, accountant, attorney, affiliate, or other person,
7 including:

8 (i) claims and claim files;

9 (ii) policyholder lists;

10 (iii) application files;

11 (iv) litigation files;

12 (v) premium records;

13 (vi) rate books and underwriting manuals;

14 (vii) personnel records; and

15 (viii) financial records or similar
16 records.

17 (21) "Qualified financial contract" means a commodity
18 contract, forward contract, repurchase agreement, securities
19 contract, swap agreement, and any similar agreement that the
20 commissioner determines by rule to be a qualified financial
21 contract for the purposes of this chapter.

22 (22) "Receiver" means liquidator, rehabilitator, or
23 ancillary conservator, as the context requires.

24 (23) "Receivership" means any liquidation,
25 rehabilitation, or ancillary conservation, as the context
26 requires.

27 (24) "Receivership court" refers to the court in which

1 a delinquency proceeding is pending, unless the context requires
2 otherwise.

3 (25) "Reinsurance" means transactions or contracts by
4 which an assuming insurer agrees to indemnify a ceding insurer
5 against all, or a part, of any loss that the ceding insurer might
6 sustain under the policy or policies that it has issued or will
7 issue.

8 (26) "Secured claim" means any claim secured by an
9 asset that is not a general asset. The term includes the right to
10 set off as provided in Section 21A.209. The term does not include a
11 claim arising from a constructive or resulting trust, a special
12 deposit claim, or a claim based on mere possession.

13 (27) "Special deposit" means a deposit established
14 pursuant to statute for the security or benefit of a limited class
15 or limited classes of persons.

16 (28) "Special deposit claim" means any claim secured
17 by a special deposit. The term does not include any claim secured
18 by the general assets of the insurer.

19 (29) "State" means any state, district, or territory
20 of the United States.

21 (30) "Transfer" includes the sale and every other and
22 different mode, direct or indirect, of disposing of or of parting
23 with property or with an interest in property, including a setoff,
24 or with the possession of property or of fixing a lien upon property
25 or upon an interest in property, absolutely or conditionally,
26 voluntarily or involuntarily, by or without judicial proceedings.
27 The retention of a security title in property delivered to an

1 insurer is deemed a transfer suffered by the insurer.

2 (31) "Unauthorized insurer" means an insurer doing the
3 business of insurance in this state that has not received from this
4 state a certificate of authority or some other type of authority
5 that allows for doing the business of insurance in this state.

6 (b) For purposes of this chapter, "admitted assets" and
7 "liabilities" have the meanings assigned by the department in rules
8 relating to risk-based capital.

9 (c) For purposes of Subsection (a)(21):

10 (1) "Commodity contract" means:

11 (A) a contract for the purchase or sale of a
12 commodity for future delivery on or subject to the rules of a board
13 of trade designated as a contract market by the Commodity Futures
14 Trading Commission under the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C.
15 Section 1 et seq.) or a board of trade outside the United States;

16 (B) an agreement that is subject to regulation
17 under Section 19, Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. Section 23), and
18 that is commonly known to the commodities trade as a margin account,
19 margin contract, leverage account, or leverage contract; or

20 (C) an agreement or transaction that is subject
21 to regulation under Section 4c(b), Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C.
22 Section 6c(b)), and that is commonly known to the commodities trade
23 as a commodity option.

24 (2) "Forward contract" means a contract, other than a
25 commodity contract, with a maturity date more than two days after
26 the date the contract is entered into, that is for the purchase,
27 sale, or transfer of a commodity, as defined by Section 1a,

1 Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. Section 1a), or any similar good,
2 article, service, right, or interest that is presently or in the
3 future becomes the subject of dealing in the forward contract trade
4 or product or byproduct of the contract. The term includes a
5 repurchase transaction, reverse repurchase transaction,
6 consignment, lease, swap, hedge transaction, deposit, loan,
7 option, allocated transaction, unallocated transaction, or a
8 combination of these or option on any of them.

9 (3) "Repurchase agreement" includes a reverse
10 repurchase agreement and means an agreement, including related
11 terms, that provides for the transfer of certificates of deposit,
12 eligible bankers' acceptances, or securities that are direct
13 obligations of or that are fully guaranteed as to principal and
14 interest by the United States against the transfer of funds by the
15 transferee of the certificates of deposit, eligible bankers'
16 acceptances, or securities with a simultaneous agreement by the
17 transferee to transfer to the transferor certificates of deposit,
18 eligible bankers' acceptances, or securities as described in this
19 subdivision, on demand or at a date certain not later than one year
20 after the transfers, against the transfer of funds. For the
21 purposes of this subdivision, the items that may be subject to a
22 repurchase agreement:

23 (A) include mortgage-related securities and a
24 mortgage loan and an interest in a mortgage loan; and

25 (B) do not include any participation in a
26 commercial mortgage loan unless the commissioner determines by rule
27 to include the participation within the meaning of the term.

1 (4) "Securities contract" means a contract for the
2 purchase, sale, or loan of a security, including an option for the
3 repurchase or sale of a security, certificate of deposit, or group
4 or index of securities or an interest in the group or index or based
5 on the value of the group or index, an option entered into on a
6 national securities exchange relating to foreign currencies, or the
7 guarantee of a settlement of cash or securities by or to a
8 securities clearing agency. For the purposes of this subdivision,
9 the term "security" includes a mortgage loan, a mortgage-related
10 security, and an interest in any mortgage loan or mortgage-related
11 security.

12 (5) "Swap agreement" means an agreement, including the
13 terms and conditions incorporated by reference in an agreement,
14 that is a rate swap agreement, basis swap, commodity swap, forward
15 rate agreement, interest rate future, interest rate option, forward
16 foreign exchange agreement, spot foreign exchange agreement, rate
17 cap agreement, rate floor agreement, rate collar agreement,
18 currency swap agreement, cross-currency rate swap agreement,
19 currency future, or currency option or any other similar agreement.
20 The term includes any combination agreements described by this
21 subdivision and an option to enter into any agreement described by
22 this subdivision.

23 (d) The definitions under this section apply only to this
24 chapter unless the context of another law requires otherwise.

25 Sec. 21A.005. JURISDICTION AND VENUE. (a) A delinquency
26 proceeding may not be commenced under this chapter by a person other
27 than the commissioner, and a court does not have jurisdiction to

1 entertain, hear, or determine any delinquency proceeding commenced
2 by any other person.

3 (b) A court of this state does not have jurisdiction, other
4 than in accordance with this chapter, to entertain, hear, or
5 determine any complaint praying for:

6 (1) the liquidation, rehabilitation, seizure,
7 sequestration, conservation, or receivership of any insurer; or

8 (2) a stay, injunction, restraining order, or other
9 relief preliminary, incidental, or relating to proceedings
10 described by Subdivision (1).

11 (c) The receivership court, as of the commencement of a
12 delinquency proceeding under this chapter, has exclusive
13 jurisdiction of all property of the insurer, wherever located,
14 including property located outside the territorial limits of the
15 state. The receivership court has original but not exclusive
16 jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising:

17 (1) under this chapter; or

18 (2) in or related to delinquency proceedings under
19 this chapter.

20 (d) In addition to other grounds for jurisdiction provided
21 by the law of this state, a court having jurisdiction of the subject
22 matter has jurisdiction over a person served pursuant to Rules 21
23 and 21a, Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, or other applicable
24 provisions of law in an action brought by the receiver if the person
25 served:

26 (1) is or has been an agent, or other person who, at
27 any time, has written policies of insurance for or has acted in any

1 manner on behalf of an insurer against which a delinquency
2 proceeding has been instituted, in any action resulting from or
3 incident to such a relationship with the insurer;

4 (2) is or has been an insurer or reinsurer who, at any
5 time, has entered into a contract of reinsurance with an insurer
6 against which a delinquency proceeding has been instituted, or who
7 is an agent of or for the reinsurer, in any action on or incident to
8 the reinsurance contract;

9 (3) is or has been an officer, director, manager,
10 trustee, organizer, promoter, or other person in a position of
11 comparable authority or influence over an insurer against which a
12 delinquency proceeding has been instituted, in any action resulting
13 from or incident to such a relationship with the insurer;

14 (4) at the time of the institution of the delinquency
15 proceeding against the insurer, is or was holding assets in which
16 the receiver claims an interest on behalf of the insurer in any
17 action concerning the assets; or

18 (5) is obligated to the insurer in any way, in any
19 action on or incident to the obligation.

20 (e) If, on motion of any party, the receivership court finds
21 that any action, as a matter of substantial justice, should be tried
22 in a forum outside this state, the receivership court may enter an
23 appropriate order to stay further proceedings on the action in this
24 state. Except as to claims against the estate, nothing in this
25 chapter deprives a party of any contractual right to pursue
26 arbitration. A party in arbitration may bring a claim or
27 counterclaim against the estate, but the claim or counterclaim is

1 subject to Section 21A.209.

2 (f) Service must be made upon the person named in the
3 petition in accordance with Rules 21 and 21a, Texas Rules of Civil
4 Procedure. In lieu of such service, upon application to the
5 receivership court, service may be made in any manner the
6 receivership court directs if it is satisfactorily shown by
7 affidavit:

8 (1) in the case of a corporation, that the officers of
9 the corporation cannot be served because they have departed from
10 the state or otherwise concealed themselves with intent to avoid
11 service;

12 (2) in the case of a Lloyd's plan or reciprocal or
13 interinsurance exchange, that the individual attorney in fact or
14 the officers of the corporate attorney in fact cannot be served
15 because of departure or concealment; or

16 (3) in the case of an individual, that the person
17 cannot be served because of the individual's departure or
18 concealment.

19 (g) An action authorized by this section must be brought in
20 a district court in Travis County.

21 (h) At any time after an order is entered pursuant to
22 Section 21A.051, 21A.101, or 21A.151, the commissioner or receiver
23 may transfer the case to the county of the principal office of the
24 person proceeded against. In the event of transfer, the court in
25 which the proceeding was commenced, upon application of the
26 commissioner or receiver, shall direct its clerk to transmit the
27 court's file to the clerk of the court to which the case is to be

1 transferred. The proceeding, after transfer, shall be conducted in
2 the same manner as if it had been commenced in the court to which the
3 matter is transferred.

4 (i) A person may not intervene in any delinquency proceeding
5 in this state for the purpose of seeking or obtaining payment of any
6 judgment, lien, or other claim of any kind. The claims procedure
7 set forth in this chapter constitutes the exclusive means for
8 obtaining payment of claims from the receivership estate. This
9 provision is not intended to affect the rights conferred on the
10 guaranty associations by Section 21A.008(1).

11 (j) The foregoing provisions of this section
12 notwithstanding, the provisions of this chapter do not confer
13 jurisdiction on the receivership court to resolve coverage disputes
14 between guaranty associations and those asserting claims against
15 them resulting from the initiation of a delinquency proceeding
16 under this chapter. The determination of any dispute with respect
17 to the statutory coverage obligations of any guaranty association
18 by a court or administrative agency or body with jurisdiction in the
19 guaranty association's state of domicile is binding and conclusive
20 as to the parties in a delinquency proceeding initiated in the
21 receivership court, including the policyholders of the insurer.
22 With respect to a guaranty association's obligations under a
23 rehabilitation plan, the receivership court has jurisdiction only
24 if the guaranty association expressly consents to the jurisdiction
25 of the court.

26 Sec. 21A.006. EXEMPTION FROM FEES. The receiver may not be
27 required to pay any filing, recording, transcript, or

1 authenticating fee to any public officer in this state.

2 Sec. 21A.007. NOTICE, HEARING, AND APPEAL ON MATTERS
3 SUBMITTED BY RECEIVER FOR RECEIVERSHIP COURT APPROVAL. (a) Upon
4 written request to the receiver, a person must be placed on the
5 service list to receive notice of matters filed by the receiver. It
6 is the responsibility of the person requesting notice to inform the
7 receiver in writing of any changes in the person's address or to
8 request that the person's name be deleted from the service list.
9 The receiver may require that the persons on the service list
10 provide confirmation that they wish to remain on the service list.
11 Any person who fails to confirm the person's intent to remain on the
12 service list may be purged from the service list. Inclusion on the
13 service list does not confer standing in the delinquency proceeding
14 to raise, appear, or be heard on any issue.

15 (b) Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, notice and
16 hearing of any matter submitted by the receiver to the receivership
17 court for approval under this chapter must be conducted in
18 accordance with Subsections (c)-(g).

19 (c) The receiver shall file an application explaining the
20 proposed action and the basis of the proposed action. The receiver
21 may include any evidence in support of the application. If the
22 receiver determines that any documents supporting the application
23 are confidential, the receiver may submit them to the receivership
24 court under seal for in camera inspection.

25 (d) The receiver shall provide notice of the application to
26 all persons on the service list and any other parties as determined
27 by the receiver. Notice may be provided by first class mail postage

1 paid, electronic mail, or facsimile transmission, at the receiver's
2 discretion. For purposes of this section, notice is deemed to be
3 given on the date that it is deposited with the U.S. Postmaster or
4 transmitted, as applicable, to the last known address as shown on
5 the service list.

6 (e) Any party in interest objecting to the application must
7 file an objection specifying the grounds for the objection not
8 later than the 20th day after the date of the notice of the filing of
9 the application or within another period as the receivership court
10 may set, and must serve copies on the receiver and any other persons
11 served with the application within the same period. An objecting
12 party has the burden of showing why the receivership court should
13 not authorize the proposed action.

14 (f) If no objection to the application is timely filed, the
15 receivership court may enter an order approving the application
16 without a hearing, or hold a hearing to determine if the receiver's
17 application should be approved. The receiver may request that the
18 receivership court enter an order or hold a hearing on an expedited
19 basis.

20 (g) If an objection is timely filed, the receivership court
21 may hold a hearing. If the receivership court approves the
22 application and, upon a motion by the receiver, determines that the
23 objection was frivolous or filed merely for delay or for another
24 improper purpose, the receivership court shall order the objecting
25 party to pay the receiver's reasonable costs and fees of defending
26 the action.

27 Sec. 21A.008. INJUNCTIONS AND ORDERS. (a) The

1 receivership court may issue any order, process, or judgment,
2 including stays, injunctions, or other orders, as necessary or
3 appropriate to carry out the provisions of this chapter or an
4 approved rehabilitation plan.

5 (b) This chapter may not be construed to limit the ability
6 of the receiver to apply to a court other than the receivership
7 court in any jurisdiction to carry out any provision of this chapter
8 or for the purpose of pursuing claims against any person.

9 (c) Except as provided by Subsection (e) or as otherwise
10 provided by this chapter and subject to Subsection (g), the
11 commencement of a delinquency proceeding under this chapter
12 operates as a stay, applicable to all persons, of:

13 (1) the commencement or continuation, including the
14 issuance or employment of process, of a judicial, administrative,
15 or other action or proceeding against the insurer, including an
16 arbitration proceeding, that was or could have been commenced
17 before the commencement of the delinquency proceeding under this
18 chapter, or to recover a claim against the insurer that arose before
19 the commencement of the delinquency proceeding under this chapter;

20 (2) the enforcement against the insurer or against
21 property of the insurer of a judgment obtained before the
22 commencement of the delinquency proceeding under this chapter;

23 (3) any act to obtain or retain possession of property
24 of the insurer or of property from the insurer or to exercise
25 control over property or records of the insurer;

26 (4) any act to create, perfect, or enforce any lien
27 against property of the insurer;

1 (5) any act to collect, assess, or recover a claim
2 against the insurer that arose before the commencement of a
3 delinquency proceeding under this chapter;

4 (6) the commencement or continuation of an action or
5 proceeding against a reinsurer of the insurer, by the holder of a
6 claim against the insurer, seeking reinsurance recoveries that are
7 contractually due to the insurer; and

8 (7) except as provided by Subsection (e)(1), the
9 commencement or continuation of an action or proceeding by a
10 governmental unit to terminate or revoke an insurance license.

11 (d) Except as provided in Subsection (e) or as otherwise
12 provided by this chapter, the commencement of a delinquency
13 proceeding under this chapter operates as a stay, applicable to all
14 persons, of any judicial, administrative, or other action or
15 proceeding, including the enforcement of any judgment, against any
16 insured that was or could have been commenced before the
17 commencement of the delinquency proceeding under this chapter, or
18 to recover a claim against the insured that arose before or after
19 the commencement of the delinquency proceeding under this chapter
20 and for which the insurer is or may be liable under a policy of
21 insurance or is obligated to defend a party. The stay provided by
22 this subsection terminates 90 days after the date of appointment of
23 the receiver, unless, for good cause shown, the stay is extended by
24 order of the receivership court after notice to any affected
25 parties and any hearing the receivership court determines is
26 appropriate.

27 (e) Notwithstanding Subsection (c), the commencement of a

1 delinquency proceeding under this chapter does not operate as a
2 stay of:

3 (1) regulatory actions not described by Subsection
4 (c)(7) that are taken by the commissioners of nondomiciliary
5 states, including the suspension of licenses;

6 (2) criminal proceedings;

7 (3) any act to perfect or to maintain or continue the
8 perfection of an interest in property to the extent that the act is
9 accomplished within any relation back period under applicable law;

10 (4) set off as permitted by Section 21A.209;

11 (5) pursuit and enforcement of nonmonetary
12 governmental claims, judgments, and proceedings;

13 (6) presentment of a negotiable instrument and the
14 giving of notice and protesting dishonor of the instrument;

15 (7) enforcement of rights against single beneficiary
16 trusts established pursuant to and in compliance with laws relating
17 to credit for reinsurance;

18 (8) termination, liquidation, and netting of
19 obligations under qualified financial contracts as provided for in
20 Section 21A.261;

21 (9) discharge by a guaranty association of statutory
22 responsibilities under any law governing guaranty associations; or

23 (10) any of the following actions:

24 (A) an audit by a governmental unit to determine
25 tax liability;

26 (B) the issuance to the insurer by a governmental
27 unit of a notice of tax deficiency;

1 (C) a demand for tax returns; or

2 (D) the making of an assessment for any tax and
3 issuance of a notice and demand for payment of the assessment.

4 (f) Except as provided by Subsection (h):

5 (1) the stay of an act against property of the insurer
6 under Subsection (c) continues until the property is no longer
7 property of the receivership estate; and

8 (2) the stay of any other act under Subsection (c)
9 continues until the earlier of the time the delinquency proceeding
10 is closed or dismissed.

11 (g) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection (c),
12 claims against the insurer that arose before the commencement of
13 the delinquency proceeding under this chapter may be asserted as a
14 counterclaim in any judicial, administrative, or other action or
15 proceeding initiated by or on behalf of the receiver against the
16 holder of the claims.

17 (h) On request of a party in interest and after notice and
18 any hearing the receivership court determines is appropriate, the
19 receivership court may grant relief from the stay of Subsection (c)
20 or (d), such as by terminating, annulling, modifying, or
21 conditioning the stay:

22 (1) for cause as described by Subsection (i); or

23 (2) with respect to a stay of an act against property
24 under Subsection (c) if:

25 (A) the insurer does not have equity in the
26 property; and

27 (B) the property is not necessary to an effective

1 rehabilitation plan.

2 (i) For purposes of Subsection (h), "cause" includes the
3 receiver canceling a policy, surety bond, or surety undertaking if
4 the creditor is entitled, by contract or by law, to require the
5 insured or the principal to have a policy, surety bond, or surety
6 undertaking and the insured or the principal fails to obtain a
7 replacement policy, surety bond, or surety undertaking not later
8 than the later of:

9 (1) the 30th day after the date the receiver cancels
10 the policy, surety bond, or surety undertaking; or

11 (2) the time permitted by contract or law.

12 (j) In any hearing under Subsection (h), the party seeking
13 relief from the stay has the burden of proof on each issue, which
14 must be established by clear and convincing evidence.

15 (k) The estate of an insurer that is injured by any wilful
16 violation of a stay provided by this section is entitled to actual
17 damages, including costs and attorney's fees. In appropriate
18 circumstances, the receivership court may impose additional
19 sanctions.

20 (l) Any guaranty association or its designated
21 representative may intervene as a party as a matter of right or
22 otherwise appear and participate in any court proceeding concerning
23 a delinquency proceeding if the association is or may become liable
24 to act as a result of the rehabilitation or liquidation of the
25 insurer. Exercise by any guaranty association or its designated
26 representative of the right to intervene conferred under this
27 subsection does not constitute grounds to establish general

1 personal jurisdiction by the courts of this state. The intervening
2 guaranty association or its designated representative are subject
3 to the receivership court's jurisdiction for the limited purpose
4 for which it intervenes.

5 (m) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, bond may not
6 be required of the commissioner or receiver in relation to any stay
7 or injunction under this section.

8 Sec. 21A.009. STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS. (a) If applicable
9 law, an order, or an agreement fixes a period within which the
10 insurer may commence an action, and this period has not expired
11 before the date of the filing of the initial petition in a
12 delinquency proceeding, the receiver may commence an action only
13 before the later of:

14 (1) the end of the period, including any suspension of
15 the period occurring on or after the filing of the initial petition
16 in a delinquency proceeding; or

17 (2) four years after the later of the date of entry of
18 an order for either rehabilitation or liquidation.

19 (b) Except as provided by Subsection (a), if applicable law,
20 an order, or an agreement fixes a period within which the insurer
21 may file any pleading, demand, notice, or proof of claim or loss,
22 cure a default in a case or proceeding, or perform any other similar
23 act, and the period has not expired before the date of the filing of
24 the petition initiating formal delinquency proceedings, the
25 receiver may file, cure, or perform, as the case may be, only before
26 the later of:

27 (1) the end of the period, including any suspension of

1 the period occurring on or after the filing of the initial petition
2 in the delinquency proceeding; or

3 (2) 60 days after the later of the date of entry of an
4 order for either rehabilitation or liquidation.

5 (c) If applicable law, an order, or an agreement fixes a
6 period for commencing or continuing a civil action in a court other
7 than the receivership court on a claim against the insurer, and the
8 period has not expired before the date of the initial filing of the
9 petition in a delinquency proceeding, then the period does not
10 expire until the later of:

11 (1) the end of the period, including any suspension of
12 the period occurring on or after the filing of the initial petition
13 in the delinquency proceeding; or

14 (2) 30 days after termination or expiration of the
15 stay under Section 21A.008 with respect to the claim.

16 (d) If the otherwise applicable limitations period has not
17 expired prior to the initial filing of the petition commencing a
18 delinquency proceeding, any other action or proceeding filed by a
19 receiver may be commenced at any time within four years after the
20 date upon which the cause of action accrues or four years after the
21 date on which the receiver is appointed, whichever is later.

22 Sec. 21A.010. COOPERATION OF OFFICERS, OWNERS, AND
23 EMPLOYEES. (a) Any present or former officer, manager, director,
24 trustee, owner, employee, or agent of any insurer, or any other
25 persons with authority over or in charge of any segment of the
26 insurer's affairs, shall cooperate with the commissioner or
27 receiver in any proceeding under this chapter or any investigation

1 preliminary to the proceeding. For purposes of this section:

2 (1) "person" includes any person who exercises control
3 directly or indirectly over activities of the insurer through any
4 holding company or other affiliate of the insurer; and

5 (2) "cooperate" includes:

6 (A) replying promptly in writing to any inquiry
7 from the commissioner or receiver requesting the reply; and

8 (B) promptly making available to the
9 commissioner or receiver any books, accounts, documents, or other
10 records or information or property of or pertaining to the insurer
11 and in the person's possession, custody, or control.

12 (b) A person may not obstruct or interfere with the
13 commissioner or receiver in the conduct of any delinquency
14 proceeding or any preliminary or incidental investigation.

15 (c) This section may not be construed to abridge otherwise
16 existing legal rights, including the right to resist a petition for
17 liquidation or other delinquency proceedings, or other orders.

18 (d) Any person described by Subsection (a) who fails to
19 cooperate with the commissioner or receiver, or any person who
20 obstructs or interferes with the commissioner or receiver in the
21 conduct of any delinquency proceeding or any preliminary or
22 incidental investigation, or who violates any order validly issued
23 under this chapter:

24 (1) commits an offense; and

25 (2) is subject to the imposition by the commissioner
26 of an administrative penalty not to exceed \$10,000 and subject to
27 the revocation or suspension of any licenses issued by the

1 commissioner in accordance with Chapters 82 and 84.

2 (e) An offense under Subsection (d) is punishable by a fine
3 not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or
4 both fine and imprisonment.

5 Sec. 21A.011. ACTIONS BY AND AGAINST RECEIVER. (a) An
6 allegation by the receiver of improper or fraudulent conduct
7 against any person may not be the basis of a defense to the
8 enforcement of a contractual obligation owed to the insurer by a
9 third party, unless the conduct is found to have been materially and
10 substantially related to the contractual obligation for which
11 enforcement is sought.

12 (b) A prior wrongful or negligent action of any present or
13 former officer, manager, director, trustee, owner, employee, or
14 agent of the insurer may not be asserted as a defense to a claim by
15 the receiver under a theory of estoppel, comparative fault,
16 intervening cause, proximate cause, reliance, mitigation of
17 damages, or otherwise, except that the affirmative defense of fraud
18 in the inducement may be asserted against the receiver in a claim
19 based on a contract, and a principal under a surety bond or a surety
20 undertaking is entitled to credit against any reimbursement
21 obligation to the receiver for the value of any property pledged to
22 secure the reimbursement obligation to the extent that the receiver
23 has possession or control of the property or that the insurer or its
24 agents commingled or otherwise misappropriated the property.
25 Evidence of fraud in the inducement is admissible only if the
26 evidence is contained in the records of the insurer.

27 (c) An action or inaction by the department or the insurance

1 regulatory authorities in any state may not be asserted as a defense
2 to a claim by the receiver.

3 (d) Except as provided by Subsection (e), a judgment or
4 order entered against an insured or the insurer in contravention of
5 any stay or injunction under this chapter, or at any time by default
6 or collusion, may not be considered as evidence of liability or of
7 the amount of damages in adjudicating claims filed in the estate
8 arising out of the subject matter of the judgment or order.

9 (e) Subsection (d) does not apply to guaranty associations'
10 claims for amounts paid on settlements and judgments in pursuit of
11 their statutory obligations.

12 (f) The receiver may not be deemed a governmental entity for
13 the purposes of any state law awarding fees to a litigant who
14 prevails against a governmental entity.

15 Sec. 21A.012. UNRECORDED OBLIGATIONS AND DEFENSES OF
16 AFFILIATES. (a) In any proceeding or claim by the receiver, an
17 affiliate, controlled or controlling person, or present or former
18 officer, manager, director, trustee, or shareholder of the insurer
19 may not assert any defense, unless evidence of the defense was
20 recorded in the books and records of the insurer at or about the
21 time the events giving rise to the defense occurred and, if required
22 by statutory accounting practices and procedures, was timely
23 reported on the insurer's official financial statements filed with
24 the department.

25 (b) An affiliate, controlled or controlling person, or
26 present or former officer, manager, director, trustee, or
27 shareholder of the insurer may not assert any claim, unless the

1 obligations were recorded in the books and records of the insurer at
2 or about the time the obligations were incurred and, if required by
3 statutory accounting practices and procedures, were timely
4 reported on the insurer's official financial statements filed with
5 the department.

6 (c) Claims by the receiver against any affiliate,
7 controlled or controlling person, or present or former officer,
8 manager, director, trustee, or shareholder of the insurer based on
9 unrecorded or unreported transactions are not barred by this
10 section.

11 Sec. 21A.013. EXECUTORY CONTRACTS AND UNEXPIRED LEASES.

12 (a) The receiver may assume or reject any executory contract or
13 unexpired lease of the insurer.

14 (b) Neither the filing of a petition commencing delinquency
15 proceedings under this chapter nor the entry of an order for a
16 delinquency proceeding constitutes a breach or anticipatory breach
17 of any contract or lease of the insurer.

18 (c) If there has been a default in an executory contract or
19 unexpired lease of the insurer, the receiver may not assume the
20 contract or lease unless, at the time of the assumption of the
21 contract or lease, the receiver:

22 (1) cures or provides adequate assurance that the
23 receiver will promptly cure the default; and

24 (2) provides adequate assurance of future performance
25 under the contract or lease.

26 (d) Subsection (c) does not apply to a default that is a
27 breach of a provision relating to:

1 (1) the insolvency or financial condition of the
2 insurer at any time before the closing of the delinquency
3 proceeding;

4 (2) the appointment of or taking possession by a
5 receiver in a case under this chapter or a custodian before the
6 commencement of the delinquency proceeding; or

7 (3) the satisfaction of any penalty rate or provision
8 relating to a default arising from any failure of the insurer to
9 perform nonmonetary obligations under the executory contract or
10 unexpired lease.

11 (e) A claim arising from the rejection, under this section
12 or a plan of rehabilitation, of an executory contract or unexpired
13 lease of the insurer that has not been assumed shall be determined,
14 treated, and classified as if the claim had arisen before the date
15 of the filing of a successful petition commencing the delinquency
16 proceeding.

17 Sec. 21A.0135. CONTRACTS FOR SPECIAL DEPUTIES. (a) The
18 receiver shall use a competitive bidding process in the selection
19 of any special deputies appointed under Section 21A.102 or 21A.154.
20 The process must include procedures to promote the participation of
21 historically underutilized businesses that have been certified by
22 the Texas Building and Procurement Commission under Section
23 2161.061, Government Code.

24 (b) A proposal submitted in connection with a bid
25 solicitation under Subsection (a) must describe the efforts that
26 have been made to include historically underutilized businesses as
27 subcontractors and the plan for using the historically

1 underutilized businesses in the administration of the receivership
2 estate. A special deputy appointed under Section 21A.102 or
3 21A.154 shall make a good faith effort to implement the plan and
4 shall report to the receiver the special deputy's efforts to
5 identify and subcontract with historically underutilized
6 businesses.

7 Sec. 21A.014. IMMUNITY AND INDEMNIFICATION OF RECEIVER AND
8 ASSISTANTS. (a) For the purposes of this section, the persons
9 entitled to immunity and indemnification and those entitled to
10 immunity only, as applicable, are:

11 (1) all present and former receivers responsible for
12 the conduct of a delinquency proceeding under this chapter;

13 (2) all of the receiver's present and former
14 assistants, including:

15 (A) all present and former special deputies and
16 assistant special deputies engaged by contract or otherwise;

17 (B) all persons whom the receiver, special
18 deputies, or assistant special deputies have employed to assist in
19 a delinquency proceeding under this chapter; and

20 (C) any state employees acting with respect to a
21 delinquency proceeding under this chapter; and

22 (3) all of the receiver's present and former
23 contractors, including all persons with whom the receiver, special
24 deputies, or assistant special deputies have contracted to assist
25 in a delinquency proceeding under this chapter, including
26 attorneys, accountants, auditors, actuaries, investment bankers,
27 financial advisors, and any other professionals or firms who are

1 retained or contracted with by the receiver as independent
2 contractors and all employees of the contractors.

3 (b) The receiver, the receiver's assistants, and the
4 receiver's contractors have immunity under this chapter, as
5 described by Subsections (c) and (d).

6 (c) The receiver, the receiver's assistants, and the
7 receiver's contractors are immune from suit and liability, both
8 personally and in their representative capacities, for any claim
9 for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil
10 liability caused by or resulting from any alleged act, error, or
11 omission of the receiver or any assistant or contractor that arises
12 out of or by reason of their duties or employment or is taken at the
13 direction of the receivership court, providing that the alleged
14 act, error, or omission is performed in good faith.

15 (d) Any immunity granted by this section is in addition to
16 any immunity granted by other law.

17 (e) The receiver and the receiver's assistants are entitled
18 to indemnification under this chapter, as described by Subsections
19 (f)-(1).

20 (f) If any legal action is commenced against the receiver or
21 any assistant, whether against the receiver or assistant personally
22 or in their official capacity, alleging property damage, property
23 loss, personal injury, or other civil liability caused by or
24 resulting from any alleged act, error, or omission of the receiver
25 or any assistant arising out of or by reason of their duties or
26 employment, the receiver and any assistant are indemnified from the
27 assets of the insurer for all expenses, attorney's fees, judgments,

1 settlements, decrees, or amounts due and owing or paid in
2 satisfaction of or incurred in the defense of the legal action,
3 unless it is determined upon a final adjudication on the merits that
4 the alleged act, error, or omission of the receiver or assistant
5 giving rise to the claim:

6 (1) did not arise out of or by reason of their duties
7 or employment; or

8 (2) was caused by intentional or wilful and wanton
9 misconduct.

10 (g) Attorney's fees and any and all related expenses
11 incurred in defending a legal action for which immunity or
12 indemnity is available under this section must be paid from the
13 assets of the insurer, as the fees and expenses are incurred, and in
14 advance of the final disposition of the legal action upon receipt of
15 an agreement by or on behalf of the receiver or assistant to repay
16 the attorney's fees and expenses, if it is ultimately determined
17 upon a final adjudication on the merits that the receiver or
18 assistant is not entitled to immunity or indemnity under this
19 section.

20 (h) Any indemnification for expense payments, judgments,
21 settlements, decrees, attorney's fees, surety bond premiums, or
22 other amounts paid or to be paid from the insurer's assets pursuant
23 to this section are an administrative expense of the insurer.

24 (i) In the event of any actual or threatened litigation
25 against a receiver or any assistant for whom immunity or indemnity
26 may be available under this section, a reasonable amount of funds,
27 which in the judgment of the receiver may be needed to provide

1 immunity or indemnity, must be segregated and reserved from the
2 assets of the insurer as security for the payment of indemnity
3 until:

4 (1) all applicable statutes of limitation have run;

5 (2) all actual or threatened actions against the
6 receiver or any assistant have been completely and finally
7 resolved; and

8 (3) all obligations under this section have been
9 satisfied.

10 (j) Instead of segregating and reserving funds under
11 Subsection (i), the receiver may, in the receiver's discretion,
12 obtain a surety bond or make other arrangements that will enable the
13 receiver to secure fully the payment of all obligations under this
14 section.

15 (k) If any legal action against an assistant for whom
16 indemnity may be available under this section is settled prior to
17 final adjudication on the merits, the receiver must pay the
18 settlement amount on behalf of the assistant, or indemnify the
19 assistant for the settlement amount, unless the receiver determines
20 that the claim:

21 (1) did not arise out of or by reason of the
22 assistant's duties or employment; or

23 (2) was caused by the intentional or wilful and wanton
24 misconduct of the assistant.

25 (l) In any legal action in which a claim is asserted against
26 the receiver, that portion of any settlement relating to the
27 alleged act, error, or omission of the receiver is subject to the

1 approval of the receivership court. The receivership court may not
2 approve that portion of the settlement if it determines that the
3 claim:

4 (1) did not arise out of or by reason of the receiver's
5 duties or employment; or

6 (2) was caused by the intentional or wilful and wanton
7 misconduct of the receiver.

8 (m) Nothing contained or implied in this section may operate
9 or be construed or applied to deprive the receiver, the receiver's
10 assistants, or receiver's contractors of any immunity, indemnity,
11 benefits of law, rights, or defense otherwise available.

12 (n) The immunity and indemnification provided to the
13 receiver's assistants and the immunity provided to the receiver's
14 contractors under this section do not apply to any action by the
15 receiver against that person.

16 (o) Subsection (b) applies to any suit based in whole or in
17 part on any alleged act, error, or omission that takes place on or
18 after September 1, 2005.

19 (p) Subsections (e)-(l) apply to any suit that is pending on
20 or filed after September 1, 2005, without regard to when the alleged
21 act, error, or omission took place.

22 Sec. 21A.015. APPROVAL AND PAYMENT OF EXPENSES. (a) The
23 receiver may pay any expenses under contracts, leases, employment
24 agreements, or other arrangements entered into by the insurer prior
25 to receivership, as the receiver deems necessary for the purposes
26 of this chapter. The receiver is not required to pay any expenses
27 that the receiver determines are not necessary, and may reject any

1 contract pursuant to Section 21A.013.

2 (b) Receivership expenses other than those described in
3 Subsection (a) must be paid in accordance with Subsections (c)-(f).

4 (c) The receiver shall submit to the receivership court an
5 application pursuant to Section 21A.007 to approve:

6 (1) the terms of compensation of each special deputy
7 or contractor with respect to which the total amount of the
8 compensation is reasonably expected by the receiver for the
9 duration of the delinquency proceeding to exceed \$250,000, or
10 another amount established by the receivership court; and

11 (2) any other anticipated expense in excess of
12 \$25,000, or another amount established by the receivership court.

13 (d) The receiver may, as the receiver deems appropriate,
14 submit an application to approve any compensation, anticipated
15 expenses, or incurred expenses not described by Subsection (c)(1).

16 (e) The receiver may pay any expenses not requiring
17 receivership court approval and any expenses approved by the
18 rehabilitation or liquidation order as the expenses are incurred.

19 (f) The approval of expenses by the receivership court does
20 not prejudice the right of the receiver to seek any recovery,
21 recoupment, disgorgement, or reimbursement of fees based on
22 contract or causes of action recognized in law or in equity.

23 (g) On a quarterly basis, or as otherwise provided by the
24 receivership court, the receiver shall submit to the receivership
25 court a report summarizing the expenses incurred during the period.

26 (h) Receivership court approval may not be required to pay
27 expenses incurred by the receiver in connection with the appeal of

1 an order of the receivership court.

2 (i) All expenses of receivership shall be paid from the
3 assets of the insurer, except as provided by this subsection. In
4 the event that the property of the insurer does not contain
5 sufficient cash or liquid assets to defray the expenses incurred,
6 the commissioner may advance funds from the account established
7 under Section 21A.304(c). Any amounts advanced shall be repaid to
8 the account out of the first available money of the insurer.

9 Sec. 21A.016. FINANCIAL REPORTING. (a) Not later than the
10 120th day after the date of entry of an order of receivership by the
11 receivership court, and at least quarterly after that date, the
12 receiver shall file a financial report with the receivership court.
13 A financial report filed under this subsection at a minimum, must
14 include:

15 (1) a statement of the assets and liabilities of the
16 insurer;

17 (2) the changes in those assets and liabilities; and

18 (3) all funds received or disbursed by the receiver
19 during the period covered by the report.

20 (b) The receivership court shall require a financial report
21 filed under Subsection (a) to comply with all receivership
22 financial reporting requirements specified by the National
23 Association of Insurance Commissioners and adopted in this state by
24 rule by the commissioner.

25 (c) Not later than the 120th day after the date of entry of
26 an order of liquidation by the receivership court, and at least
27 quarterly after that date, or at other intervals as may be agreed to

1 between the liquidator and the guaranty associations, but in no
2 event less than annually, each affected guaranty association shall
3 file reports with the liquidator. The reports must be in a format
4 compatible with that specified by the National Association of
5 Insurance Commissioners. Reports under this subsection shall be
6 filed with the receivership court.

7 Sec. 21A.017. RECORDS. (a) Upon entry of an order of
8 rehabilitation or liquidation, the receiver is vested with title to
9 all of the books, documents, papers, policy information, and claim
10 files, and all other records of the insurer, of whatever nature, in
11 whatever medium, and wherever located, regardless of whether the
12 records are in the custody and control of a third-party
13 administrator, managing general agent, attorney, or other
14 representative of the insurer. The receiver may immediately take
15 possession and control of all of the records of the insurer, and of
16 the premises where the records are located. A third-party
17 administrator, managing general agent, attorney, or other
18 representative of the insurer shall release all records described
19 by this subsection to the receiver, or the receiver's designee, at
20 the request of the receiver. A guaranty association that has or may
21 have obligations under a policy issued by the insurer has the right,
22 with the receiver's approval, to take actions as are necessary to
23 obtain directly from any third-party administrator, managing
24 general agent, attorney, or other representative of the insurer all
25 records described by this section that pertain to the insurer's
26 business and that are appropriate or necessary for the guaranty
27 association to fulfill the association's statutory obligations.

1 (b) The receiver has the authority to certify the records of
2 a delinquent insurer described by Subsection (a) and the records of
3 the receiver's office created and maintained in connection with a
4 delinquent insurer, as follows:

5 (1) records of a delinquent insurer may be certified
6 by the receiver in an affidavit stating that the records:

7 (A) are true and correct copies of records of the
8 insurer; and

9 (B) were received from the custody of the insurer
10 or found among its effects; and

11 (2) records created by or filed with the receiver's
12 office in connection with a delinquent insurer may be certified by
13 the receiver's affidavit stating that the records are true and
14 correct copies of records maintained by the receiver's office.

15 (c) Original books, documents, papers, and other records,
16 or copies of original records certified under Subsection (b), when
17 admitted in evidence, are prima facie evidence of the facts
18 disclosed.

19 (d) The records of a delinquent insurer held by the receiver
20 may not be considered records of the department for any purposes,
21 and Chapter 552, Government Code, does not apply to those records.

22 [Sections 21A.018-21A.050 reserved for expansion]

23 SUBCHAPTER B. PROCEEDINGS

24 Sec. 21A.051. RECEIVERSHIP COURT'S SEIZURE ORDER. (a) The
25 commissioner may file in a district court of Travis County a
26 petition with respect to an insurer domiciled in this state, an
27 unauthorized insurer, or, pursuant to Section 21A.401, a foreign

1 insurer:

2 (1) alleging that grounds exist that would justify a
3 court order for a formal delinquency proceeding against the insurer
4 under this chapter;

5 (2) alleging that the interests of policyholders,
6 creditors, or the public will be endangered by delay; and

7 (3) setting forth the contents of a seizure order
8 deemed to be necessary by the commissioner.

9 (b) Upon a filing under Subsection (a), the receivership
10 court may issue, ex parte and without notice or hearing, the
11 requested seizure order directing the commissioner to take
12 possession and control of all or a part of the property, books,
13 accounts, documents, and other records of an insurer, and of the
14 premises occupied by it for transaction of its business, and until
15 further order of the receivership court, enjoining the insurer and
16 its officers, managers, agents, and employees from disposition of
17 its property and from the transaction of its business except with
18 the written consent of the commissioner. Any person having
19 possession or control of and refusing to deliver any of the books,
20 records, or assets of a person against whom a seizure order has been
21 issued commits an offense. An offense under this subsection is
22 punishable in the manner described by Section 21A.010(e).

23 (c) A petition that prays for injunctive relief must be
24 verified by the commissioner or the commissioner's designee, but
25 need not plead or prove irreparable harm or inadequate remedy at
26 law. The commissioner shall provide only the notice as the
27 receivership court may require.

1 (d) The receivership court shall specify in the seizure
2 order the duration of the seizure order, which shall be a period the
3 receivership court deems necessary for the commissioner to
4 ascertain the condition of the insurer. On motion of the
5 commissioner or the insurer, or the court's own motion, the
6 receivership court may, from time to time, hold hearings as it deems
7 desirable after notice as it deems appropriate, and may extend,
8 shorten, or modify the terms of the seizure order. The receivership
9 court shall vacate the seizure order if the commissioner fails to
10 commence a formal delinquency proceeding under this chapter after
11 having had a reasonable opportunity to do so. An order of the
12 receivership court pursuant to a formal proceeding under this
13 chapter vacates the seizure order.

14 (e) Entry of a seizure order under this section does not
15 constitute a breach or an anticipatory breach of any contract of the
16 insurer.

17 (f) An insurer subject to an ex parte seizure order under
18 this section may petition the receivership court at any time after
19 the issuance of a seizure order for a hearing and review of the
20 seizure order. The receivership court shall hold the hearing and
21 conduct the review not later than the 15th day after the date of the
22 request. A hearing under this subsection may be held privately in
23 chambers, and a hearing shall be held privately in chambers if the
24 insurer proceeded against so requests.

25 (g) If, at any time after the issuance of a seizure order, it
26 appears to the receivership court that any person whose interest is
27 or will be substantially affected by the seizure order did not

1 appear at the hearing and has not been served, the receivership
2 court may order that notice be given to the person. An order that
3 notice be given does not stay the effect of any seizure order
4 previously issued by the receivership court.

5 (h) Whenever the commissioner makes any seizure as provided
6 by Subsection (b), on the demand of the commissioner, the sheriff of
7 any county and the police department of any municipality shall
8 furnish the commissioner with the deputies, patrolmen, or officers
9 as may be necessary to assist the commissioner in making and
10 enforcing the seizure order.

11 (i) In all proceedings and judicial reviews under this
12 section, all records of the insurer, department files, court
13 records and papers, and other documents, so far as they pertain to
14 or are a part of the record of the proceedings, are confidential,
15 and all papers filed with the clerk of the court shall be held by the
16 clerk in a confidential file as permitted by law, except to the
17 extent necessary to obtain compliance with any order entered in
18 connection with the proceedings, unless and until:

19 (1) the court, after hearing argument in chambers,
20 orders otherwise;

21 (2) the insurer requests that the matter be made
22 public; or

23 (3) the commissioner applies for an order under
24 Section 21A.057.

25 Sec. 21A.052. COMMENCEMENT OF FORMAL DELINQUENCY
26 PROCEEDING. (a) Any formal delinquency proceeding against a
27 person shall be commenced by filing a petition in the name of the

1 commissioner or department.

2 (b) The petition must state the grounds upon which the
3 proceeding is based and the relief requested and may include a
4 prayer for restraining orders and injunctive relief as described in
5 Section 21A.008. On the filing of the petition or order, a copy
6 shall be forwarded by first class mail or electronic communication
7 as permitted by the receivership court to the insurance regulatory
8 officials and guaranty associations in states in which the insurer
9 did business.

10 (c) Any petition that prays for injunctive relief must be
11 verified by the commissioner or the commissioner's designee, but
12 need not plead or prove irreparable harm or inadequate remedy at
13 law. The commissioner shall provide only the notice as the
14 receivership court may require.

15 (d) If any temporary restraining order is prayed for:

16 (1) the receivership court may issue an initial order
17 containing the relief requested;

18 (2) the receivership court shall set a time and date
19 for the return of summons, not later than 10 days after the time and
20 date of the issuance of the initial order, at which time the person
21 proceeded against may appear before the receivership court for a
22 summary hearing;

23 (3) the order must state the time and date of its
24 issuance; and

25 (4) the order may not continue in effect beyond the
26 time and date set for the return of summons, unless the receivership
27 court expressly enters one or more orders extending the restraining

1 order.

2 (e) If a temporary restraining order is not requested, the
3 receivership court shall cause summons to be issued. The summons
4 must specify a return date not later than the 30th day after the
5 date of issuance and that an answer must be filed at or before the
6 return date.

7 Sec. 21A.053. RETURN OF SUMMONS AND SUMMARY HEARING. (a)
8 The receivership court shall hold a summary hearing at the time and
9 date for the return of summons on a petition to commence a formal
10 delinquency proceeding.

11 (b) If a person is not served with summons on a petition to
12 commence a formal delinquency proceeding and fails to appear for
13 the summary hearing, the receivership court shall:

14 (1) continue the summary hearing not more than 10
15 days;

16 (2) provide for alternative service of summons upon
17 the person; and

18 (3) extend any restraining order.

19 (c) Upon a showing of good faith efforts to effect personal
20 service upon a person who has failed to appear for a continued
21 summary hearing, the receivership court shall order notice of the
22 petition to commence a formal delinquency proceeding to be
23 published. The order and notice shall specify a return date not
24 less than 10 or later than 20 days after the date of publication and
25 that the restraining order has been extended to the continued
26 hearing date.

27 (d) If a person fails to appear for a summary hearing on a

1 petition to commence a formal delinquency proceeding after service
2 of summons, the receivership court shall enter judgment in favor of
3 the commissioner against that person.

4 (e) A person who appears for the summary hearing on a
5 petition to commence a formal delinquency proceeding shall file the
6 person's answer at the hearing, and the receivership court shall:

7 (1) determine whether to extend any temporary
8 restraining orders pending final judgment; and

9 (2) set the case for trial on a date not later than 10
10 days after the date of the summary hearing.

11 (f) The receivership court may not grant a continuance for
12 filing an answer.

13 Sec. 21A.054. PROCEEDINGS FOR EXPEDITED TRIAL:
14 CONTINUANCES, DISCOVERY, EVIDENCE. (a) The receivership court
15 shall proceed to hear the case on the petition to commence a formal
16 delinquency proceeding at the time and date set forth for trial. To
17 the extent practicable, the receivership court shall give
18 precedence to the matter over all other matters. To the extent
19 authorized by law, the receivership court may assign the matter to
20 other judges if necessary to comply with the need for expedited
21 proceedings under this chapter.

22 (b) Continuances for trial may be granted only in extreme
23 circumstances.

24 (c) The receivership court shall admit into evidence, as
25 self-authenticated, certified copies of any of the following when
26 offered by the commissioner:

27 (1) the financial statements made by the insurer or an

1 affiliate;

2 (2) examination reports of the insurer or an affiliate
3 made by or on behalf of the commissioner; and

4 (3) any other document filed with any insurance
5 department by the insurer or an affiliate.

6 (d) The facts contained in any examination report of the
7 insurer or an affiliate made by or on behalf of the commissioner are
8 presumed to be true as of the date of the hearing if the examination
9 was made as of a date not more than 270 days before the date the
10 petition was filed. The presumption is rebuttable, and shifts the
11 burden of production and persuasion to the insurer.

12 (e) Discovery is limited to grounds alleged in the petition
13 and shall be concluded on an expedited basis.

14 Sec. 21A.055. DECISION AND APPEALS. (a) The receivership
15 court shall enter judgment on the petition to commence formal
16 delinquency proceedings not later than the 15th day after the date
17 of conclusion of the evidence.

18 (b) The judgment is final when entered. Any appeal must be
19 prosecuted on an expedited basis and must be taken not later than
20 the fifth day after the date of entry of the judgment. A request for
21 reconsideration, review, or appeal, or posting of a bond does not
22 dissolve or stay the judgment.

23 Sec. 21A.056. CONFIDENTIALITY. (a) The commissioner,
24 rehabilitator, or liquidator may share documents, materials, or
25 other information in the possession, custody, or control of the
26 department without regard to the confidentiality of those
27 documents, materials, or information, pertaining to an insurer that

1 is the subject of a proceeding under this chapter with other state,
2 federal, and international regulatory agencies, with the National
3 Association of Insurance Commissioners and its affiliates and
4 subsidiaries, with state, federal, and international law
5 enforcement authorities, with an auditor appointed by the
6 receivership court in accordance with Section 21A.355, and,
7 pursuant to Section 21A.105, with representatives of guaranty
8 associations that may have statutory obligations as a result of the
9 insolvency of the insurer, provided that the recipient agrees to
10 maintain the confidentiality, if any, of the documents, material,
11 or other information. Nothing in this section limits the power of
12 the commissioner to disclose information under other applicable
13 law.

14 (b) A domiciliary receiver shall permit a commissioner of
15 another state or a guaranty association to obtain a listing of
16 policyholders and certificate holders residing in the requestor's
17 state, including current addresses and summary policy information,
18 provided that the commissioner of the other state or the guaranty
19 association agrees to maintain the confidentiality of the records
20 and agrees that the records will be used only for regulatory or
21 guaranty association purposes. Access to records may be limited to
22 normal business hours. In the event that the domiciliary receiver
23 believes that certain information is sensitive and that disclosure
24 may cause a diminution in recovery, the receiver may apply for a
25 protective order imposing additional restrictions on access.

26 (c) The Texas Workers' Compensation Commission shall report
27 to the department any information that a workers' compensation

1 insurer has committed acts that indicate that the insurer is
2 impaired or insolvent. A report made under this subsection is
3 confidential under this section.

4 (d) The confidentiality obligations imposed by this section
5 end upon the entry of an order of liquidation against the insurer,
6 unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or pursuant to an order of
7 the receivership court.

8 (e) A waiver of any applicable privilege or claim of
9 confidentiality does not occur as a result of any disclosure, or any
10 sharing of documents, materials, or other information, made
11 pursuant to this section.

12 Sec. 21A.057. GROUNDS FOR CONSERVATION, REHABILITATION, OR
13 LIQUIDATION. The commissioner may file with a court in this state a
14 petition with respect to an insurer domiciled in this state or an
15 unauthorized insurer for an order of rehabilitation or liquidation
16 on any one or more of the following grounds:

17 (1) the insurer is impaired;

18 (2) the insurer is insolvent;

19 (3) the insurer is about to become insolvent, with
20 "about to become insolvent" being defined as reasonably anticipated
21 that the insurer will not have liquid assets to meet its next 90
22 days' current obligations;

23 (4) the insurer has neglected or refused to comply
24 with an order of the commissioner to make good within the time
25 prescribed by law any deficiency, whenever its capital and minimum
26 required surplus, if a stock company, or its surplus, if a company
27 other than stock, has become impaired;

1 (5) the insurer, its parent company, its subsidiaries,
2 or its affiliates have converted, wasted, or concealed property of
3 the insurer or have otherwise improperly disposed of, dissipated,
4 used, released, transferred, sold, assigned, hypothecated, or
5 removed the property of the insurer;

6 (6) the insurer is in a condition such that it could
7 not meet the requirements for organization and authorization as
8 required by law, except as to the amount of the original surplus
9 required of a stock company under Title 6, and except as to the
10 amount of the surplus required of a company other than a stock
11 company in excess of the minimum surplus required to be maintained;

12 (7) the insurer, its parent company, its subsidiaries,
13 or its affiliates have concealed, removed, altered, destroyed, or
14 failed to establish and maintain books, records, documents,
15 accounts, vouchers, and other pertinent material adequate for the
16 determination of the financial condition of the insurer by
17 examination under Article 1.15, 1.15A, or 1.16 or has failed to
18 properly administer claims or maintain claims records that are
19 adequate for the determination of its outstanding claims liability;

20 (8) at any time after the issuance of an order under
21 Article 1.32 or 21.28-A, or at the time of instituting any
22 proceeding under this chapter, it appears to the commissioner that,
23 upon good cause shown, it would not be in the best interest of the
24 policyholders, creditors, or the public to proceed with the conduct
25 of the business of the insurer;

26 (9) the insurer is in a condition such that the further
27 transaction of business would be hazardous financially, according

1 to Article 1.32 or otherwise, to its policyholders, creditors, or
2 the public;

3 (10) there is reasonable cause to believe that there
4 has been embezzlement from the insurer, wrongful sequestration or
5 diversion of the insurer's property, forgery or fraud affecting the
6 insurer, or other illegal conduct in, by, or with respect to the
7 insurer that, if established, would endanger assets in an amount
8 threatening the solvency of the insurer;

9 (11) control of the insurer is in a person who is:

10 (A) dishonest or untrustworthy; or

11 (B) so lacking in insurance company managerial
12 experience or capability as to be hazardous to policyholders,
13 creditors, or the public;

14 (12) any person who in fact has executive authority in
15 the insurer, whether an officer, manager, general agent, director,
16 trustee, employee, shareholder, or other person, has refused to be
17 examined under oath by the commissioner concerning the insurer's
18 affairs, whether in this state or elsewhere or if examined under
19 oath, refuses to divulge pertinent information reasonably known to
20 the person; and after reasonable notice of the fact, the insurer has
21 failed promptly and effectively to terminate the employment and
22 status of the person and all the person's influence on management;

23 (13) after demand by the commissioner under Article
24 1.15, 1.15A, or 1.16 or under this chapter, the insurer has failed
25 promptly to make available for examination any of its own property,
26 books, accounts, documents, or other records, or those of any
27 subsidiary or related company within the control of the insurer or

1 of any person having executive authority in the insurer, so far as
2 they pertain to the insurer;

3 (14) without first obtaining the written consent of
4 the commissioner, the insurer has transferred, or attempted to
5 transfer, in a manner contrary to Chapter 823 or any law relating to
6 bulk reinsurance, substantially its entire property or business, or
7 has entered into any transaction the effect of which is to merge,
8 consolidate, or reinsure substantially its entire property or
9 business in or with the property or business of any other person;

10 (15) the insurer or its property has been or is the
11 subject of an application for the appointment of a receiver,
12 trustee, custodian, conservator, sequestrator, or similar
13 fiduciary of the insurer or its property otherwise than as
14 authorized under the insurance laws of this state;

15 (16) within the previous five years, the insurer has
16 wilfully and continuously violated its charter, articles of
17 incorporation or bylaws, any insurance law of this state, or any
18 valid order of the commissioner;

19 (17) the insurer has failed to pay within 60 days after
20 the due date any obligation to any state or political subdivision of
21 a state or any judgment entered in any state, if the court in which
22 the judgment was entered had jurisdiction over the subject matter,
23 except that nonpayment is not a ground until 60 days after any good
24 faith effort by the insurer to contest the obligation has been
25 terminated, whether it is before the commissioner or in the courts;

26 (18) the insurer has systematically engaged in the
27 practice of reaching settlements with and obtaining releases from

1 claimants, and then unreasonably delayed payment, failed to pay the
2 agreed-upon settlements, or systematically attempted to compromise
3 with claimants or other creditors on the ground that it is
4 financially unable to pay its claims or obligations in full;

5 (19) the insurer has failed to file its annual report
6 or other financial report required by statute within the time
7 allowed by law;

8 (20) the board of directors or the holders of a
9 majority of the shares entitled to vote, or a majority of those
10 individuals entitled to the control of those entities specified by
11 Section 21A.003, request or consent to rehabilitation or
12 liquidation under this chapter;

13 (21) the insurer does not comply with its domiciliary
14 state's requirements for issuance to it of a certificate of
15 authority, or its certificate of authority has been revoked by its
16 state of domicile; or

17 (22) when authorized by department rules.

18 Sec. 21A.058. ENTRY OF ORDER. If the commissioner
19 establishes any of the grounds provided in Section 21A.057, the
20 receivership court shall grant the petition and issue the order of
21 rehabilitation or liquidation requested in the petition.

22 Sec. 21A.059. EFFECT OF PETITION OR ORDER ON CONTRACT OR
23 LEASE. Neither the filing of a petition under this chapter nor the
24 entry of any order of seizure, rehabilitation, or liquidation
25 constitutes a breach or an anticipatory breach of any contract or
26 lease of the insurer.

27 [Sections 21A.060-21A.100 reserved for expansion]

SUBCHAPTER C. REHABILITATION

1 Sec. 21A.101. REHABILITATION ORDERS. (a) An order to
2 rehabilitate the business of an insurer must appoint the
3 commissioner and the commissioner's successors in office as the
4 rehabilitator and must direct the rehabilitator to take possession
5 of the property of the insurer wherever located and to administer it
6 subject to this chapter. The rehabilitator is entitled to request
7 the receivership court to appoint a single judge to supervise the
8 rehabilitation and hear any cases or controversies arising out of
9 or related to the rehabilitation. Rehabilitation proceedings are
10 exempt from any dormancy or similar program maintained by the
11 receivership court for the early closure of civil actions. The
12 filing or recording of the order with the clerk of the court or
13 recorder of deeds of the county in which the principal business of
14 the company is conducted, or, in the case of real estate, the county
15 in which its principal office or place of business is located,
16 imparts the same notice as a deed, bill of sale, or other evidence
17 of title filed or recorded with the recorder of deeds would impart.
18 The order to rehabilitate the insurer must, by operation of law,
19 vest title to all property of the insurer in the rehabilitator.

21 (b) Any order issued under this section must require
22 accountings to the receivership court by the rehabilitator.
23 Accountings must be at the intervals specified by the receivership
24 court in its order, but not less frequently than semi-annually.
25 Each accounting must include a report concerning the
26 rehabilitator's opinion as to the likelihood that a plan under
27 Section 21A.103 will be prepared by the rehabilitator and the

1 timetable for doing so.

2 (c) In recognition of the need for a prompt and final
3 resolution for all persons affected by a plan of rehabilitation,
4 any appeal from an order of rehabilitation or an order approving a
5 plan of rehabilitation must be heard on an expedited basis. A stay
6 of an order of rehabilitation or an order approving a plan of
7 rehabilitation may not be granted unless the appellant demonstrates
8 that extraordinary circumstances warrant delaying the recovery
9 under the plan of rehabilitation of all other persons, including
10 policyholders. If the plan provides an appropriate mechanism for
11 adjustment in the event of any adverse ruling from an appeal, a stay
12 may not be granted.

13 Sec. 21A.102. POWERS AND DUTIES OF REHABILITATOR. (a) The
14 rehabilitator may appoint one or more special deputies. A special
15 deputy serves at the pleasure of the rehabilitator and has all the
16 powers and responsibilities of the rehabilitator granted under this
17 section, unless specifically limited by the rehabilitator. The
18 rehabilitator may employ or contract with legal counsel, actuaries,
19 accountants, appraisers, consultants, clerks, assistants, and
20 other personnel as may be deemed necessary. Any special deputy or
21 any other person with whom the rehabilitator contracts under this
22 subsection may act on behalf of the commissioner only in the
23 commissioner's capacity as rehabilitator. Any person with whom the
24 rehabilitator contracts under this subsection is not considered an
25 agent of the state, and any contract entered into under this
26 subsection does not constitute a contract with the state. The
27 provisions of any law governing the procurement of goods and

1 services by the state does not apply to any contract entered into by
2 the commissioner as rehabilitator. The compensation of any special
3 deputies, employees, and contractors and all expenses of taking
4 possession of the insurer and of conducting the rehabilitation
5 shall be fixed by the rehabilitator, with the approval of the
6 receivership court in accordance with Section 21A.015, and shall be
7 paid out of the property of the insurer. The persons appointed
8 under this subsection serve at the pleasure of the rehabilitator.
9 If the rehabilitator deems it necessary to the proper performance
10 of the rehabilitator's duties under this chapter, the rehabilitator
11 may appoint an advisory committee of policyholders, claimants, or
12 other creditors, including guaranty associations. The advisory
13 committee serves at the pleasure of the rehabilitator and without
14 compensation or reimbursement for expenses. The rehabilitator or
15 the receivership court in rehabilitation proceedings conducted
16 under this chapter may not appoint another committee of any nature.

17 (b) The rehabilitator may take action as the rehabilitator
18 deems necessary or appropriate to reform and revitalize the
19 insurer, including canceling policies, insurance and reinsurance
20 contracts other than life or health insurance or annuities, or
21 surety bonds or surety undertakings or transferring policies,
22 insurance and reinsurance contracts, or surety bonds or surety
23 undertakings to a solvent assuming insurer, with court approval.
24 The rehabilitator has all the powers of the directors, officers,
25 and managers of the insurer, whose authority is suspended, except
26 as redelegated by the rehabilitator. The rehabilitator has full
27 power to direct and manage, hire and discharge employees, and deal

1 with the property and business of the insurer.

2 (c) If it appears to the rehabilitator that there has been
3 criminal or tortious conduct or breach of any contractual or
4 fiduciary obligation detrimental to the insurer by any officer,
5 manager, agent, broker, employee, affiliate or other person, the
6 rehabilitator may pursue all appropriate legal remedies on behalf
7 of the insurer.

8 (d) The rehabilitator may assert all defenses available to
9 the insurer as against third persons, including statutes of
10 limitations, statutes of frauds, and the defense of usury. A waiver
11 of any defense by the insurer after a petition under this chapter
12 has been filed does not bind the rehabilitator.

13 (e) The enumeration, in this section, of the powers and
14 authority of the rehabilitator may not be construed as a limitation
15 upon the rehabilitator, nor shall it exclude in any manner the right
16 to do other acts not specifically enumerated or otherwise provided
17 for, as may be necessary or appropriate for the accomplishment of or
18 in aid of the purpose of rehabilitation.

19 Sec. 21A.103. REHABILITATION PLANS. (a) The rehabilitator
20 shall prepare and file a plan to effect rehabilitation with the
21 receivership court not later than the first anniversary of the
22 entry of the rehabilitation order or another further time as the
23 receivership court may allow. Upon application of the
24 rehabilitator for approval of the plan, and after the notice and
25 hearings the receivership court may prescribe, the receivership
26 court may approve or disapprove the proposed plan or may modify it
27 and approve it as modified. Any plan approved under this section

1 must be, in the judgment of the receivership court, fair and
2 equitable to all parties concerned. If the plan is approved, the
3 rehabilitator shall carry out the plan. A plan for a life insurer
4 may propose imposition of a moratorium upon loan and cash surrender
5 rights under policies, for a period not to exceed one year from the
6 entry of the rehabilitation order approving the rehabilitation
7 plan, unless the receivership court, for good cause shown, extends
8 the moratorium.

9 (b) Once a plan has been filed, any party in interest may
10 object to the plan.

11 (c) A plan must:

12 (1) except as provided by Subsection (e), provide no
13 less favorable treatment of a claim or class of claims than would
14 occur in liquidation, unless the holder of a particular claim or
15 interest agrees to a less favorable treatment of that particular
16 claim or interest;

17 (2) provide adequate means for the plan's
18 implementation;

19 (3) contain information concerning the financial
20 condition of the insurer and the operation and effect of the plan,
21 as far as is reasonably practicable in light of the nature and
22 history of the insurer, the condition of the insurer's books and
23 records, and the nature of the plan; and

24 (4) provide for the disposition of the books, records,
25 documents, and other information relevant to the duties and
26 obligations covered by the plan.

27 (d) A plan may include any other provision not inconsistent

1 with the provisions of this chapter, including:

2 (1) payment of distributions;

3 (2) assumption or reinsurance of all or a portion of
4 the insurer's remaining liabilities by, and transfer of assets and
5 related books and records to, an authorized insurer or other
6 entity;

7 (3) to the extent appropriate, application of
8 insurance company regulatory market conduct standards to any entity
9 administering claims on behalf of the receiver or assuming direct
10 liabilities of the insurer;

11 (4) contracting with a state guaranty association or
12 any other qualified entity to perform the administration of claims;

13 (5) annual independent financial and performance
14 audits of any entity administering claims on behalf of the receiver
15 that is not otherwise subject to examination pursuant to state
16 insurance law; and

17 (6) termination of the insurer's liabilities other
18 than those under policies of insurance as of a date certain.

19 (e) A plan may designate and separately treat one or more
20 separate subclasses of claims consisting only of claims within the
21 subclasses that are for or reduced to de minimis amounts. For
22 purposes of this subsection, a "de minimis amount" means any amount
23 equal to or less than a maximum de minimis amount approved by the
24 receivership court as being reasonable and necessary for
25 administrative convenience.

26 Sec. 21A.104. TERMINATION OF REHABILITATION. (a) When the
27 rehabilitator believes further attempts to rehabilitate an insurer

1 would substantially increase the risk of loss to creditors,
2 policyholders, or the public or would be futile, the rehabilitator
3 may move for an order of liquidation. In accordance with Section
4 21A.105, the rehabilitator or the rehabilitator's designated
5 representative shall coordinate with the guaranty associations
6 that may become liable as a result of the liquidation and any
7 national association of guaranty associations to plan for
8 transition to liquidation.

9 (b) Because the protection of the interests of insureds,
10 claimants, and the public requires the timely performance of all
11 insurance policy obligations, if the payment of policy obligations
12 is suspended in substantial part for a period of six months at any
13 time after the appointment of the rehabilitator and the
14 rehabilitator has not filed an application for approval of a plan
15 under Section 21A.103, the rehabilitator shall petition the
16 receivership court for an order of liquidation.

17 (c) The rehabilitator or the directors of the insurer may at
18 any time petition the receivership court for, or the receivership
19 court on its own motion may enter, an order terminating
20 rehabilitation of an insurer. Subject to the provisions of Section
21 21A.351, if the receivership court finds that rehabilitation has
22 been accomplished and that grounds for rehabilitation under Section
23 21A.057 no longer exist, it shall order that the insurer be restored
24 to title and possession of its property and the control of the
25 business.

26 Sec. 21A.105. COORDINATION WITH GUARANTY ASSOCIATIONS. (a)
27 The receiver shall notify any potentially obligated guaranty

1 association or the guaranty association's representative
2 concerning the entry of a rehabilitation order and shall update the
3 guaranty association or its representative regarding significant
4 developments that impact efforts to rehabilitate the insurer. On a
5 determination by the rehabilitator that rehabilitation efforts may
6 not be successful, the rehabilitator shall participate in
7 cooperative efforts with the potentially obligated guaranty
8 associations. To facilitate an orderly transition to liquidation,
9 the rehabilitator shall make available to the guaranty associations
10 the information necessary to discharge their responsibilities upon
11 becoming statutorily obligated. To the extent that information is
12 available, or as it becomes available, the rehabilitator shall
13 provide appropriate information to guaranty associations in the
14 states in which the insurer transacted business.

15 (b) For the purposes of Subsection (a), "appropriate
16 information" may include the following for lines of business
17 written by the insurer, whether covered or not covered by guaranty
18 associations:

19 (1) a general description of the different types of
20 business written or assumed by the insurer;

21 (2) claim counts and policy counts by state and by line
22 of business;

23 (3) claim and policy reserves;

24 (4) account values and cash surrender values;

25 (5) policy loans;

26 (6) interest crediting history;

27 (7) premiums and mode of payment;

1 (8) unpaid claims and amounts;

2 (9) sample policies and endorsements;

3 (10) a listing of different locations of claim files;

4 (11) if third-party administrators were used, copies
5 of executed contracts and a description of the contractual
6 arrangements; and

7 (12) information concerning claims in litigation or
8 dispute, including a listing of claims with assigned defense
9 counsel for those claims going to trial in the near future after a
10 possible liquidation date.

11 (c) For the purposes of Subsection (a), "appropriate
12 information" also includes information concerning states in which
13 the insurer is or was licensed and periods for which the insurer is
14 or was licensed and other information reasonably requested by a
15 guaranty association necessary for the guaranty association to
16 fulfill its statutory duties.

17 (d) In the case of a property and casualty insurer, the
18 rehabilitator, in cooperation with the guaranty associations,
19 shall make all reasonable efforts to prepare the insurer's
20 electronic policy and claims data so that, upon the entry of an
21 order of liquidation, the data will be ready for transmission using
22 the Uniform Data Standards as promulgated by the National
23 Association of Insurance Commissioners.

24 (e) The list of what appropriate information includes under
25 Subsections (b) and (c) is not necessarily an exclusive list. Other
26 information may be necessary to ensure that an orderly transition
27 to liquidation occurs, and that information may be appropriately

1 provided by the receiver.

2 [Sections 21A.106-21A.150 reserved for expansion]

3 SUBCHAPTER D. LIQUIDATION

4 Sec. 21A.151. LIQUIDATION ORDERS. (a) An order to
5 liquidate the business of an insurer shall appoint the commissioner
6 and any successor in office as the liquidator and shall direct the
7 liquidator to take possession of the property of the insurer and to
8 administer it subject to this chapter. The liquidator is entitled
9 to request the receivership court to appoint a single judge to
10 supervise the liquidation and to hear any cases or controversies
11 arising out of or related to the liquidation. Liquidation
12 proceedings are exempt from any dormancy or similar program
13 maintained by the receivership court for the early closure of civil
14 actions. As of the entry of the final order of liquidation, the
15 liquidator is vested by operation of law with the title to all of
16 the property, contracts, rights of action, and books and records of
17 the insurer ordered liquidated, wherever located. The filing or
18 recording of the order with the clerk of the court and the recorder
19 of deeds of the county in which the insurer's principal office or
20 place of business is located or, in the case of real estate, the
21 county where the property is located, imparts the same notice as a
22 deed, bill of sale, or other evidence of title filed or recorded
23 with that recorder of deeds would impart.

24 (b) Upon issuance of the order of liquidation, the rights
25 and liabilities of the insurer and of its creditors, policyholders,
26 shareholders, members, and all other persons interested in its
27 estate become fixed as of the date of entry of the order of

1 liquidation, except as provided by Sections 21A.152 and 21A.255,
2 unless otherwise fixed by the court.

3 (c) An order to liquidate the business of an alien insurer
4 in this state must be in the same terms and has the same legal effect
5 as an order to liquidate a domestic insurer.

6 (d) At the time of petitioning for an order of liquidation,
7 or at any time after petitioning, the commissioner may petition the
8 receivership court for a judicial declaration of insolvency. After
9 providing the notice and hearing as it deems proper, the
10 receivership court may make the declaration of insolvency.

11 (e) In the event an order of liquidation is set aside on
12 appeal, the company may not be released from delinquency
13 proceedings except in accordance with Section 21A.351.

14 Sec. 21A.152. CONTINUANCE OF COVERAGE. (a)
15 Notwithstanding any policy or contract language or any other
16 statute, all reinsurance contracts by which the insurer has assumed
17 the insurance obligations of another insurer are canceled upon
18 entry of an order of liquidation.

19 (b) Notwithstanding any policy or contract language or any
20 other statute, all policies, insurance contracts other than
21 reinsurance by which the insurer has ceded insurance obligations to
22 another person, and surety bonds or surety undertakings, other than
23 life or health insurance or annuities, in effect at the time of
24 issuance of an order of liquidation, unless further extended by the
25 receiver with the approval of the receivership court, continue in
26 force only until the earlier of:

27 (1) the 30th day after the date of entry of the

1 liquidation order;

2 (2) the date of expiration of the policy coverage;

3 (3) the date the insured has replaced the insurance
4 coverage with equivalent insurance with another insurer or
5 otherwise terminated the policy;

6 (4) the date the liquidator has effected a transfer of
7 the policy obligation pursuant to Section 21A.154(h); or

8 (5) the date proposed by the liquidator and approved
9 by the receivership court to cancel coverage.

10 (c) An order of liquidation under Section 21A.151 must
11 terminate coverages at the time specified by Subsections (a) and
12 (b) for purposes of any other statute.

13 (d) Policies of life or health insurance or annuities
14 covered by a guaranty association and any portion of policies of
15 life or health insurance or annuities covered by a guaranty
16 association continue in force for the period and under the terms
17 provided for by any applicable guaranty association law. Policies
18 of life or health insurance or annuities not covered by a guaranty
19 association and any portion of policies of life or health insurance
20 or annuities not covered by a guaranty association terminate under
21 Subsection (b), except to the extent the liquidator proposes and
22 the receivership court approves the use of property of the estate,
23 consistent with Section 21A.301, for the purpose of continuing the
24 contracts or coverage by transferring them to an assuming
25 reinsurer.

26 (e) The cancellation of any bond or surety undertaking does
27 not release any cosurety or guarantor.

1 (f) The obligations of the insolvent insurer's reinsurers
2 are not released or discharged by a cancellation under this
3 section.

4 Sec. 21A.153. SALE OR DISSOLUTION OF INSURER'S CORPORATE
5 ENTITY. (a) Notwithstanding the entry of a liquidation order, the
6 liquidator may apply for an order to sell or dissolve the corporate
7 entity or charter of a domestic insurer or the United States branch
8 of an alien insurer domiciled in this state at any time after an
9 order of liquidation of the insurer has been granted, consistent
10 with the provisions of this section.

11 (b) Upon an application to sell the corporate entity or
12 charter, with notice as prescribed in this chapter, the
13 receivership court may enter an order:

14 (1) separating the corporate entity or charter,
15 together with any of its licenses to do business and the assets the
16 liquidator deems appropriate to the transaction, from the remaining
17 estate in liquidation and all of the remaining estate's assets and
18 the claims or interests of all claimants, creditors, policyholders,
19 and stockholders;

20 (2) canceling all outstanding stock and other
21 securities of and other equity interests in the corporate entity or
22 charter, provided that the cancellation may not affect any claim
23 against the estate by a holder of an equity interest;

24 (3) authorizing the issuance and sale of new stock or
25 other securities for the purpose of transferring to one or more
26 buyers control and ownership of the corporate entity or charter;
27 and

1 (4) authorizing the sale of the corporate entity or
2 charter, together with any of its authorizations or licenses to do
3 business and the general assets of the estate the liquidator deems
4 to be appropriate to the transaction, free and clear from the claims
5 or interest of all claimants, creditors, policyholders, and
6 stockholders.

7 (c) The sale of the corporate entity or charter may be made
8 in the manner and on the terms and conditions applied for by the
9 liquidator and ordered by the receivership court. Any sale is
10 subject to the domiciliary state's laws regarding acquisition of an
11 insurer, Chapter 823, and any other law regarding the transfer of
12 control of insurers. The proceeds from the sale of the corporate
13 entity or charter become a part of the property of the estate in
14 liquidation. The separate corporate entity or charter, together
15 with any of its authorizations or licenses to do business and such
16 assets as the liquidator deems appropriate to the transaction, are,
17 following the sale of the corporate entity or charter, free and
18 clear from the claims or interest of all claimants, creditors,
19 policyholders, and stockholders of the corporation in liquidation.

20 (d) This section shall be liberally construed to accomplish
21 its purposes to:

22 (1) provide an expeditious and effective procedure to
23 realize the maximum proceeds possible from the sale of a corporate
24 entity or charter separated from an estate in liquidation; and

25 (2) ensure that the purchasers receive clear and
26 marketable titles.

27 (e) If permission to sell the corporate entity or charter is

1 not granted prior to discharge of the liquidator, in accordance
2 with this section or otherwise with receivership court approval:

3 (1) the receivership court may order dissolution of
4 the corporate entity or charter;

5 (2) dissolution shall be deemed complete by operation
6 of law upon the discharge of the liquidator if the insurer is
7 insolvent; or

8 (3) dissolution may be ordered by the receivership
9 court upon the discharge of the liquidator if the insurer is under a
10 liquidation order for some other reason.

11 Sec. 21A.154. POWERS OF LIQUIDATOR. (a) The liquidator may
12 appoint a special deputy or deputies to act for the liquidator under
13 this chapter and employ or contract with legal counsel, actuaries,
14 accountants, appraisers, consultants, clerks, assistants, and
15 other personnel the liquidator may deem necessary to assist in the
16 liquidation. A special deputy has all powers of the liquidator
17 granted by this section, unless specifically limited by the
18 liquidator, and serves at the pleasure of the liquidator. A special
19 deputy or any other person with whom the liquidator contracts under
20 this subsection may act on behalf of the commissioner only in the
21 commissioner's capacity as liquidator. Any person with whom the
22 liquidator contracts is not considered to be an agent of the state
23 and any contract under this subsection is not a contract with the
24 state. The provisions of any law governing the procurement of goods
25 and services by the state do not apply to any contract entered into
26 by the commissioner as liquidator. This subsection does not waive
27 any immunity granted by Section 21A.014 or create any cause of

1 action against the state.

2 (b) The liquidator may determine the reasonable
3 compensation for any special deputies, employees, or contractors
4 retained by the liquidator as provided in Subsection (a) and pay
5 compensation in accordance with Section 21A.015.

6 (c) The liquidator may appoint, with the approval of the
7 receivership court, an advisory committee of policyholders,
8 claimants, or other creditors, including guaranty associations, if
9 the committee be deemed necessary. The advisory committee serves
10 at the pleasure of the liquidator, and the decision to appoint an
11 advisory committee is at the sole discretion of the liquidator. The
12 advisory committee serves without compensation or reimbursement
13 for expenses. The liquidator or the receivership court in
14 liquidation proceedings conducted under this chapter may not
15 appoint another committee of any nature.

16 (d) The liquidator may hold hearings, subpoena witnesses to
17 compel their attendance, administer oaths, examine any person under
18 oath, compel any persons to subscribe to their testimony after it
19 has been correctly reduced to writing, and, in connection with a
20 power under this subsection, require the production of any books,
21 papers, records, or other documents that the liquidator deems
22 relevant to the inquiry.

23 (e) The liquidator may audit the books and records of all
24 agents of the insurer to the extent that those books and records
25 relate to the business activities of the insurer.

26 (f) The liquidator may collect all debts and moneys due and
27 claims belonging to the insurer, wherever located, and may:

1 (1) institute action in other jurisdictions, in order
2 to forestall garnishment and attachment proceedings against the
3 debts;

4 (2) do other acts as necessary or expedient to
5 collect, conserve, or protect the insurer's property, including the
6 power to sell, compromise, or assign debts for purposes of
7 collection upon such terms and conditions as the liquidator deems
8 consistent with this chapter; and

9 (3) pursue any creditor's remedies available to
10 enforce the insurer's claims.

11 (g) The liquidator may conduct public and private sales of
12 the property of the insurer.

13 (h) The liquidator may use property of the estate of an
14 insurer under a liquidation order to transfer to a solvent assuming
15 insurer policy obligations or the insurer's obligations under
16 surety bonds and surety undertakings as well as collateral held by
17 the insurer with respect to the reimbursement obligations of the
18 principals under those surety bonds and surety undertakings, if the
19 transfer can be arranged without prejudice to applicable priorities
20 under Section 21A.301. If all insureds, principals, third-party
21 claimants, and obligees under the policies, surety bonds, and
22 surety undertakings consent or if the receivership court so orders,
23 the estate has no further liability under the transferred policies,
24 surety bonds, or surety undertakings after the transfer is made.

25 (i) The liquidator may, subject to Subsection (x), acquire,
26 hypothecate, encumber, lease, improve, sell, transfer, abandon, or
27 otherwise dispose of or deal with any property of the estate at its

1 market value or upon terms and conditions that are fair and
2 reasonable. The liquidator also has the power to execute,
3 acknowledge, and deliver any and all deeds, assignments, releases,
4 and other instruments necessary or proper to effectuate any sale of
5 property or other transaction in connection with the liquidation.

6 (j) The liquidator may borrow money on the security of the
7 property of the estate or without security and execute and deliver
8 all documents necessary to that transaction for the purpose of
9 facilitating the liquidation. Any funds borrowed under this
10 subsection may be repaid as an administrative expense and have
11 priority over any other claims in Class 1 under the priority of
12 distribution.

13 (k) The liquidator may enter into contracts as necessary to
14 carry out the order to liquidate and, subject to the provisions of
15 Section 21A.013, may assume or reject any executory contract or
16 unexpired lease to which the insurer is a party.

17 (l) The liquidator may continue to prosecute and institute
18 in the name of the insurer or in the liquidator's own name any and
19 all suits and other legal proceedings, in this state or elsewhere,
20 and abandon the prosecution of claims the liquidator deems
21 unprofitable to pursue further. If the insurer is dissolved under
22 Section 21A.153, the liquidator has the power to apply to any court
23 in this state or elsewhere for leave to substitute the liquidator
24 for the insurer as a party.

25 (m) The liquidator may prosecute any action that may exist
26 on behalf of the creditors, members, policyholders, shareholders of
27 the insurer, or the public against any person, except to the extent

1 that a claim is personal to a specific creditor, member,
2 policyholder, or shareholder and recovery on such claim would not
3 inure to the benefit of the estate. This subsection does not
4 infringe or impair any of the rights provided to a guaranty
5 association pursuant to its enabling statute or otherwise.

6 (n) The liquidator may take possession of the records and
7 property of the insurer as may be convenient for the purposes of
8 efficient and orderly execution of the liquidation. Guaranty
9 associations must be allowed reasonable access to the records of
10 the insurer as is necessary for the guaranty associations to carry
11 out their statutory obligations.

12 (o) The liquidator may deposit in one or more banks in this
13 state the amounts that are required for meeting current
14 administration expenses and dividend distributions.

15 (p) The liquidator may invest all amounts not currently
16 needed, unless the receivership court orders otherwise.

17 (q) The liquidator may file any necessary documents for
18 record in the office of any recorder of deeds or record office in
19 this state or elsewhere where property of the insurer is located.

20 (r) The liquidator may assert all defenses available to the
21 insurer as against third persons, including statutes of limitation,
22 statutes of frauds, and the defense of usury. A waiver of any
23 defense by the insurer after a petition is filed under this chapter
24 does not bind the liquidator. When a guaranty association has an
25 obligation to defend any suit, the liquidator shall defer to the
26 association's obligation.

27 (s) The liquidator may exercise and enforce all the rights,

1 remedies, and powers of any creditor, shareholder, policyholder, or
2 member, including any power to avoid any transfer or lien that may
3 be avoidable under this chapter or otherwise.

4 (t) The liquidator may intervene in any proceeding wherever
5 instituted that might lead to the appointment of a receiver or
6 trustee and act as the receiver or trustee whenever the appointment
7 is offered.

8 (u) The liquidator may enter into agreements with any
9 receivers or commissioners of any other states.

10 (v) The liquidator may exercise all powers held by receivers
11 on August 31, 2005, or conferred on receivers after that date by the
12 laws of this state not inconsistent with this chapter.

13 (w) The liquidator is vested with all the rights of the
14 entity or entities in receivership.

15 (x) The enumeration, in this section, of the powers and
16 authority of the liquidator may not be construed as a limitation
17 upon the liquidator, nor may it exclude in any manner the right to
18 do other acts not specifically enumerated or otherwise provided
19 for, to the extent necessary or appropriate for the accomplishment
20 of or in aid of the purpose of liquidation.

21 (y) The liquidator may hypothecate, encumber, lease, sell,
22 transfer, abandon, or otherwise dispose of or deal with any
23 property of the insurer, settle or resolve any claim brought by the
24 liquidator on behalf of the insurer, or commute or settle any claim
25 of reinsurance under any contract of reinsurance, as follows:

26 (1) if the property or claim has a market or settlement
27 value that does not exceed the lesser of \$1 million or 10 percent of

1 the general assets of the estate as shown on the receivership's
2 financial statements, the liquidator may take action at the
3 liquidator's discretion, provided that the receivership court may,
4 upon petition of the liquidator, increase the threshold upon a
5 showing that compliance with this requirement is burdensome to the
6 liquidator in administering the estate and is unnecessary to
7 protect the material interests of creditors;

8 (2) in all instances other than those described in
9 Subdivision (1), the liquidator may take the action only after
10 obtaining approval of the receivership court as provided by Section
11 21A.007;

12 (3) the liquidator may, at the liquidator's
13 discretion, request the receivership court to approve a proposed
14 action as provided by Section 21A.007 if the value of the property
15 or claim appears to be less than the threshold provided by
16 Subdivision (1) but cannot be ascertained with certainty, or for
17 any other reason as determined by the liquidator; and

18 (4) after obtaining approval of the receivership court
19 as provided in Section 21A.007, the liquidator may, subject to
20 Subsection (z), transfer rights to payment under ceding reinsurance
21 agreements covering policies to a third-party transferee.

22 (z) The transferee of a right to payment under Subsection
23 (y)(4) has the rights to collect and enforce collection of the
24 reinsurance for the amount payable to the ceding insurer or to its
25 receiver, without diminution because of the insolvency or because
26 the receiver has failed to pay all or a portion of the claim, based
27 on the amounts paid or allowed pursuant to Section 21A.211. The

1 transfer of the rights does not give rise to any defense regarding
2 the reinsurer's obligations under the reinsurance agreement
3 regardless of whether an agreement or other applicable law
4 prohibits the transfer of rights under the reinsurance agreement.
5 Except as provided in this subsection, any transfer of rights
6 pursuant to Subsection (y)(4) does not impair any rights or
7 defenses of the reinsurer that existed prior to the transfer or that
8 would have existed in the absence of the transfer. Except as
9 otherwise provided in this subsection, any transfer of rights
10 pursuant to Subsection (y)(4) does not relieve the transferee or
11 the liquidator from obligations owed to the reinsurer pursuant to
12 the reinsurance or other agreement.

13 (aa) The liquidator is not obligated to defend any action
14 against the insurer or insured. Any insureds not defended by a
15 guaranty association may provide their own defense, and include the
16 cost of the defense as part of their claims, if the defense was an
17 obligation of the insurer. The right of the liquidator to contest
18 coverage on a particular claim is preserved without the necessity
19 for an express reservation of rights.

20 Sec. 21A.155. NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND OTHERS. (a) Unless
21 the receivership court otherwise directs, the liquidator shall give
22 or cause to be given notice of the liquidation order as soon as
23 possible:

24 (1) by first class mail or electronic communication as
25 permitted by the receivership court to:

26 (A) any guaranty association that is or may
27 become obligated as a result of the liquidation and any national

1 association of guaranty associations;

2 (B) all the insurer's agents, brokers, or
3 producers of record with current appointments or current licenses
4 to represent the insurer and all other agents, brokers, or
5 producers as the liquidator deems appropriate at their last known
6 address; and

7 (C) all persons or entities known or reasonably
8 expected to have claims against the insurer, at their last known
9 address as indicated by the records of the insurer, and all state
10 and federal agencies with an interest in the proceeding; and

11 (2) by publication in a newspaper of general
12 circulation in the county in which the insurer has its principal
13 place of business and in any other locations as the liquidator deems
14 appropriate.

15 (b) The notice of the entry of an order of liquidation must
16 contain or provide directions for obtaining the following
17 information:

18 (1) a statement that the insurer has been placed in
19 liquidation;

20 (2) a statement that certain acts are stayed under
21 Section 21A.008 and describe any additional injunctive relief
22 ordered by the receivership court;

23 (3) a statement whether, and to what extent, the
24 insurer's policies continue in effect;

25 (4) to the extent applicable, a statement that
26 coverage by state guaranty associations may be available for all or
27 part of policy benefits in accordance with applicable state

1 guaranty laws;

2 (5) a statement of the deadline for filing claims, if
3 established, and the requirements for filing a proof of claim
4 pursuant to Section 21A.251 on or before that date;

5 (6) a statement of the date, time, and location of any
6 initial status hearing scheduled at the time the notice is sent;

7 (7) a description of the process for obtaining notice
8 of matters before the receivership court; and

9 (8) any other information the liquidator or the
10 receivership court deems appropriate.

11 (c) If notice is given in accordance with this section, the
12 distribution of property of the insurer under this chapter is
13 conclusive with respect to all claimants, whether or not they
14 received notice.

15 (d) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section,
16 the liquidator has no duty to locate any persons or entities if no
17 address is found in the records of the insurer or if mailings are
18 returned to the liquidator because of inability to deliver at the
19 address shown in the insurer's books and records. In these
20 circumstances the notice by publication as required by this chapter
21 or actual notice received is sufficient notice. Written
22 certification by the liquidator or other knowledgeable person
23 acting for the liquidator that the notices were deposited in the
24 United States mail, postage prepaid, or that the notices have been
25 electronically transmitted is prima facie evidence of mailing and
26 receipt. All claimants shall keep the liquidator informed of any
27 changes of address.

1 (e) Notwithstanding Subsection (a)(1)(C), upon application
2 of the liquidator, the receivership court may:

3 (1) find that notice by publication as required in
4 this section is sufficient notice to those persons holding an
5 occurrence policy that expired more than four years prior to the
6 entry of the order of liquidation and under which there are no
7 pending claims; or

8 (2) order other notice to persons described by
9 Subdivision (1) as it deems appropriate.

10 (f) The liquidator shall notify the Texas Workers'
11 Compensation Commission upon the entry of the liquidation order if
12 the insurer has issued workers' compensation coverage in effect in
13 this state. Upon request of the liquidator, the Texas Workers'
14 Compensation Commission shall submit a list of active cases pending
15 before the commission that relate to workers' compensation coverage
16 issued by the insurer.

17 Sec. 21A.156. DUTIES OF AGENTS. (a) Every person who
18 represented the insurer as an agent and receives notice in the form
19 prescribed in Section 21A.155 that the insurer is the subject of a
20 liquidation order, not later than the 30th day after the date of the
21 notice, shall provide to the liquidator, in addition to the
22 information the agent may be required to provide pursuant to
23 Section 21A.010, the information in the agent's records related to
24 any policy issued by the insurer through the agent and any policy
25 issued by the insurer through an agent under contract to the agent,
26 including the name and address of any subagent. For purposes of
27 this subsection, a policy is issued through an agent if the agent

1 has a property interest in the expiration of the policy or if the
2 agent has had in the agent's possession a copy of the declarations
3 of the policy at any time during the life of the policy, except
4 where the ownership of the expiration of the policy has been
5 transferred to another.

6 (b) Any agent failing to provide information to the
7 liquidator as required in Subsection (a) may be subject to payment
8 of an administrative penalty under Chapter 84 of not more than
9 \$1,000. In addition, the agent's license may be suspended under
10 Chapter 4005.

11 [Sections 21A.157-21A.200 reserved for expansion]

12 SUBCHAPTER E. ASSET RECOVERY

13 Sec. 21A.201. TURNOVER OF ASSETS. (a) If the receiver
14 determines that funds or property in the possession of another
15 person are rightfully the property of the estate, the receiver
16 shall deliver to the person a written demand for immediate delivery
17 of the funds or property, referencing this section by number and the
18 court and docket number of the receivership action, and notifying
19 the person that any claim of right to the funds or property by the
20 person must be presented to the receivership court not later than
21 the 20th day after the date of the written demand. Any person who
22 holds funds or other property belonging to an entity subject to an
23 order of receivership under this chapter shall deliver the funds or
24 other property to the receiver on demand. Should the person allege
25 any right to retain the funds or other property, the person, not
26 later than the 20th day after the date of receipt of the demand that
27 the funds or property be delivered to the receiver, shall file with

1 the receivership court a pleading setting out that right. The
2 person shall serve a copy of the pleading on the receiver. The
3 pleading must inform the receivership court as to the nature of the
4 claim to the funds or property, the alleged value of the property or
5 amount of funds held, and what action, pending determination of the
6 dispute, has been taken by the person to preserve and protect the
7 property or to preserve any funds. The relinquishment of
8 possession of funds or property by any person who has received a
9 demand pursuant to this section does not constitute a waiver of a
10 right to make a claim in the receivership.

11 (b) If requested by the receiver, the receivership court
12 shall hold a hearing to determine where and under what conditions
13 the person shall hold the property or funds pending determination
14 of the dispute. The receivership court may impose conditions as it
15 may deem necessary or appropriate for the preservation of the
16 property or funds until the receivership court can determine the
17 validity of the person's claim to the property or funds. If any
18 property or funds are allowed to remain in the possession of the
19 person after demand made by the receiver, that person is strictly
20 liable to the estate for any waste, loss, or damage to or diminution
21 of value of the property or funds retained.

22 (c) If a person has filed a pleading alleging any right to
23 retain funds or property as provided by Subsection (a), the
24 receivership court shall hold a subsequent hearing to determine the
25 entitlement of the person to the funds or property claimed by the
26 receiver.

27 (d) If a person fails to deliver the funds or property or to

1 file the pleading described by Subsection (a) within the period
2 described by Subsection (a), the receivership court may, upon
3 petition of the receiver and upon a copy of the petition being
4 served by the receiver to that person, issue its summary order
5 directing the immediate delivery of the funds or property to the
6 receiver and finding that the person has waived all claims of right
7 to the funds or property.

8 Sec. 21A.202. RECOVERY FROM AFFILIATES. (a) The receiver
9 has a right to recover from any affiliate of the insurer any
10 property of the insurer transferred to or for the benefit of the
11 affiliate, or the property's value, if the transfer was made within
12 the two years preceding the initial petition for receivership.

13 (b) A transfer is not recoverable under Subsection (a) if
14 the affiliate shows that, when the transfer was made:

15 (1) the insurer was solvent;

16 (2) the transfer was lawful; and

17 (3) neither the insurer nor the affiliate knew or
18 reasonably should have known that the transfer, under
19 then-applicable statutory accounting standards, would:

20 (A) place the insurer:

21 (i) in violation of applicable capital or
22 surplus requirements;

23 (ii) below the applicable minimum
24 risk-based capital level; or

25 (iii) in violation of writing ratios under
26 Article 1.32 or analogous requirements under Section 843.406; or

27 (B) cause the insurer's filed financial

1 statements not to present fairly the capital and surplus of the
2 insurer.

3 Sec. 21A.203. UNAUTHORIZED POST-PETITION TRANSFERS. (a)
4 Except as provided by this section, the receiver may avoid any
5 transfer of an interest of the insurer in property or any obligation
6 incurred by the insurer that:

7 (1) was made or occurred after the petition for
8 receivership was filed; and

9 (2) is not authorized by the receiver and approved by
10 the receivership court or otherwise authorized in accordance with
11 this chapter.

12 (b) Except to the extent that a transfer or obligation
13 avoidable under Subsection (a) is otherwise voidable under this
14 chapter, a transferee or obligee of a transfer or obligation
15 avoided under Subsection (a) that takes for value and in good faith,
16 at the option of the receivership court, has a lien or may retain
17 any interest transferred or enforce any obligation incurred, as
18 applicable, to the extent that the transferee or obligee gave value
19 to the insurer in exchange for the transfer or obligation.

20 Sec. 21A.204. VOIDABLE PREFERENCES AND LIENS. (a) A
21 "preference" is a transfer of any interest in property of an insurer
22 that:

23 (1) is made to or for the benefit of a creditor and for
24 or on account of an antecedent debt and is made or suffered by the
25 insurer within two years preceding the filing of a successful
26 petition commencing delinquency proceedings; and

27 (2) enables the creditor to receive more than the

1 creditor would receive if the insurer were liquidated under this
2 chapter, the transfer had not been made, and the creditor was
3 entitled to receive payment of the debt to the extent provided by
4 this chapter.

5 (b) Any preference may be avoided by the receiver if:

6 (1) the insurer was insolvent at the time of the
7 transfer;

8 (2) the transfer was made within 120 days before the
9 date of filing of the petition commencing delinquency proceedings;

10 (3) the creditor receiving the transfer or to be
11 benefited by the transfer, or the creditor's agent acting with
12 reference to the transfer, had, at the time the transfer was made,
13 reasonable cause to believe that the insurer was insolvent or was
14 about to become insolvent; or

15 (4) the creditor receiving the transfer was:

16 (A) an officer or director of the insurer;

17 (B) an employee, attorney, or other person who
18 was in fact in a position to effect a level of control or influence
19 over the actions of the insurer comparable to that of an officer or
20 director, without regard to whether the person held that position;
21 or

22 (C) an affiliate.

23 (c) The receiver may not avoid a transfer under this
24 section:

25 (1) to the extent that the transfer was:

26 (A) intended by the insurer and the creditor to
27 or for whose benefit the transfer was made to be a contemporaneous

1 exchange for new value given to the insurer and in fact was a
2 substantially contemporaneous exchange; or

3 (B) made in the ordinary course of business or
4 financial affairs between the insurer and the transferee and made
5 according to ordinary business terms in payment of a debt incurred
6 by the insurer in the ordinary course of business or financial
7 affairs of the insurer and the transferee; or

8 (2) to or for the benefit of a creditor, to the extent
9 that, after the transfer, the creditor gave new value to or for the
10 benefit of the insurer that was:

11 (A) not secured by an otherwise unavoidable
12 security interest; and

13 (B) on account of which new value the insurer did
14 not make an otherwise unavoidable transfer to or for the benefit of
15 the creditor.

16 (d) For purposes of this section:

17 (1) a transfer of property other than real property is
18 deemed to be made or suffered at the time the transfer becomes so
19 far perfected that any subsequent lien obtainable by legal or
20 equitable proceedings on a simple contract could not become
21 superior to the rights of the transferee;

22 (2) a transfer of real property is deemed to be made or
23 suffered when the transfer is so far perfected that a subsequent
24 bona fide purchaser from the insurer could not obtain rights
25 superior to the rights of the transferee;

26 (3) a transfer that creates an equitable lien is not
27 deemed to be perfected if there are available means by which a legal

1 lien could be created; and

2 (4) a transfer not perfected prior to the filing of a
3 petition for receivership is deemed to be made immediately before
4 the filing commencing delinquency proceedings.

5 (e) The provisions of this section apply without regard to
6 whether there are or were creditors who might have obtained liens or
7 persons who might have become bona fide purchasers.

8 (f) Within the meaning of Subsection (d), "a lien obtainable
9 by legal or equitable proceedings on a simple contract" is a lien
10 arising in the ordinary course of proceedings upon the entry or
11 docketing of a judgment or decree, or upon attachment, garnishment,
12 execution, or similar process, whether before, upon, or after
13 judgment or decree and whether before or upon levy. The term does
14 not include liens that under applicable law are given a special
15 priority over other liens that are prior in time.

16 (g) Within the meaning of Subsection (d), a lien obtainable
17 by legal or equitable proceedings could become superior to the
18 rights of a transferee, or a purchaser could obtain rights superior
19 to the rights of a transferee if the consequences would follow only
20 from the lien or purchase itself, or from the lien or purchase
21 followed by any step wholly within the control of the respective
22 lienholder or purchaser, with or without the aid of ministerial
23 action by public officials. A lien could not, however, become
24 superior and a purchase could not create superior rights for the
25 purpose of Subsection (d) through any acts subsequent to the
26 obtaining of the lien or subsequent to the purchase that require the
27 agreement or concurrence of any third party or that require any

1 further judicial action or ruling.

2 (h) A transfer of property for or on account of a new and
3 contemporaneous consideration that is deemed under Subsection (d)
4 to be made or suffered after the transfer because of delay in
5 perfecting the transfer does not become a transfer for or on account
6 of an antecedent debt if any acts required by the applicable law to
7 be performed to perfect the transfer against liens or bona fide
8 purchasers' rights are performed within 21 days or any period
9 expressly allowed by the law, whichever is less. A transfer to
10 secure a future loan, if the loan is actually made, or a transfer
11 that becomes security for a future loan, has the same effect as a
12 transfer for or on account of a new and contemporaneous
13 consideration.

14 (i)(1) If any lien deemed voidable under Subsection (b) has
15 been dissolved by the furnishing of a bond or other obligation, the
16 surety on which has been indemnified directly or indirectly by the
17 transfer of or the creation of a lien upon any property of an
18 insurer before the filing of a petition commencing delinquency
19 proceedings under this chapter, the indemnifying transfer or lien
20 is also deemed voidable.

21 (2) The property affected by any lien deemed voidable
22 under Subsection (b) and Subdivision (1) is discharged from the
23 lien, and that property and any of the indemnifying property
24 transferred to or for the benefit of a surety passes to the
25 receiver, except that the receivership court may on due notice
26 order any lien deemed voidable under this section to be preserved
27 for the benefit of the estate and may direct that a conveyance be

1 executed as may be proper or adequate to evidence the title of the
2 receiver.

3 (3) Reasonable notice of any hearing in the proceeding
4 shall be given to all parties as required by law, including the
5 obligee of a releasing bond or other like obligation. If an order
6 is entered for the recovery of indemnifying property in kind or for
7 the avoidance of an indemnifying lien, the receivership court may
8 in the same proceeding ascertain the value of the property or lien.
9 If the value of the property or lien is less than the amount for
10 which the property is indemnified or than the amount of the lien,
11 the transferee or lienholder may elect to retain the property or
12 lien upon payment to the receiver of its value, as determined by the
13 receivership court, within a reasonable time determined by the
14 receivership court.

15 (4) The liability of the surety under a releasing bond
16 or other similar obligation shall be discharged to the extent of the
17 value of the indemnifying property recovered or the indemnifying
18 lien nullified and avoided by the receiver, or if the property is
19 retained under Subdivision (3) to the extent of the amount paid to
20 the receiver.

21 (j) This section may not be construed to prejudice any other
22 claim by the receiver against any person.

23 Sec. 21A.205. FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS AND OBLIGATIONS. (a)
24 The receiver may avoid any transfer of an interest of the insurer in
25 property, any reinsurance transaction, or any obligation incurred
26 by an insurer that was made or incurred on or within two years
27 before the date of the initial filing of a petition commencing

1 delinquency proceedings under this chapter, if the insurer
2 voluntarily or involuntarily:

3 (1) made the transfer or incurred the obligation with
4 actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any person to which it
5 was or became indebted on or after the date that the transfer was
6 made or the obligation was incurred; or

7 (2) received less than a reasonably equivalent value
8 in exchange for the transfer or obligation.

9 (b) Except to the extent that a transfer or obligation
10 voidable under this section is voidable under other provisions of
11 this chapter, a transferee or obligee that takes for value and in
12 good faith a voidable transfer or obligation has a lien on or may
13 retain any interest transferred or may enforce any obligation
14 incurred, as the case may be, to the extent that the transferee or
15 obligee gave value to the insurer in exchange for the transfer or
16 obligation.

17 (c) For purposes of this section, a transfer is made when
18 the transfer is so perfected that a subsequent bona fide purchaser
19 from the insurer cannot acquire an interest in the property
20 transferred that is superior to the interest in the property of the
21 transferee, but if the transfer is not so perfected before the
22 commencement of the delinquency proceeding, the transfer is deemed
23 to have been made immediately before the date of the initial filing
24 of the petition commencing delinquency proceedings.

25 (d) For purposes of this section, "value" means property or
26 satisfaction or securing of a present or antecedent debt of the
27 insurer.

1 Sec. 21A.206. RECEIVER AS LIEN CREDITOR. (a) The receiver
2 may avoid any transfer of or lien upon the property of, or
3 obligation incurred by, an insurer that the insurer or a
4 policyholder, creditor, member, or stockholder of the insurer may
5 have avoided without regard to any knowledge of the receiver, the
6 commissioner, the insurer, or any policyholder, creditor, member,
7 or stockholder of the insurer regardless of whether such a
8 policyholder, creditor, member, or stockholder exists.

9 (b) The receiver is deemed a creditor without knowledge for
10 purposes of pursuing claims under the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer
11 Act, the Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act, or similar provisions
12 of state or federal law.

13 Sec. 21A.207. LIABILITY OF TRANSFEREE. (a) Except as
14 otherwise provided in this section, to the extent that the receiver
15 obtains an order under Section 21A.201 or avoids a transfer under
16 Sections 21A.202, 21A.203, 21A.204, 21A.205, or 21A.206, the
17 receiver may recover the property transferred, or the value of the
18 property, from:

19 (1) the initial transferee of the transfer or the
20 entity for whose benefit the transfer was made; or

21 (2) any immediate or mediate transferee of the initial
22 transferee.

23 (b) The receiver may not recover under Subsection (a)(2)
24 from:

25 (1) a transferee that takes for value, including
26 satisfaction or securing of a present or antecedent debt, in good
27 faith, and without knowledge of the voidability of the transfer

1 avoided; or

2 (2) any immediate or mediate good faith transferee of
3 the transferee.

4 (c) Any transfer avoided in accordance with this chapter is
5 preserved for the benefit of the receivership estate, but only with
6 respect to property of the insurer.

7 (d) In addition to the remedies specifically provided under
8 Sections 21A.201-21A.206 and Subsection (a), if the receiver is
9 successful in establishing a claim to the property or any part of
10 the property, the receiver is entitled to recover judgment for:

11 (1) rental for the use of the tangible property from
12 the later of the entry of the receivership order or the date of the
13 transfer;

14 (2) in the case of funds or intangible property, the
15 greater of:

16 (A) the actual interest or income earned by the
17 property; or

18 (B) interest at the statutory rate for judgments
19 from the later of the date of the entry of the receivership order or
20 the date of the transfer; and

21 (3) except as to recoveries from guaranty
22 associations, all costs, including investigative costs and other
23 expenses necessary to the recovery of the property or funds, and
24 reasonable attorney's fees.

25 (e) In any action under this section, the receivership court
26 may allow the receiver to seek recovery of the property involved or
27 the property's value.

1 (f) In any action under Sections 21A.201-21A.206, the
2 receiver has the burden of proving the avoidability of a transfer,
3 and the person against whom recovery or avoidance is sought has the
4 burden of proving the nature and extent of any affirmative defense.

5 Sec. 21A.208. CLAIMS OF HOLDERS OF VOID OR VOIDABLE RIGHTS.

6 (a) A claim of a creditor who has received or acquired a
7 preference, lien, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or encumbrance
8 voidable under this chapter may not be allowed unless the creditor
9 surrenders the preference, lien, conveyance, transfer, assignment,
10 or encumbrance. If the avoidance is effected by a proceeding in
11 which a final judgment has been entered, the claim may not be
12 allowed unless the money is paid or the property is delivered to the
13 receiver not later than the 30th day after the date of the entering
14 of the final judgment, except that the receivership court may allow
15 further time if there is an appeal or other continuation of the
16 proceeding.

17 (b) A claim allowable under Subsection (a) by reason of the
18 avoidance, whether voluntary or involuntary, or a preference, lien,
19 conveyance, transfer, assignment, or encumbrance, may be filed as
20 an excused late filing under Section 21A.251(b) if filed not later
21 than the 30th day after the date of the avoidance, or within the
22 further time allowed by the receivership court under Subsection
23 (a).

24 Sec. 21A.209. SETOFFS. (a) All mutual debts or mutual
25 credits, whether arising out of one or more contracts between the
26 insurer and another person in connection with any action or
27 proceeding under this chapter, must be set off and only the balance

1 shall be allowed or paid, except as provided by Subsection (b).

2 (b) A setoff may not be allowed in favor of any person if:

3 (1) the obligation of the insurer to the person:

4 (A) would not, at the date of the commencement of
5 the delinquency proceeding, entitle the person to share as a
6 claimant in the assets of the insurer; or

7 (B) was purchased by or transferred to the
8 person:

9 (i) after the commencement of the
10 delinquency proceeding; or

11 (ii) for the purpose of increasing setoff
12 rights;

13 (2) the obligation of the insurer is owed to an
14 affiliate of the person, or any other entity or association other
15 than the person;

16 (3) the obligation of the person:

17 (A) is as a trustee or fiduciary; or

18 (B) is to pay:

19 (i) an assessment levied against the
20 members of a mutual insurer, reciprocal or interinsurance exchange,
21 or Lloyd's plan; or

22 (ii) a balance upon a subscription to the
23 capital stock of a capital stock insurance company; or

24 (4) the obligations between the person and the insurer
25 arise from reinsurance transactions in which either the person or
26 the insurer has assumed risks and obligations from the other party
27 and then has ceded back to that party substantially the same risks

1 and obligations.

2 (c) The receiver shall provide an interested person with
3 accounting statements identifying all debts that are due and
4 payable. If a person owes the insurer amounts that are due and
5 payable against which the person asserts a setoff of mutual credits
6 that, in the future, may become due and payable from the insurer,
7 the person shall promptly pay the amounts due and payable to the
8 receiver. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the
9 receiver shall promptly and fully refund, to the extent of a
10 person's prior payments under this section, any mutual credits that
11 become due and payable to the person by the insurer.

12 Sec. 21A.210. ASSESSMENTS. (a) As soon as practicable, but
13 not later than the fourth anniversary of the date of an order of
14 receivership of an insurer issuing assessable policies, the
15 receiver shall make a report to the receivership court setting
16 forth:

17 (1) the reasonable value of the assets of the insurer;
18 (2) the insurer's probable total liabilities;
19 (3) the probable aggregate amount of the assessment
20 necessary to pay all claims of creditors and expenses in full,
21 including expenses of administration and costs of collecting the
22 assessment; and

23 (4) a recommendation as to whether an assessment
24 should be made and in what amount.

25 (b) Upon the basis of the report provided in Subsection (a),
26 including any supplements and amendments to the report, the
27 receivership court may approve, solely on application by the

1 receiver, one or more assessments against all members of the
2 insurer who are subject to assessment. The order approving the
3 assessment shall provide instructions regarding notice of the
4 assessment, deadlines for payment, and other instructions to the
5 receiver regarding collection of the assessment.

6 (c) Subject to any applicable legal limits on ability to
7 assess, the aggregate assessment must be for the amount that the sum
8 of the probable liabilities, the expenses of administration, and
9 the estimated cost of collection of the assessment, exceeds the
10 value of existing assets, with due regard being given to
11 assessments that cannot be collected economically.

12 (d) After levy of assessment under Subsection (b), the
13 receiver shall petition the receivership court for an order
14 directing each member who has not paid the assessment pursuant to
15 the levy to show cause why a judgment for the assessment should not
16 be entered.

17 (e) At least 20 days before the return day of the order to
18 show cause, the receiver shall give notice of the order to show
19 cause to each member liable on the assessment. Notice must be given
20 by first class mail mailed to the member's last known address as it
21 appears on the insurer's records, by publication, or by another
22 method of notification as directed by the receivership court.
23 Failure of the member or subscriber to receive the notice of the
24 assessment or of the order, within the time specified in the
25 assessment or order or at all, is not a defense in a proceeding to
26 collect the assessment.

27 (f) If a member does not appear and serve verified

1 objections upon the receiver on or before the return day of the
2 order to show cause under Subsection (d), the receivership court
3 shall make an order adjudging the member liable for the amount of
4 the assessment against the member under Subsection (d) together
5 with costs, and the receiver shall have a judgment against the
6 member for the amount of the assessment and costs in the order.

7 (g) If on or before the return day of the order to show
8 cause, the member appears and serves verified objections upon the
9 receiver, the receivership court may hear and determine the matter
10 or may appoint a referee to hear it and make an order as the facts
11 warrant. In the event that the receiver determines that the
12 objections do not warrant relief from assessment, the member may
13 request the receivership court to review the matter and vacate the
14 order to show cause.

15 (h) The receiver may enforce any order or collect any
16 judgment under Subsection (f) by any lawful means.

17 (i) Any assessment of a subscriber or member of an insurer
18 made by the receiver pursuant to the order of receivership court
19 fixing the aggregate amount of the assessment against all members
20 or subscribers and approving the classification and formula made by
21 the receiver under this section is prima facie correct.

22 (j) Any claim filed by an assessee who fails to pay an
23 assessment, after the conclusion of any legal action by the
24 assessee objecting to the assessment, is deemed a late filed claim
25 under Section 21A.251.

26 Sec. 21A.211. REINSURER'S LIABILITY. (a) If the receiver
27 has claims under policies covered by reinsurance, the liability of

1 the reinsurer to the receiver under the policies reinsured may not
2 be diminished because of the insolvency of the insurer, regardless
3 of any provisions in the reinsurance contract to the contrary,
4 except under the following circumstances:

5 (1) a contract or other written agreement entered into
6 before the delinquency proceeding that is otherwise permitted by
7 law specifically provides another payee of the reinsurance in the
8 event of the insolvency of the ceding insurer;

9 (2) the assuming insurer, under an assumption
10 reinsurance agreement and with the consent of the direct insured,
11 has assumed, as direct obligations of the assuming insurer, the
12 policy obligations of the ceding insurer to the payees under
13 policies and in substitution for the obligations of the ceding
14 insurer to those payees; or

15 (3) a life and health insurance guaranty association
16 has made the election to succeed to the rights and obligations of
17 the insolvent insurer under a contract of reinsurance in accordance
18 with the life and health guaranty association laws of this state or
19 its domiciliary state or another applicable law, rule, order, or
20 assignment contract, in which case payments shall be made directly
21 to or at the direction of the guaranty association.

22 (b) Except as provided by Subsection (a), any reinsurance
23 shall be payable to the receiver under a policy reinsured by the
24 assuming insurer on the basis of claims:

25 (1) allowed under Section 21A.253; and

26 (2) paid under:

27 (A) Article 21.28-C or 21.28-D;

1 (B) Chapter 2602; or

2 (C) the guaranty associations of other states.

3 (c) The liquidator or receiver, as applicable, shall give
4 written notice to affected reinsurers of the pendency of a claim
5 against the receiver under a reinsured policy within a reasonable
6 time after the claim is filed in the delinquency proceeding. During
7 the pendency of the claim any affected reinsurer may:

8 (1) investigate the claim; and

9 (2) intervene, at the reinsurer's own expense, in any
10 proceeding where the claim is to be adjusted and assert any defense
11 or defenses which it may deem available to the delinquent company,
12 the liquidator, or the receiver.

13 (d) Subject to court approval, an expense incurred under
14 Subsection (c)(1) or (2) shall be chargeable against the delinquent
15 company as part of the expense of liquidation, to the extent of a
16 proportionate share of the benefit which may accrue to the
17 delinquent company solely as a result of the defense undertaken by
18 the assuming insurer.

19 (e) If two or more assuming insurers are involved in the
20 same claim and a majority in interest elect to intervene and assert
21 a defense to a claim described by Subsection (c), an expense
22 incurred under Subsection (c)(1) or (2) shall be apportioned in
23 accordance with the terms of the reinsurance agreement as though
24 the expense had been incurred by the ceding insurer.

25 (f) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as
26 authorizing the receiver, or other entity, to compel payment from a
27 non-life reinsurer on the basis of estimated incurred but not

1 reported losses or outstanding reserves, except outstanding
2 reserves with respect to claims made pursuant to Section 21A.255
3 and approved workers compensation claims filed under Section
4 21A.252(d).

5 Sec. 21A.212. RECOVERY OF PREMIUMS OWED. (a) An insured
6 shall pay, either directly to the receiver or to any agent that has
7 paid or is obligated to pay the receiver on behalf of the insured,
8 any unpaid earned premium or retrospectively rated premium due the
9 insurer based on the termination of coverage under Section 21A.152.
10 Premium on surety business is deemed earned at inception if a policy
11 term cannot be determined. All other premium is deemed earned and
12 is prorated equally over the determined policy term, regardless of
13 any provision in the bond, guaranty, contract or other agreement.

14 (b) Any person, other than the insured, shall turn over to
15 the receiver any unpaid premium due and owing as shown on the
16 records of the insurer, including any amount representing
17 commissions, for the full policy term due the insurer at the time of
18 the entry of the receivership order, whether earned or unearned,
19 based on the termination of coverage under Section 21A.152. The
20 unpaid premium due the receiver from any person other than the
21 insured excludes any premium not collected from the insured and not
22 earned based on the termination of coverage under Section 21A.152.

23 (c) Any person, other than the insured, responsible for the
24 remittance of a premium, shall turn over to the receiver any
25 unearned commission of the person based on the termination of
26 coverage under Section 21A.152. Credits, setoffs, or both may not
27 be allowed to an agent, broker, premium finance company, or any

1 other person for any amounts advanced to the insurer by the person
2 on behalf of, but in the absence of a payment by, the insured, or for
3 any other amount paid by the person to any other person after the
4 entry of the order of receivership.

5 (d) Persons that collect premium or finance premium under a
6 premium finance contract that is due the insurer in receivership
7 are deemed to hold that premium in trust as fiduciaries for the
8 benefit of the insurer and to have availed themselves of the laws of
9 this state, regardless of any provision to the contrary in any
10 agency contract or other agreement.

11 (e) Any premium finance company is obligated to pay any
12 amounts due the insurer from premium finance contracts, whether the
13 premium is earned or unearned. The receiver has the right to
14 collect any unpaid financed premium directly from the premium
15 finance company or directly from the insured that is a party to the
16 premium finance contract.

17 (f) Upon satisfactory evidence of a violation of this
18 section by a person other than an insured, the commissioner may
19 pursue one or more of the following courses of action:

20 (1) suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the licenses
21 of the offending party or parties; and

22 (2) impose:

23 (A) an administrative penalty under Chapter 84 of
24 not more than \$1,000 for each act in violation of this section by
25 the party or parties; and

26 (B) any other sanction or penalty authorized by
27 Chapter 82.

1 Sec. 21A.213. ADMINISTRATION OF DEDUCTIBLE AGREEMENTS AND
2 POLICYHOLDER COLLATERAL. (a) Any collateral held to secure the
3 obligations of a policyholder under a deductible agreement with an
4 insurer subject to a delinquency proceeding under this chapter must
5 be maintained and administered as provided in this section. For
6 purposes of this section, a "deductible agreement" is any
7 combination of one or more policies, endorsements, contracts, or
8 security agreements that:

9 (1) provide for the policyholder to bear the risk of
10 loss within a specified amount per claim or occurrence covered
11 under a policy of insurance; and

12 (2) may be subject to an aggregate limit of
13 policyholder reimbursement obligations.

14 (b) This section applies to any collateral described by
15 Subsection (a), regardless of whether the collateral is held by,
16 for the benefit of, or assigned to the insurer under a deductible
17 agreement. The collateral shall be used to secure the
18 policyholder's obligation to fund or reimburse claims payments
19 within the agreed deductible amount, subject to this section.

20 (c) If the contract between the policyholder and the insurer
21 allows the policyholder to fund claims within the deductible amount
22 through a third-party administrator or otherwise, the receiver
23 shall allow that funding arrangement to continue, except as
24 prohibited by Title 5, Labor Code. If a policyholder funds claims
25 within the deductible amount, the receiver or any guaranty
26 association has no obligation to pay claims for the amount funded by
27 the policyholder, and the policyholder or its third-party

1 administrator is not obligated to reimburse a guaranty association
2 for any amount funded. A charge of any kind may not be made against
3 a guaranty association based on the funding of claims payments by a
4 policyholder under this subsection.

5 (d) If the receiver is holding collateral provided by a
6 policyholder to secure both a deductible agreement and other
7 obligations of the policyholder, the receiver shall:

8 (1) allocate the collateral among these obligations in
9 accordance with the deductible agreement; or

10 (2) in the absence of an allocation provision in the
11 deductible agreement and with the approval of the receivership
12 court, allocate the collateral equitably among these obligations.

13 (e) If, under Subsection (d), the collateral secures
14 reimbursement obligations under more than one line of insurance,
15 the receiver shall equitably allocate the collateral among the
16 various lines based on the estimated ultimate exposure within the
17 deductible amount for each line.

18 (f) If a guaranty association is obligated to pay claims
19 under a policy under Subsection (d), the receiver shall give notice
20 to the guaranty associations of any allocation under this section.

21 (g) Once all claims covered by the collateral have been paid
22 and the receiver is satisfied that no new claims may be presented,
23 the receiver shall release any remaining collateral to the
24 policyholder in accordance with the provisions of the contract and
25 of this chapter.

26 (h) To the extent a guaranty association is required by
27 applicable law to pay any claims for which the insurer would have

1 been entitled to reimbursement from the policyholder, the following
2 provisions apply:

3 (1) The receiver shall promptly invoice the
4 policyholder for the reimbursement due under the agreement, and the
5 policyholder is obligated to pay the amount invoiced to the
6 receiver for the benefit of the guaranty associations that paid the
7 claims. Neither the insolvency of the insurer nor the insurer's
8 inability to perform any obligations under the deductible agreement
9 is a defense to the policyholder's reimbursement obligation under
10 the deductible agreement. At the time the policyholder
11 reimbursements are collected, the receiver shall promptly forward
12 those amounts to the guaranty association, based on the claims paid
13 by the guaranty association that were subject to the deductible.

14 (2) If the collateral is insufficient to reimburse the
15 guaranty association for claims paid within the deductible, the
16 receiver shall use any existing collateral to make a partial
17 reimbursement to the guaranty association, subject to any
18 allocation under Subsection (d), (e), or (f). If more than one
19 guaranty association has a claim against the same collateral, the
20 receiver shall prorate payments to each guaranty association based
21 on the amount of the claims each guaranty association has paid.

22 (3) The receiver is entitled to deduct from
23 reimbursements owed to a guaranty association or collateral to be
24 returned to a policyholder reasonable actual expenses incurred in
25 fulfilling the receiver's responsibilities under this section.
26 Expenses incurred to collect reimbursements for the benefit of a
27 guaranty association are subject to the approval of the guaranty

1 association. Any remaining expenses that are not deducted from the
2 reimbursements are payable subject to Section 21A.015.

3 (4) The receiver shall provide any affected guaranty
4 associations with a complete accounting of the receiver's
5 deductible billing and collection activities on a quarterly basis,
6 or at other intervals as may be agreed to between the receiver and
7 the guaranty associations. Accountings under this subdivision must
8 include copies of the policyholder billings, the reimbursements
9 collected, the available amounts and use of collateral for each
10 account, and any prorating of payments.

11 (5) If the receiver fails to make a good faith effort
12 to collect reimbursements due from a policyholder under a
13 deductible agreement within 120 days of receipt of claims payment
14 reports from a guaranty association, the guaranty association may,
15 after notice to the receiver, collect the reimbursements that are
16 due, and, in so doing, the guaranty association shall have the same
17 rights and remedies as the receiver. A guaranty association shall
18 report any amounts collected under this subdivision and expenses
19 incurred in collecting those amounts to the receiver.

20 (6) The receiver shall periodically adjust the
21 collateral held as the claims subject to the deductible agreement
22 are paid, provided that adequate collateral is maintained. The
23 receiver is not required to adjust the collateral more than once a
24 year. The receiver shall inform the guaranty associations of all
25 collateral reviews, including the basis for the adjustment.

26 (7) Reimbursements received or collected by a guaranty
27 association under this section may not be considered a distribution

1 of the insurer's assets. A guaranty association shall provide the
2 receiver with an accounting of any amounts it has received or
3 collected under this section and any expenses incurred in
4 connection with that receipt or collection. The amounts received,
5 net of any expenses incurred in connection with collection of the
6 amounts, must be set off against the guaranty association's claim
7 filed under Section 21A.251 for the payments that were reimbursed.

8 (8) To the extent that a guaranty association pays a
9 claim within the deductible amount that is not reimbursed by either
10 the receiver or by policyholder payments, the guaranty association
11 has a claim for those amounts in the delinquency proceeding in
12 accordance with Section 21A.251.

13 (9) Nothing in this section limits any rights of a
14 guaranty association under applicable law to obtain reimbursement
15 for claims payments made by the guaranty association under policies
16 of the insurer or for the association's related expenses.

17 (i) If a claim that is subject to a deductible agreement and
18 secured by collateral is not covered by any guaranty association,
19 the following provisions apply:

20 (1) The receiver is entitled to retain as an asset of
21 the estate any collateral or deductible reimbursements obtained by
22 the receiver.

23 (2) If a policyholder fails to assume an obligation
24 under a deductible agreement to pay a claim, the receiver shall use
25 the collateral to adjust and pay the claim to the extent that the
26 available collateral, after any allocation under Subsection (d),
27 (e), or (f), is sufficient to pay all outstanding and anticipated

1 claims within the deductible. If the collateral is exhausted and
2 all reasonable means of collection against the insured have been
3 exhausted, the remaining claims shall be subject to the provisions
4 of Sections 21A.251 and 21A.301.

5 (3) The receiver is entitled to deduct from collateral
6 reasonable actual expenses incurred in fulfilling the receiver's
7 responsibilities under this section. Any remaining expenses that
8 are not deducted from the reimbursements are payable subject to
9 Section 21A.015.

10 [Sections 21A.214-21A.250 reserved for expansion]

11 SUBCHAPTER F. CLAIMS

12 Sec. 21A.251. FILING OF CLAIMS. (a) Except as provided by
13 this subsection, proof of all claims must be filed with the
14 liquidator in the form required by Section 21A.252 on or before the
15 last day for filing specified in the notice required under Section
16 21A.155, which date may not be later than 18 months after entry of
17 the order of liquidation, unless the receivership court, for good
18 cause shown, extends the time, except that proofs of claims for cash
19 surrender values or other investment values in life insurance and
20 annuities and for any other policies insuring the lives of persons
21 need not be filed unless the liquidator expressly so requires. The
22 receivership court, only upon application of the liquidator, may
23 allow alternative procedures and requirements for the filing of
24 proofs of claim or for allowing or proving claims. Upon
25 application, if the receivership court dispenses with the
26 requirements of filing a proof of claim by a person or a class or
27 group of persons, a proof of claim for the person, class, or group

1 is deemed to have been filed for all purposes, except that the
2 receivership court's waiver of proof of claim requirements does not
3 impact guaranty association proof of claim filing requirements or
4 coverage determinations to the extent the guaranty fund statute or
5 filing requirements are inconsistent with the receivership court's
6 waiver of proof.

7 (b) The liquidator shall permit a claimant that makes a late
8 filing to share ratably in distributions, whether past or future,
9 as if the claim were not filed late, to the extent that the payment
10 will not prejudice the orderly administration of the liquidation,
11 under the following circumstances:

12 (1) the eligibility to file a proof of claim was not
13 known to the claimant, and the claimant filed a proof of claim not
14 later than the 90th day after the date of first learning of the
15 eligibility;

16 (2) a transfer to a creditor was avoided under Section
17 21A.202, 21A.203, 21A.204, or 21A.206, or was voluntarily
18 surrendered under Section 21A.208, and the filing satisfies the
19 conditions of Section 21A.208; or

20 (3) the valuation under Section 21A.260, of security
21 held by a secured creditor shows a deficiency, and the claim for the
22 deficiency is filed not later than the 30th day after the valuation.

23 (c) The liquidator may petition the receivership court to
24 set a date before which all late claims under Subsection (b) must be
25 filed.

26 (d) The liquidator shall permit guaranty associations to
27 file claims late and to receive a ratable share of distributions,

1 whether past or future, as if the claims were not late.

2 Sec. 21A.252. PROOF OF CLAIM. (a) Proof of claim consists
3 of a statement signed by the claimant or on behalf of the claimant
4 that includes all of the following, as applicable:

5 (1) the particulars of the claim, including the
6 consideration given for it;

7 (2) the identity and amount of the security on the
8 claim;

9 (3) the payments, if any, made on the debt;

10 (4) that the sum claimed is justly owing and that there
11 is no setoff, counterclaim, or defense to the claim;

12 (5) any right of priority of payment or other specific
13 right asserted by the claimant;

14 (6) the name and address of the claimant and the
15 attorney, if any, who represents the claimant; and

16 (7) the claimant's social security or federal employer
17 identification number.

18 (b) The liquidator may require that:

19 (1) a prescribed form be used; and

20 (2) other information and documents be included.

21 (c) At any time the liquidator may:

22 (1) require the claimant to present information or
23 evidence supplementary to that required under Subsection (a); and

24 (2) take testimony under oath, require production of
25 affidavits or depositions, or otherwise obtain additional
26 information or evidence.

27 (d) Any guaranty association must be permitted to file a

1 single omnibus proof of claim for all claims of the association in
2 connection with payment of claims of the insurer. The omnibus proof
3 of claim may be periodically updated by the association, and the
4 association may be required to submit a reasonable amount of
5 documentation in support of the claim. A guaranty association's
6 claim under this subsection may include amounts for anticipated
7 payments after the closing of the receivership including incurred
8 but not reported claims.

9 Sec. 21A.253. ALLOWANCE OF CLAIMS. (a) Except as provided
10 in Subsections (i) and (l), the liquidator shall review all claims
11 duly filed in the liquidation proceeding and shall further
12 investigate as the liquidator considers necessary. Consistent with
13 the provisions of this chapter, the liquidator may allow, disallow,
14 or compromise the amount for which claims will be recommended to the
15 receivership court, unless the liquidator is required by law to
16 accept claims as settled by a person or organization, including a
17 guaranty association, subject to any statutory or contractual
18 rights of the affected reinsurers to participate in the claims
19 allowance process. No claim under a policy of insurance may be
20 allowed for an amount in excess of the applicable policy limits.

21 (b) Pursuant to the review, the liquidator shall provide
22 written notice of the claim determination by any means authorized
23 by Section 21A.007 to the claimant or the claimant's attorney and
24 may provide notice to any reinsurer that is or may be liable in
25 respect of the claim. The notice must set forth the amount of the
26 claim allowed by the liquidator, if any, and the priority class of
27 the claim as established in Section 21A.301.

1 (c) Not later than the 45th day after the mailing of the
2 notice as set forth in Subsection (b), those noticed may submit
3 written objections to the liquidator. Any submitted objections
4 must clearly set out all facts and the legal basis, if any, for the
5 objections and the reasons why the claim should be allowed at a
6 different amount or in a different priority class. If no timely
7 objection is filed, the determination is final.

8 (d) A claim that has not become mature as of the coverage
9 termination date established under Section 21A.201 because payment
10 on the claim is not yet due may be allowed as if it were mature. A
11 claim that is allowed under this subsection may be discounted to
12 present value based upon a reasonable estimated date of the
13 payment, if the liquidator determines that the present value of the
14 payment is materially less than the amount of the payment.

15 (e) A judgment or order against an insured or the insurer
16 entered after the date of the initial filing of a successful
17 petition for receivership, or within 120 days before the initial
18 filing of the petition, and a judgment or order against an insured
19 or the insurer entered at any time by default or by collusion need
20 not be considered as evidence of liability or of the amount of
21 damages.

22 (f) Claims under employment contracts by directors,
23 officers, or persons in fact performing similar functions or having
24 similar powers are limited to payment for services rendered prior
25 to any order of receivership, unless explicitly approved in writing
26 by:

27 (1) the commissioner prior to an order of

1 receivership;

2 (2) the rehabilitator before the entry of an order of
3 liquidation; or

4 (3) the liquidator after the entry of an order of
5 liquidation.

6 (g) The total liability of the insurer to all claimants
7 arising out of the same act or policy may not be greater than the
8 insurer's total liability would have been were the insurer not in
9 liquidation.

10 (h) The liquidator shall disallow claims for de minimis
11 amounts as determined by the receivership court as being reasonable
12 and necessary for administrative convenience.

13 (i) A claim that does not contain all the applicable
14 information required by Section 21A.252 need not be further
15 reviewed or adjudicated, and may be denied or disallowed by the
16 liquidator subject to the notice and objection procedures in this
17 section.

18 (j) The liquidator may reconsider a claim on the basis of
19 additional information and amend the recommendation to the
20 receivership court. The claimant must be afforded the same notice
21 and opportunity to be heard on all changes in the recommendation as
22 in its initial determination. The receivership court may amend its
23 allowance or disallowance as appropriate.

24 (k) The liquidator is not required to process claims for any
25 class until it appears reasonably likely that property will be
26 available for a distribution to that class. If there are
27 insufficient assets to justify processing all claims for any class

1 listed in Section 21A.301, the liquidator shall report the facts to
2 the receivership court and make such recommendations as may be
3 appropriate for handling the remainder of the claims.

4 (1) Any claim by a lessor for damages resulting from the
5 termination of a lease of real property shall be disallowed to the
6 extent that the claim exceeds:

7 (1) the rent reserved by the lease, without
8 acceleration, for the longer of one year or 15 percent of the
9 remaining term of the lease, not to exceed three years, following
10 the earlier of:

11 (A) the date of the filing of the petition; or

12 (B) the date on which the lessor repossessed or
13 the lessee surrendered the leased property; and

14 (2) any unpaid rent due under the lease, without
15 acceleration, on the earlier of the dates described by Subdivision
16 (1).

17 (m) If a claim is fully covered by a guaranty association,
18 the liquidator has no obligation to process the claim in accordance
19 with this section and may refuse to process the claim in accordance
20 with this section.

21 Sec. 21A.254. CLAIMS UNDER OCCURRENCE POLICIES, SURETY
22 BONDS, AND SURETY UNDERTAKINGS. (a) Subject to the provisions of
23 Section 21A.253, any insured has the right to file a claim for the
24 protection afforded under the insured's policy, regardless of
25 whether a claim is known at the time of filing, if the policy is an
26 occurrence policy.

27 (b) Subject to the provisions of Section 21A.253, an obligee

1 under a surety bond or surety undertaking has the right to file a
2 claim for the protection afforded under the surety bond or surety
3 undertaking issued by the insurer under which the obligee is the
4 beneficiary, regardless of whether a claim is known at the time of
5 filing.

6 (c) After a claim is filed under Subsection (a) or (b), at
7 the time that a specific claim is made by or against the insured or
8 by the obligee, the insured or the obligee shall supplement the
9 claim, and the receiver shall treat the claim as a contingent or
10 unliquidated claim under Section 21A.255.

11 Sec. 21A.255. ALLOWANCE OF CONTINGENT AND UNLIQUIDATED
12 CLAIMS. (a) A claim of an insured or third party may be allowed
13 under Section 21A.253, regardless of the fact that the claim was
14 contingent or unliquidated, if any contingency is removed in
15 accordance with Subsection (b) and the value of the claim is
16 determined. For purposes of this section, a claim is contingent if:

17 (1) the accident, casualty, disaster, loss, event, or
18 occurrence insured, reinsured, or bonded or reinsured against
19 occurred on or before the date fixed under Section 21A.151; and

20 (2) the act or event triggering the insurer's
21 obligation to pay has not occurred as of the date fixed under
22 Section 21A.151.

23 (b) Unless the receivership court directs otherwise, a
24 contingent claim may be allowed if the claimant has presented proof
25 reasonably satisfactory to the liquidator of the insurer's
26 obligation to pay or the claim was based on a cause of action
27 against an insured of the insurer and:

1 (1) it may be reasonably inferred from proof presented
2 upon the claim that the claimant would be able to obtain a judgment;
3 and

4 (2) the person has furnished suitable proof, unless
5 the receivership court for good cause shown otherwise directs, that
6 no further valid claims can be made against the insurer arising out
7 of the cause of action other than those already presented.

8 (c) The liquidator may petition the receivership court to
9 set a date before which all claims under this section are final. In
10 addition to the notice requirements of Section 21A.007, the
11 liquidator shall give notice of the filing of the petition to all
12 claimants with claims that remain contingent or unliquidated under
13 this section.

14 Sec. 21A.256. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS.

15 (a) When any third party asserts a cause of action against an
16 insured of an insurer in liquidation, the third party may file a
17 claim with the liquidator on or before the last day for filing
18 claims.

19 (b) Whether or not the third party files a claim, the
20 insured may file a claim on the insured's own behalf in the
21 liquidation.

22 (c) The liquidator may make recommendations to the
23 receivership court for the allowance of an insured's claim after
24 consideration of the probable outcome of any pending action against
25 the insured on which the claim is based, the probable damages
26 recoverable in the action, and the probable costs and expenses of
27 defense. After allowance by the receivership court, the liquidator

1 shall withhold any distribution payable on the claim, pending the
2 outcome of litigation and negotiation between the insured and the
3 third party. The liquidator may reconsider the claim as provided in
4 Section 21A.253(j). As claims against the insured are settled or
5 barred, the insured or third party, as appropriate, shall be paid
6 from the amount withheld the same percentage distribution as was
7 paid on other claims of like priority, based on the lesser of the
8 amount actually due from the insured by action or paid by agreement
9 plus the reasonable costs and expense of defense, or the amount
10 allowed on the claims by the receivership court. After all claims
11 are settled or barred, any sum remaining from the amount withheld
12 shall revert to the undistributed property of the insurer.

13 (d) If several claims founded upon one policy are timely
14 filed under this section, whether by third parties or as claims by
15 the insured, and the aggregate amount of the timely filed allowed
16 claims exceeds the aggregate policy limits, the liquidator may:

17 (1) apportion the policy limits ratably among the
18 timely filed allowed claims; or

19 (2) give notice to the insured, known third parties,
20 and affected guaranty associations that the aggregate policy limits
21 have been exceeded. On and after the 30th day after the date of the
22 liquidator's notice, further amounts may not be allowed, the policy
23 limits shall be apportioned ratably among the timely filed allowed
24 claims, and any additional claims shall be rejected.

25 (e) Claims by the insured under Subsection (d) must be
26 evaluated as described by Subsection (c). If any insured's claim is
27 subsequently reduced under Subsection (c), the amount freed by the

1 reduction must be apportioned ratably among the claims which have
2 been reduced under Subsection (d).

3 (f) A claim may not be allowed under this section to the
4 extent the claim is covered by any guaranty association.

5 (g) A claimant may withdraw a proof of claim with the
6 liquidator's approval. The liquidator may approve the withdrawal
7 only upon a showing of good cause and after giving notice of the
8 withdrawal to the insured.

9 (h) The filing of a proof of claim in connection with a claim
10 against an insured has the following effect on the rights of the
11 claimant and the insured:

12 (1) By filing a proof of claim, a claimant waives any
13 right to pursue the personal assets of the insured with respect to
14 the claim, to the extent of the coverage or policy limits provided
15 by the insurer, and agrees that to the extent of the coverage or
16 policy limits provided by the insurer, the claimant will seek
17 satisfaction of the claim against the insured solely from
18 distributions paid by the liquidator on the claim and from any
19 payments that a guaranty association may pay on account of the
20 claim, except as provided in this section.

21 (2) The waiver provided under this section is
22 conditioned upon the cooperation of the insured with the liquidator
23 and any applicable guaranty association in the defense of the
24 claim. The waiver provided under this section does not operate to:

25 (A) discharge the guaranty association from any
26 of the association's responsibilities and duties;

27 (B) release the insured with respect to any claim

1 in excess of the coverage or policy limits provided by the insurer
2 or any other responsible party; or

3 (C) release the insured with respect to any claim
4 by a guaranty association for reimbursement under the law
5 applicable to the guaranty association.

6 (3) The waiver provided under this section is void if:

7 (A) a claimant withdraws the claimant's proof of
8 claim under Subsection (g); or

9 (B) the liquidator avoids insurance coverage in
10 connection with a proof of the claim.

11 (4) The liquidator shall provide, where applicable,
12 notice of the election of remedies provision in this section on any
13 proof of claim form the liquidator distributes. The notice must be
14 inserted above the claimant's signature line in typeface not
15 smaller than the typeface of the rest of the notice and, in any
16 event not smaller than a 14-point font, and must include a statement
17 substantially similar to the following: "I understand by filing
18 this claim in the estate of the insurer I am waiving any right to
19 pursue the personal assets of the insured to the extent that there
20 are policy limits or coverage provided by the now insolvent
21 insurer."

22 Sec. 21A.257. DISPUTED CLAIMS. (a) When objections to the
23 liquidator's proposed treatment of a claim are filed and the
24 liquidator does not alter the determination of the claim as a result
25 of the objections, the liquidator shall ask the receivership court
26 for a hearing pursuant to Section 21A.007.

27 (b) The provisions of this section are not applicable to

1 disputes with respect to coverage determinations by a guaranty
2 association as part of the association's statutory obligations.

3 (c) The final disposition by the receivership court of a
4 disputed claim is deemed a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

5 Sec. 21A.258. LIQUIDATOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO RECEIVERSHIP
6 COURT. The liquidator shall present to the receivership court, for
7 approval, reports of claims settled or determined by the liquidator
8 under Section 21A.253. The reports must be presented from time to
9 time as determined by the liquidator and must include information
10 identifying the claim and the amount and priority class of the
11 claim.

12 Sec. 21A.259. CLAIMS OF CODEBTORS. If a creditor does not
13 timely file a proof of the creditor's claim, an entity that is
14 liable to the creditor together with the insurer, or that has
15 secured the creditor, may file a proof of the claim.

16 Sec. 21A.260. SECURED CREDITORS' CLAIMS. (a) The value of
17 any security held by a secured creditor must be determined in one of
18 the following ways:

19 (1) by converting the same into money according to the
20 terms of the agreement pursuant to which the security was delivered
21 to the creditor; or

22 (2) by agreement or litigation between the creditor
23 and the liquidator.

24 (b) If a surety has paid any losses or loss adjustment
25 expenses under its own surety instrument before any petition
26 initiating a delinquency proceeding is filed and the principal to
27 the instrument has posted collateral that remains available to

1 reimburse the losses or loss adjustment expenses at the time the
2 petition is filed and that collateral has not been credited against
3 the payments made, then the receiver has the first priority to use
4 the collateral to reimburse the surety for any pre-petition losses
5 and expenses.

6 (c) If the principal under a surety bond or surety
7 undertaking has pledged any collateral, including a guaranty or
8 letter of credit, to secure the principal's reimbursement
9 obligation to the insurer issuing the bond or undertaking, the
10 claim of any obligee, or subject to the discretion of the receiver,
11 of any completion contractor under the surety bond or surety
12 undertaking must be satisfied first out of the collateral or its
13 proceeds.

14 (d) In making any distribution to an obligee or completion
15 contractor under Subsection (c), the receiver shall retain a
16 sufficient reserve for any other potential claim against that
17 collateral.

18 (e) If collateral is insufficient to satisfy in full all
19 potential claims against it under Subsections (c) and (g), the
20 claims against the collateral must be paid on a pro rata basis, and
21 an obligee or completion contractor under Subsection (c) has a
22 claim, subject to allowance under Section 21A.253, for any
23 deficiency.

24 (f) If the time to assert claims against a surety bond or a
25 surety undertaking has expired, and all claims described by this
26 section have been satisfied in full, any remaining collateral
27 pledged under the surety bond or surety undertaking must be

1 returned to the principal under the bond or undertaking.

2 (g) To the extent that a guaranty association has made a
3 payment relating to a claim against a surety bond, the guaranty
4 association shall first be reimbursed for that payment and related
5 expenses out of the available collateral or proceeds related to the
6 surety bond. To the extent that the collateral is sufficient, the
7 guaranty association shall be reimbursed 100 percent of its
8 payment. If the collateral is insufficient to satisfy in full all
9 potential claims against the collateral under Subsection (c) and
10 this subsection, a guaranty association that has paid claims on the
11 surety bond is entitled to a pro rata share of the available
12 collateral in accordance with Subsection (e), and the guaranty
13 association has claims against the general assets of the estate in
14 accordance with Section 21A.253 for any deficiency. Any payment
15 made to a guaranty association under this subsection from
16 collateral may not be deemed early access or otherwise deemed a
17 distribution out of the general assets or property of the estate,
18 and the guaranty association receiving payment shall subtract any
19 payment from the collateral from the association's final claims
20 against the estate.

21 (h) An amount determined under Subsection (a) shall be
22 credited upon the secured claim, and the claimant may file a proof
23 of claim, subject to all other provisions of this chapter for any
24 deficiency, which must be treated as an unsecured claim. If the
25 claimant surrenders the claimant's security to the liquidator, the
26 entire claim is treated as if unsecured.

27 (i) The liquidator may recover from property securing an

1 allowed secured claim the reasonable, necessary costs and expenses
2 of preserving or disposing of the property to the extent of any
3 benefit to the holder of such claim.

4 Sec. 21A.261. QUALIFIED FINANCIAL CONTRACTS. (a)

5 Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, including any
6 other provision of this chapter permitting the modification of
7 contracts, or other law of this state, a person may not be stayed or
8 prohibited from exercising:

9 (1) a contractual right to terminate, liquidate, or
10 close out any netting agreement or qualified financial contract
11 with an insurer because of:

12 (A) the insolvency, financial condition, or
13 default of the insurer at any time, provided that the right is
14 enforceable under applicable law other than this chapter; or

15 (B) the commencement of a formal delinquency
16 proceeding under this chapter;

17 (2) any right under a pledge, security, collateral, or
18 guarantee agreement, or any other similar security arrangement or
19 credit support document, relating to a netting agreement or
20 qualified financial contract; or

21 (3) subject to any provision of Section 21A.209(b),
22 any right to set off or net out any termination value, payment
23 amount, or other transfer obligation arising under or in connection
24 with a netting agreement or qualified financial contract where the
25 counterparty or its guarantor is organized under the laws of the
26 United States or a state or foreign jurisdiction approved by the
27 Securities Valuation Office of the National Association of

1 Insurance Commissioners as eligible for netting.

2 (b) Upon termination of a netting agreement, the net or
3 settlement amount, if any, owed by a nondefaulting party to an
4 insurer against which an application or petition has been filed
5 under this chapter shall be transferred to, or on the order of the
6 receiver for, the insurer, even if the insurer is the defaulting
7 party and notwithstanding any provision in the netting agreement
8 that may provide that the nondefaulting party is not required to pay
9 any net or settlement amount due to the defaulting party upon
10 termination. Any limited two-way payment provision in a netting
11 agreement with an insurer that has defaulted is deemed to be a full
12 two-way payment provision as against the defaulting insurer. Any
13 such property or amount is, except to the extent it is subject to
14 one or more secondary liens or encumbrances, a general asset of the
15 insurer.

16 (c) In making any transfer of a netting agreement or
17 qualified financial contract of an insurer subject to a proceeding
18 under this chapter, the receiver shall either:

19 (1) transfer to one party, other than an insurer
20 subject to a proceeding under this chapter, all netting agreements
21 and qualified financial contracts between a counterparty or any
22 affiliate of the counterparty and the insurer that is the subject of
23 the proceeding, including:

24 (A) all rights and obligations of each party
25 under each netting agreement and qualified financial contract; and

26 (B) all property, including any guarantees or
27 credit support documents, securing any claims of each party under

1 each netting agreement and qualified financial contract; or

2 (2) transfer none of the netting agreements, qualified
3 financial contracts, rights, obligations, or property referred to
4 in Subdivision (1), with respect to the counterparty and any
5 affiliate of the counterparty.

6 (d) If a receiver for an insurer makes a transfer of one or
7 more netting agreements or qualified financial contracts, the
8 receiver shall use its best efforts to notify any person who is
9 party to the netting agreements or qualified financial contracts of
10 the transfer not later than noon, the receiver's local time, on the
11 business day following the transfer. For purposes of this
12 subsection, "business day" means a day other than a Saturday, a
13 Sunday, or any day on which either the New York Stock Exchange or
14 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is closed.

15 (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a
16 receiver may not avoid a transfer of money or other property arising
17 under or in connection with a netting agreement or qualified
18 financial contract, or any pledge, security, or collateral or
19 guarantee agreement or any other similar security arrangement or
20 credit support document relating to a netting agreement or
21 qualified financial contract, that is made before the commencement
22 of a formal delinquency proceeding under this chapter. However, a
23 transfer may be avoided under Section 21A.205(a) if the transfer
24 was made with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud the
25 insurer, a receiver appointed for the insurer, or existing or
26 future creditors.

27 (f) In exercising any of the receiver's powers under this

1 chapter to disaffirm or repudiate a netting agreement or qualified
2 financial contract, the receiver shall take action with respect to
3 each netting agreement or qualified financial contract and all
4 transactions entered into in connection with the agreement or
5 contract in its entirety. Notwithstanding any other provision of
6 this chapter, any claim of a counterparty against the estate
7 arising from the receiver's disaffirmance or repudiation of a
8 netting agreement or qualified financial contract that has not been
9 previously affirmed in the liquidation or immediately preceding
10 rehabilitation case must be determined and must be allowed or
11 disallowed as if the claim had arisen before the date of the filing
12 of the petition for liquidation or, if a rehabilitation proceeding
13 is converted to a liquidation proceeding, as if the claim had arisen
14 before the date of the filing of the petition for rehabilitation.
15 The amount of the claim must be the actual direct compensatory
16 damages determined as of the date of the disaffirmance or
17 repudiation of the netting agreement or qualified financial
18 contract. For purposes of this subsection, the term "actual direct
19 compensatory damages" does not include punitive or exemplary
20 damages, damages for lost profit or lost opportunity, or damages
21 for pain and suffering but does include normal and reasonable costs
22 of cover or other reasonable measures of damages utilized in the
23 derivatives market for the contract and agreement claims.

24 (g) For purposes of this section, the term "contractual
25 right" includes any right, whether or not evidenced in writing,
26 arising under:

27 (1) statutory or common law;

1 (2) a rule or bylaw of a national securities exchange,
2 national securities clearing organization, or securities clearing
3 agency;

4 (3) a rule, bylaw, or resolution of the governing body
5 of a contract market or its clearing organization; or

6 (4) law merchant.

7 (h) The provisions of this section do not apply to persons
8 who are affiliates of the insurer that is the subject of the
9 proceeding.

10 (i) All rights of counterparties under this chapter apply to
11 netting agreements and qualified financial contracts entered into
12 on behalf of the general account or separate accounts if the assets
13 of each separate account are available only to counterparties to
14 netting agreements and qualified financial contracts entered into
15 on behalf of that separate account.

16 [Sections 21A.262-21A.300 reserved for expansion]

17 SUBCHAPTER G. DISTRIBUTIONS

18 Sec. 21A.301. PRIORITY OF DISTRIBUTION. The priority of
19 payment of distributions on unsecured claims must be in accordance
20 with the order in which each class of claims is set forth in this
21 section. Every claim in each class shall be paid in full, or
22 adequate funds retained for their payment, before the members of
23 the next class receive payment, and all claims within a class must
24 be paid substantially the same percentage of the amount of the
25 claim. Except as provided by Subsections (a)(2), (a)(3), (i), and
26 (k), subclasses may not be established within a class. No claim by
27 a shareholder, policyholder, or other creditor shall be permitted

1 to circumvent the priority classes through the use of equitable
2 remedies. The order of distribution of claims shall be:

3 (a) Class 1. (1) The costs and expenses of administration
4 expressly approved or ratified by the liquidator, including the
5 following:

6 (A) the actual and necessary costs of preserving
7 or recovering the property of the insurer;

8 (B) reasonable compensation for all services
9 rendered on behalf of the administrative supervisor or receiver;

10 (C) any necessary filing fees;

11 (D) the fees and mileage payable to witnesses;

12 (E) unsecured loans obtained by the receiver; and

13 (F) expenses, if any, approved by the
14 rehabilitator of the insurer and incurred in the course of the
15 rehabilitation that are unpaid at the time of the entry of the order
16 of liquidation.

17 (2) The reasonable expenses of a guaranty association,
18 including overhead, salaries and other general administrative
19 expenses allocable to the receivership to include administrative
20 and claims handling expenses and expenses in connection with
21 arrangements for ongoing coverage, other than expenses incurred in
22 the performance of duties under Section 2602.113, Section 2(3) of
23 Article 21.28-C, and Section 12 of Article 21.28-D or similar
24 duties under the statute governing a similar organization in
25 another state. In the case of the Texas Property and Casualty
26 Insurance Guaranty Association and other property and casualty
27 guaranty associations, the expenses shall include loss adjustment

1 expenses, including adjusting and other expenses and defense and
2 cost containment expenses. In the event that there are
3 insufficient assets to pay all of the costs and expenses of
4 administration under Subsection (a)(1) and the expenses of a
5 guaranty association, the costs and expenses under Subsection
6 (a)(1) shall have priority over the expenses of a guaranty
7 association. In this event, the expenses of a guaranty association
8 shall be paid on a pro rata basis after the payment of costs and
9 expenses under Subsection (a)(1) in full.

10 (3) For purposes of Subsection (a)(1)(E), any
11 unsecured loan obtained by the receiver, unless by its terms it
12 otherwise provides, has priority over all other costs of
13 administration. Absent agreement to the contrary, all claims in
14 this subclass share pro rata.

15 (4) Except as expressly approved by the receiver, any
16 expenses arising from a duty to indemnify the directors, officers,
17 or employees of the insurer are excluded from this class and, if
18 allowed, are Class 5 claims.

19 (b) Class 2. All claims under policies of insurance,
20 including third-party claims, claims under nonassessable policies
21 for unearned premium, claims of obligees and, subject to the
22 discretion of the receiver, completion contractors under surety
23 bonds and surety undertakings other than bail bonds, mortgage or
24 financial guaranties, or other forms of insurance offering
25 protection against investment risk, claims by principals under
26 surety bonds and surety undertakings for wrongful dissipation of
27 collateral by the insurer or its agents, and claims incurred during

1 the extension of coverage provided for in Section 21A.152. All
2 other claims incurred in fulfilling the statutory obligations of a
3 guaranty association not included in Class 1, including indemnity
4 payments on covered claims and, in the case of the Life, Accident,
5 Health, and Hospital Service Insurance Guaranty Association or
6 another life and health guaranty association, all claims as a
7 creditor of the impaired or insolvent insurer for all payments of
8 and liabilities incurred on behalf of covered claims or covered
9 obligations of the insurer and for the funds needed to reinsure
10 those obligations with a solvent insurer. Notwithstanding any
11 provision of this chapter, the following claims are excluded from
12 Class 2 priority:

13 (1) obligations of the insolvent insurer arising out
14 of reinsurance contracts;

15 (2) obligations, excluding unearned premium claims on
16 policies other than reinsurance agreements, incurred after:

17 (A) the expiration date of the insurance policy;

18 (B) the policy has been replaced by the insured
19 or canceled at the insured's request; or

20 (C) the policy has been canceled as provided by
21 this chapter;

22 (3) obligations to insurers, insurance pools, or
23 underwriting associations and their claims for contribution,
24 indemnity, or subrogation, equitable or otherwise;

25 (4) any claim that is in excess of any applicable
26 limits provided in the insurance policy issued by the insurer;

27 (5) any amount accrued as punitive or exemplary

1 damages unless expressly covered under the terms of the policy;

2 (6) tort claims of any kind against the insurer and
3 claims against the insurer for bad faith or wrongful settlement
4 practices; and

5 (7) claims of the guaranty associations for
6 assessments not paid by the insurer, which must be paid as claims in
7 Class 5.

8 (c) Class 3. Claims of the federal government not included
9 in Class 3.

10 (d) Class 4. Debts due employees for services or benefits
11 to the extent that the debts do not exceed \$5,000 or two months
12 salary, whichever is the lesser, and represent payment for services
13 performed within one year before the entry of the initial order of
14 receivership. This priority is in lieu of any other similar
15 priority that may be authorized by law as to wages or compensation
16 of employees.

17 (e) Class 5. Claims of other unsecured creditors not
18 included in Classes 1 through 4, including claims under reinsurance
19 contracts, claims of guaranty associations for assessments not paid
20 by the insurer, and other claims excluded from Class 2.

21 (f) Class 6. Claims of any state or local governments,
22 except those specifically classified elsewhere in this section.
23 Claims of attorneys for fees and expenses owed them by an insurer
24 for services rendered in opposing a formal delinquency proceeding.
25 In order to prove the claim, the claimant must show that the insurer
26 that is the subject of the delinquency proceeding incurred the fees
27 and expenses based on its best knowledge, information, and belief,

1 formed after reasonable inquiry, indicating opposition was in the
2 best interests of the insurer, was well grounded in fact, and was
3 warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the
4 extension, modification, or reversal of existing law, and that
5 opposition was not pursued for any improper purpose, such as to
6 harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the
7 cost of the litigation.

8 (g) Class 7. Claims of any state or local government for a
9 penalty or forfeiture, but only to the extent of the pecuniary loss
10 sustained from the act, transaction, or proceeding out of which the
11 penalty or forfeiture arose, with reasonable and actual costs
12 occasioned thereby. The balance of the claims must be treated as
13 Class 9 claims under Subsection (i).

14 (h) Class 8. Except as provided in Sections 21A.251(b) and
15 (d), late filed claims that would otherwise be classified in
16 Classes 2 through 7.

17 (i) Class 9. Surplus notes, capital notes or contribution
18 notes or similar obligations, premium refunds on assessable
19 policies, and any other claims specifically assigned to this class.
20 Claims in this class are subject to any subordination agreements
21 related to other claims in this class that existed before the entry
22 of the liquidation order.

23 (j) Class 10. Interest on allowed claims of Classes 1
24 through 9, according to the terms of a plan proposed by the
25 liquidator and approved by the receivership court.

26 (k) Class 11. Claims of shareholders or other owners
27 arising out of their capacity as shareholders or other owners, or

1 any other capacity, except as they may be qualified in Class 2, 5,
2 or 10. Claims in this class are subject to any subordination
3 agreements related to other claims in this class that existed
4 before the entry of the liquidation order.

5 Sec. 21A.302. PARTIAL AND FINAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF ASSETS.

6 (a) With the approval of the receivership court, the liquidator may
7 declare and pay one or more distributions to claimants whose claims
8 have been allowed. Distributions paid under this subsection must
9 be paid at substantially the same percentage of the amount of the
10 claim.

11 (b) In determining the percentage of distributions to be
12 paid on these claims, the liquidator may consider the estimated
13 value of the insurer's property, including estimated reinsurance
14 recoverables in connection with the insurer's estimated
15 liabilities for unpaid losses and loss expenses and for incurred
16 but not reported losses and loss expenses, and the estimated value
17 of the insurer's liabilities, including estimated liabilities for
18 unpaid losses and loss expenses and for incurred but not reported
19 losses and loss expenses.

20 (c) Distribution of property in kind may be made at
21 valuations set by agreement between the liquidator and the creditor
22 and approved by the receivership court.

23 (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection (a) and
24 Subchapter D, the liquidator is authorized to pay benefits under a
25 workers' compensation policy after the entry of the liquidation
26 order if:

27 (1) the insurer has accepted liability and no bona

1 fide dispute exists;

2 (2) payments under the policy commenced before the
3 entry of the liquidation order; and

4 (3) future or past indemnity or medical payments are
5 due under the policy.

6 (e) Claim payments made under Subsection (d) may continue
7 until the date that a guaranty association assumes responsibility
8 for claim payments under the policy.

9 (f) Any claim payments made under Subsection (d) and any
10 related expenses must be treated as early access payments under
11 Section 21A.303 to the guaranty association responsible for the
12 claims.

13 Sec. 21A.303. EARLY ACCESS PAYMENTS. (a) For purposes of
14 this section, "distributable assets" means all general assets of
15 the liquidation estate less:

16 (1) amounts reserved, to the extent necessary and
17 appropriate, for the entire Section 21A.301(a) expenses of the
18 liquidation through and after its closure; and

19 (2) to the extent necessary and appropriate, reserves
20 for distributions on claims other than those of the guaranty
21 associations falling within the priority classes of claims
22 established in Section 21A.301(c).

23 (b) Early access payments to guaranty associations must be
24 made as soon as possible after the entry of a liquidation order and
25 as frequently as possible after the entry of the order, but at least
26 annually if distributable assets are available to be distributed to
27 the guaranty associations, and must be in amounts consistent with

1 this section. Amounts advanced to an affected guaranty association
2 pursuant to this section shall be accounted for as advances against
3 distributions to be made under Section 21A.302. Where sufficient
4 distributable assets are available, amounts advanced are not
5 limited to the claims and expenses paid to date by the guaranty
6 associations; however, the liquidator may not distribute
7 distributable assets to the guaranty associations in excess of the
8 anticipated entire claims of the guaranty associations falling
9 within the priority classes of claims established in Sections
10 21A.301(b) and (c).

11 (c) Within 120 days after the entry of an order of
12 liquidation by the receivership court, and at least annually after
13 the entry of the order, the liquidator shall apply to the
14 receivership court for approval to make early access payments out
15 of the general assets of the insurer to any guaranty associations
16 having obligations arising in connection with the liquidation or
17 shall report that there are no distributable assets at that time
18 based on financial reporting as required in Section 21A.016. The
19 liquidator may apply to the receivership court for approval to make
20 early access payments more frequently than annually based on
21 additional information or the recovery of material assets.

22 (d) Within 60 days after approval by the receivership court
23 of the applications in Subsection (c), the liquidator shall make
24 any early access payments to the affected guaranty associations as
25 indicated in the approved application.

26 (e) Notice of each application for early access payments, or
27 of any report required pursuant to this section, must be given in

1 accordance with Section 21A.007 to the guaranty associations that
2 may have obligations arising from the liquidation. Notwithstanding
3 the provisions of Section 21A.007, the liquidator shall provide
4 these guaranty associations with at least 30 days' actual notice of
5 the filing of the application and with a complete copy of the
6 application prior to any action by the receivership court. Any
7 guaranty association that may have obligations arising in
8 connection with the liquidation has:

9 (1) the right to request additional information from
10 the liquidator, who may not unreasonably deny such request; and

11 (2) the right to object as provided by Section 21A.007
12 to any part of each application or to any report filed by the
13 liquidator pursuant to this section.

14 (f) In each application regarding early access payments,
15 the liquidator shall, based on the best information available to
16 the liquidator at the time, provide, at a minimum, the following:

17 (1) to the extent necessary and appropriate, the
18 amount reserved for the entire expenses of the liquidation through
19 and after its closure and for distributions on claims falling
20 within the priority classes of claims established in Sections
21 21A.301(b) and (c);

22 (2) the computation of distributable assets and the
23 amount and method of equitable allocation of early access payments
24 to each of the guaranty associations; and

25 (3) the most recent financial information filed with
26 the National Association of Insurance Commissioners by the
27 liquidator.

1 (g) Each guaranty association that receives any payments
2 pursuant to this section agrees, upon depositing the payment in any
3 account to its benefit, to return to the liquidator any amount of
4 these payments that may be required to pay claims of secured
5 creditors and claims falling within the priority classes of claims
6 established in Section 21A.301(a), (b), or (c). No bond may be
7 required of any guaranty association.

8 (h) Nothing in this section affects the method by which a
9 guaranty association determines the association's statutory
10 coverage obligations.

11 (i) Without the consent of the affected guaranty
12 associations or an order of the receivership court, the liquidator
13 may not offset the amount to be dispersed to any guaranty
14 association by the amount of any specific deposit or any other
15 statutory deposit or asset of the insolvent insurer held in that
16 state unless the association has actually received the deposit.

17 Sec. 21A.304. UNCLAIMED AND WITHHELD FUNDS. (a) If any
18 funds of the receivership estate remain unclaimed after the final
19 distribution under Section 21A.302, the funds must be placed in a
20 segregated unclaimed funds account held by the commissioner. If
21 the owner of any of the unclaimed funds presents proof of ownership
22 satisfactory to the commissioner before the second anniversary of
23 the date of the termination of the delinquency proceeding, the
24 commissioner shall remit the funds to the owner. The interest
25 earned on funds held in the unclaimed funds account may be used to
26 pay any administrative costs related to the handling or return of
27 unclaimed funds.

1 (b) If any amounts held in the unclaimed funds account
2 remain unclaimed on or after the second anniversary of the date of
3 the termination of the delinquency proceeding, the commissioner may
4 file a motion for an order directing the disposition of the funds in
5 the court in which the delinquency proceeding was pending. Any
6 costs incurred in connection with the motion may be paid from the
7 unclaimed funds account. The motion shall identify the name of the
8 insurer, the names and last known addresses of the persons entitled
9 to the unclaimed funds, if known, and the amount of the funds.
10 Notice of the motion shall be given as directed by the court. Upon a
11 finding by the court that the funds have not been claimed before the
12 second anniversary of the date of the termination of the
13 delinquency proceeding, the court shall order that any claims for
14 unclaimed funds and any interest earned on the unclaimed funds that
15 has not been expended under Subsection (a) are abandoned and that
16 the funds must be disbursed under one of the following methods:

17 (1) the amounts may be deposited in the general
18 receivership expense account under Subsection (c);

19 (2) the amounts may be transferred to the comptroller,
20 and deposited into the general revenue fund; or

21 (3) the amounts may be used to reopen the receivership
22 in accordance with Section 21A.353 and be distributed to the known
23 claimants with approved claims.

24 (c) The commissioner may establish an account for the
25 following purposes:

26 (1) to pay general expenses related to the
27 administration of receiverships; and

1 (2) to advance funds to any receivership that does not
2 have sufficient cash to pay its operating expenses.

3 (d) Any advance to a receivership under Subsection (c)(2)
4 may be treated as a claim under Section 21A.301 as agreed at the
5 time the advance is made or, in the absence of an agreement, in the
6 priority determined to be appropriate by the court.

7 (e) If the commissioner determines at any time that the
8 funds in the account exceed the amount required, the commissioner
9 may transfer the funds or any part of the funds to the comptroller,
10 and the transferred funds must be deposited into the general
11 revenue fund.

12 [Sections 21A.305-21A.350 reserved for expansion]

13 SUBCHAPTER H. DISCHARGE

14 Sec. 21A.351. CONDITION ON RELEASE FROM DELINQUENCY
15 PROCEEDINGS. Until all payments of or on account of the insurer's
16 contractual obligations by all guaranty associations, along with
17 all expenses of the obligations and interest on all the payments and
18 expenses, are repaid to the guaranty associations, unless otherwise
19 provided in a plan approved by the guaranty association, an insurer
20 that is subject to any formal delinquency proceedings may not:

21 (1) solicit or accept new business or request or
22 accept the restoration of any suspended or revoked license or
23 certificate of authority;

24 (2) be returned to the control of its shareholders or
25 private management; or

26 (3) have any of its assets returned to the control of
27 its shareholders or private management.

1 Sec. 21A.352. TERMINATION OF LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS. When
2 all property justifying the expense of collection and distribution
3 has been collected and distributed under this chapter, the
4 liquidator shall apply to the receivership court for an order
5 discharging the liquidator and terminating the proceeding. The
6 receivership court may grant the application and make any other
7 orders, including orders to transfer any remaining funds that are
8 uneconomic to distribute, or pursuant to Section 21A.302(c), assign
9 any assets that remain unliquidated, including claims and causes of
10 action, as may be deemed appropriate.

11 Sec. 21A.353. REOPENING RECEIVERSHIP. After the
12 liquidation proceeding has been terminated and the liquidator
13 discharged, the commissioner or other interested party may at any
14 time petition the court to reopen the delinquency proceeding for
15 good cause, including the discovery of additional property. If the
16 court is satisfied that there is justification for reopening, it
17 shall so order.

18 Sec. 21A.354. DISPOSITION OF RECORDS DURING AND AFTER
19 TERMINATION OF RECEIVERSHIP. (a) When it appears to the receiver
20 that the records of the insurer in receivership are no longer
21 useful, the receiver may recommend to the receivership court and
22 the receivership court shall direct what records should be
23 destroyed.

24 (b) If the receiver determines that any records should be
25 maintained after the closing of the delinquency proceeding, the
26 receiver may reserve property from the receivership estate for the
27 maintenance of the records, and any amounts so retained are

1 administrative expenses of the estate under Section 21A.301(a).
2 Any records retained pursuant to this subsection must be
3 transferred to the custody of the commissioner, and the
4 commissioner may retain or dispose of the records as appropriate,
5 at the commissioner's discretion. Any records of a delinquent
6 insurer that are transferred to the commissioner may not be
7 considered records of the department for any purposes, and Chapter
8 552, Government Code, does not apply to those records.

9 Sec. 21A.355. EXTERNAL AUDIT OF THE RECEIVER'S BOOKS. (a)
10 The receivership court may, as it deems desirable, order audits to
11 be made of the books of the receiver relating to any receivership
12 established under this chapter. A report of each audit shall be
13 filed with the commissioner and with the receivership court.

14 (b) The books, records, and other documents of the
15 receivership must be made available to the auditor at any time
16 without notice.

17 (c) The expense of each audit shall be considered a cost of
18 administration of the receivership.

19 [Sections 21A.356-21A.400 reserved for expansion]

20 SUBCHAPTER I. INTERSTATE RELATIONS

21 Sec. 21A.401. ANCILLARY CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN INSURERS.

22 (a) The commissioner may initiate an action against a foreign
23 insurer pursuant to Section 21A.051 on any of the grounds stated in
24 that section or on the basis that:

25 (1) any of the foreign insurer's property has been
26 sequestered, garnished, or seized by official action in its
27 domiciliary state or in any other state;

1 (2) the foreign insurer's certificate of authority to
2 do business in this state has been revoked or was never issued and
3 there are residents of this state with unpaid claims or in-force
4 policies; or

5 (3) initiation of the action is necessary to enforce a
6 stay under Section 17, Article 21.28-C, Section 18, Article
7 21.28-D, or Section 2602.259.

8 (b) If a domiciliary receiver has been appointed, the
9 commissioner may initiate an action against a foreign insurer under
10 Subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) only with the consent of the
11 domiciliary receiver.

12 (c) An order entered pursuant to this section must appoint
13 the commissioner as conservator. The conservator's title to assets
14 must be limited to the insurer's property and records located in
15 this state.

16 (d) Notwithstanding Section 21A.201(c), the conservator
17 shall hold and conserve the assets located in this state until the
18 commissioner in the insurer's domiciliary state is appointed its
19 receiver or until an order terminating conservation is entered
20 under Subsection (g). Once a domiciliary receiver is appointed,
21 the conservator shall turn over to the domiciliary receiver all
22 property subject to an order under this section.

23 (e) The conservator may liquidate property of the insurer as
24 necessary to cover the costs incurred in the initiation or
25 administration of a proceeding under this section.

26 (f) The court in which an action under this section is
27 pending may issue a finding of insolvency or an ancillary

1 liquidation order. The court may enter an ancillary liquidation
2 order only for the limited purposes of:

3 (1) liquidating assets in this state to pay costs
4 under Subsection (e); or

5 (2) activating relevant laws applicable to guaranty
6 associations to pay valid claims that are not being paid by the
7 insurer.

8 (g) The conservator may at any time petition the
9 receivership court for an order terminating an order entered under
10 this section.

11 Sec. 21A.402. DOMICILIARY RECEIVERS APPOINTED IN OTHER
12 STATES. (a) A domiciliary receiver appointed in another state is
13 vested by operation of law with title to, and may summarily take
14 possession of, all property and records of the insurer in this
15 state. Notwithstanding any other provision of law regarding
16 special deposits, special deposits held in this state shall be,
17 upon the entry of an order of liquidation with a finding of
18 insolvency, distributed to the guaranty associations in this state
19 as early access payments subject to Section 21A.303, in relation to
20 the lines of business for which the special deposits were made. The
21 holder of any special deposit shall account to the domiciliary
22 receiver for all distributions from the special deposit at the time
23 of the distribution. The statutory provisions of another state and
24 all orders entered by courts of competent jurisdiction in relation
25 to the appointment of a domiciliary receiver of an insurer and any
26 related proceedings in another state must be given full faith and
27 credit in this state. For purposes of this section, "another state"

1 means any state other than this state. This state shall treat any
2 other state than this state as a reciprocal state.

3 (b) Upon appointment of a domiciliary receiver in another
4 state, the commissioner shall, unless otherwise agreed by the
5 receiver, immediately transfer title to and possession of all
6 property of the insurer under the commissioner's control, including
7 all statutory general or special deposits, to the receiver.

8 (c) Except as provided in Subsection (a), the domiciliary
9 receiver shall handle special deposits and special deposit claims
10 in accordance with federal law and the statutes pursuant to which
11 the special deposits are required. All amounts in excess of the
12 estimated amount necessary to administer the special deposit and
13 pay the unpaid special deposit claims are deemed general assets of
14 the estate. If there is a deficiency in any special deposit so that
15 the claims secured by the special deposit are not fully discharged
16 from the deposit, the claimants may share in the general assets of
17 the insurer to the extent of the deficiency at the same priority as
18 other claimants in their class of priority under Section 21A.301,
19 but the sharing must be deferred until the other claimants of their
20 class have been paid percentages of their claims equal to the
21 percentage paid from the special deposit. The intent of this
22 provision is to equalize to this extent the advantage gained by the
23 security provided by the special deposits.

24 SECTION 2. Section 3(a), Article 21.28-C, Insurance Code,
25 is amended to read as follows:

26 (a) This Act applies to all kinds of direct insurance, and
27 except as provided in Section 12 of this Act, is not applicable to

1 the following:

2 (1) life, annuity, health, or disability insurance;

3 (2) mortgage guaranty, financial guaranty, or other
4 forms of insurance offering protection against investment risks;

5 (3) fidelity or surety bonds, or any other bonding
6 obligations;

7 (4) credit insurance, vendors' single-interest
8 insurance, collateral protection insurance, or any similar
9 insurance protecting the interests of a creditor arising out of a
10 creditor-debtor transaction;

11 (5) insurance of warranties or service contracts;

12 (6) title insurance;

13 (7) ocean marine insurance;

14 (8) any transaction or combination of transactions
15 between a person, including an affiliate of such a person, and an
16 insurer, including an affiliate of such an insurer, that involves
17 the transfer of investment or credit risk unaccompanied by the
18 transfer of insurance risk, including transactions, except for
19 workers' compensation insurance, involving captive insurers,
20 policies in which deductible or self-insured retention is
21 substantially equal in amount to the limit of the liability under
22 the policy, and transactions in which the insured retains a
23 substantial portion of the risk; or

24 (9) any insurance provided by or guaranteed by
25 government.

26 SECTION 3. Section 5(8), Article 21.28-C, Insurance Code,
27 is amended to read as follows:

1 (8) "Covered claim" means an unpaid claim of an
2 insured or third-party liability claimant that arises out of and is
3 within the coverage and not in excess of the applicable limits of an
4 insurance policy to which this Act applies, issued or assumed
5 (whereby an assumption certificate is issued to the insured) by an
6 insurer licensed to do business in this state, if that insurer
7 becomes an impaired insurer and the third-party claimant or
8 liability claimant or insured is a resident of this state at the
9 time of the insured event, or the claim is a first-party claim for
10 damage to property that is permanently located in this state. A
11 corporation or other entity that is not an individual is considered
12 to be a resident of the state in which the entity's principal place
13 of business is located. "Covered claim" shall also include
14 unearned premiums, but in no event shall a covered claim for
15 unearned premiums exceed \$25,000. Individual covered claims
16 (including any and all derivative claims by more than one person
17 which arise from the same occurrence, which shall be considered
18 collectively as a single claim under this Act) shall be limited to
19 \$300,000, except that the association shall pay the full amount of
20 any covered claim arising out of a workers' compensation claim made
21 under a workers' compensation policy. "Covered claim" shall not
22 include any amount sought as a return of premium under a
23 retrospective rating plan or any amount that is directly or
24 indirectly due any reinsurer, insurer, self-insurer, insurance
25 pool, or underwriting association, as subrogation recoveries,
26 reinsurance recoveries, contribution, indemnification, or
27 otherwise, and the insured of an impaired insurer is not liable, and

1 the reinsurer, insurer, self-insurer, insurance pool, or
2 underwriting association is not entitled to sue or continue a suit
3 against that insured, for any subrogation recovery, reinsurance
4 recovery, contribution, ~~or~~ indemnity, or any other claim asserted
5 directly or indirectly by a reinsurer, insurer, insurance pool, or
6 underwriting association to the extent of the applicable liability
7 limits of the policy written and issued to the insured by the
8 insolvent insurer. "Covered claim" shall not include supplementary
9 payment obligations, including adjustment fees and expenses,
10 attorney's fees and expenses, court costs, interest and penalties,
11 and interest and bond premiums incurred prior to the determination
12 that an insurer is an impaired insurer under this Act. "Covered
13 claim" shall not include any prejudgment or postjudgment interest
14 that accrues subsequent to the determination that an insurer is an
15 impaired insurer under this Act. "Covered claim" shall not include
16 any claim for recovery of punitive, exemplary, extracontractual, or
17 bad-faith damages, whether sought as a recovery against the
18 insured, insurer, guaranty association, receiver, special deputy
19 receiver, or commissioner, awarded in a court judgment against an
20 insured or insurer. Notwithstanding any other provision of this
21 Act, the association's liability for shareholder derivative
22 actions or other claims for economic loss incurred by a claimant in
23 the claimant's capacity as a shareholder under an insurance policy
24 placed in force on or after January 1, 1992, is limited to \$300,000
25 for each policy, inclusive of defense costs, regardless of the
26 number of claimants under each policy. "Covered claim" shall not
27 include, and the association shall not have any liability to an

1 insured or third-party liability claimant, for its failure to
2 settle a liability claim within the limits of a covered claim under
3 this Act. With respect to a covered claim for unearned premiums,
4 both persons who were residents of this state at the time the policy
5 was issued and persons who are residents of this state at the time
6 the company is found to be an impaired insurer shall be considered
7 to have covered claims under this Act. If the impaired insurer has
8 insufficient assets to pay the expenses of administering the
9 receivership or conservatorship estate, that portion of the
10 expenses of administration incurred in the processing and payment
11 of claims against the estate shall also be a covered claim under
12 this Act.

13 SECTION 4. Section 8, Article 21.28-C, Insurance Code, is
14 amended by amending Subsection (d) and adding Subsection (i) to
15 read as follows:

16 (d) The association shall investigate and adjust,
17 compromise, settle, and pay covered claims to the extent of the
18 association's obligation and deny all other claims. The
19 association may review settlements, releases, and judgments to
20 which the impaired insurer or its insureds were parties to
21 determine the extent to which those settlements, releases, and
22 judgments may be properly contested. Any judgment taken before the
23 designation of impairment in which an insured under a liability
24 policy or the insurer failed to exhaust all appeals, any judgment
25 taken by default or consent against an insured or the impaired
26 insurer, and any settlement, release, or judgment entered into by
27 the insured or the impaired insurer, is not binding on the

1 association, and may not be considered as evidence of liability or
2 of damages in connection with any claim brought against the
3 association or any other party under this Act. Notwithstanding any
4 other provision of this Act or any other law to the contrary, a
5 covered claim shall not include any claim filed with the guaranty
6 association on a date that is later than eighteen months after the
7 date of the order of liquidation and also shall not include claims
8 that are unknown and unreported as of the date, provided, however,
9 ~~[except]~~ that a claim for workers' compensation benefits is
10 governed by Title 5, Labor Code, and the applicable rules of the
11 Texas Workers' Compensation Commission.

12 (i) The association may bring an action against any
13 third-party administrator, agent, attorney, or other
14 representative of an insurer for which a receiver has been
15 appointed to obtain custody and control of all information,
16 including files, records, and electronic data, related to the
17 insurer that is appropriate or necessary for the association, or a
18 similar association in other states, to carry out its duties under
19 this Act or a similar law of another state. The association has the
20 absolute right to obtain information under this subsection through
21 emergency equitable relief, regardless of where the information is
22 physically located. In bringing an action under this subsection,
23 the association is not subject to any defense, possessory lien or
24 other type of lien, or other legal or equitable ground for refusal
25 to surrender the information that may be asserted against the
26 receiver of the insurer. The association is entitled to an award of
27 reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the association in

1 any action to obtain information under this subsection. The rights
2 granted to the association under this subsection do not affect the
3 receiver's title to information, and information obtained under
4 this subsection remains the property of the receiver while in the
5 custody of the association.

6 SECTION 5. Section 10(g), Article 21.28-C, Insurance Code,
7 is amended to read as follows:

8 (g) Venue in a suit by or against the association or
9 commissioner relating to any action or ruling of the association or
10 commissioner made under this Act is in Travis County. The
11 association or commissioner is not required to give an appeal bond
12 in an appeal of a cause of action arising under this Act.

13 SECTION 6. Section 11(b), Article 21.28-C, Insurance Code,
14 is amended to read as follows:

15 (b) The association is entitled to recover [~~from the~~
16 ~~following persons the amount of any covered claim and costs of~~
17 ~~defense paid on behalf of that person under this Act]:~~

18 (1) the amount of any covered claim for workers'
19 compensation insurance benefits and the costs of administration and
20 defense of those claims paid under this Act from any insured
21 employer, other than an insured who is exempt from federal income
22 tax under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26
23 U.S.C. Section 501(a)) by being described by Section 501(c)(3) of
24 that code, whose net worth on December 31 of the year next preceding
25 the date the insurer becomes an impaired insurer exceeds \$50
26 million, provided that an insured's net worth on that date shall be
27 deemed [~~is considered~~] to include the aggregate net worth of the

1 insured and all of the insured's parent, subsidiary, and affiliated
2 companies as computed on a consolidated basis[~~, and whose~~
3 ~~obligations under a liability policy or contract of insurance~~
4 ~~written, issued, and placed in force after January 1, 1992, are~~
5 ~~satisfied in whole or in part by payments made under this Act~~]; and

6 (2) the amount of any covered claim and the costs of
7 defense paid on behalf of any person who is an affiliate of the
8 impaired insurer and whose liability obligations to other persons
9 are satisfied in whole or in part by payments made under this Act.

10 SECTION 7. Section 11A, Article 21.28-C, Insurance Code, is
11 amended to read as follows:

12 Sec. 11A. NET WORTH EXCLUSION. (a) Except for a workers'
13 compensation claim governed by Title 5, Labor Code, a covered claim
14 does not include and the association is not liable for any claim
15 arising from a policy of insurance of any [~~The association is not~~
16 ~~liable to pay a first-party claim of an~~] insured whose net worth on
17 December 31 of the year next preceding the date the insurer becomes
18 an impaired insurer exceeds \$50 million.

19 (b) The net worth of an insured for purposes of this section
20 includes the aggregate net worth of the insured and all of the
21 insured's parent, subsidiary, and affiliated companies computed on
22 a consolidated basis.

23 (c) This section does not apply:

24 (1) to third-party claims against an insured that has:
25 (A) applied for or consented to the appointment
26 of a receiver, trustee, or liquidator for all or a substantial part
27 of the insurer's assets;

1 (B) filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; or
2 (C) filed a petition or an answer seeking a
3 reorganization or arrangement with creditors or to take advantage
4 of any insolvency law; or

5 (2) if an order, judgment, or decree is entered by a
6 court of competent jurisdiction, on the application of a creditor,
7 adjudicating the insured bankrupt or insolvent or approving a
8 petition seeking reorganization of the insured or of all or a
9 substantial part of its assets.

10 (d) In an instance described by Subsection (c) of this
11 section, the association is entitled to assert a claim in the
12 bankruptcy or receivership proceeding to recover the amount of any
13 covered claim and costs of defense paid on behalf of the insured
14 ~~[This section does not exclude the payment of a covered claim for~~
15 ~~workers' compensation benefits otherwise payable under this Act].~~

16 (e) The association may establish procedures for requesting
17 financial information from an insured or claimant on a confidential
18 basis for the purpose of applying sections concerning the net worth
19 of first-party and third-party claimants, subject to any
20 information requested under this subsection being shared with any
21 other association similar to the association and with the
22 liquidator for the impaired insurer on the same confidential basis.
23 If the insured or claimant refuses to provide the requested
24 financial information, the association requests an auditor's
25 certification of that information, and the auditor's certification
26 is available but not provided, the association may deem the net
27 worth of the insured or claimant to be in excess of \$50 million at

1 the relevant time.

2 (f) In any lawsuit contesting the applicability of Section
3 11(b) of this article or this section when the insured or claimant
4 has declined to provide financial information under the procedure
5 provided in the plan of operation pursuant to Section 9 of this
6 article, the insured or claimant bears the burden of proof
7 concerning its net worth at the relevant time. If the insured or
8 claimant fails to prove that its net worth at the relevant time was
9 less than the applicable amount, the court shall award the
10 association its full costs, expenses, and reasonable attorney's
11 fees in contesting the claim.

12 SECTION 8. Section 17(a), Article 21.28-C, Insurance Code,
13 is amended to read as follows:

14 (a) All proceedings in which an impaired insurer is a party
15 or is obligated to defend a party in any court in this state, except
16 proceedings directly related to the receivership or instituted by
17 the receiver, shall be stayed as to all parties and for all purposes
18 for six months and any additional time thereafter as may be
19 determined by the court from the date of the designation of
20 impairment or an ancillary proceeding is instituted in the state,
21 whichever is later, to permit proper defense by the association of
22 all pending causes of action. A deadline imposed under the Texas
23 Rules of Civil Procedure or the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure
24 is tolled during the stay. Statutes of limitation or repose are not
25 tolled during the stay, and any action filed during the stay is
26 stayed upon the filing of the action. The court in which the
27 delinquency proceeding is pending has exclusive jurisdiction

1 regarding the application, enforcement, and extension of the stay
2 and may issue injunctions or other similar orders to enforce the
3 stay. If the impaired insurer is not domiciled in this state, the
4 commissioner may bring an ancillary conservation [~~delinquency~~]
5 proceeding under Section 21A.401 [~~13, Article 21.28~~] of this code,
6 for the [~~limited~~] purpose of determining the application,
7 enforcement, and extension of the stay.

8 SECTION 9. Article 21.28, Insurance Code, is repealed.

9 SECTION 10. (a) The changes in law made by this Act apply
10 only to a receivership proceeding brought against an insurer under
11 Section 2, Article 21.28, Insurance Code, that is pending on the
12 effective date of this Act and to a receivership proceeding
13 initiated on or after the effective date of this Act. A
14 receivership proceeding that has terminated before the effective
15 date of this Act is governed by the law in effect at the time the
16 receivership proceeding terminated, and that law is continued in
17 effect for that purpose.

18 (b) Except as provided by Subsection (a) of this section,
19 the changes in law made by this Act apply only to a proceeding or
20 cause of action brought under Chapter 21A, Insurance Code, as added
21 by this Act, that is filed or commenced on or after the effective
22 date of this Act. A proceeding or cause of action brought under
23 Article 21.28, Insurance Code, as it existed before its repeal by
24 this Act, other than a receivership proceeding brought against an
25 insurer, that was filed or commenced before the effective date of
26 this Act is governed by the law in effect at the time the proceeding
27 or cause of action was filed or commenced, and that law is continued

1 in effect for that purpose.

2 SECTION 11. This Act takes effect September 1, 2005.

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 2157 was passed by the House on May 13, 2005, by a non-record vote; and that the House concurred in Senate amendments to H.B. No. 2157 on May 27, 2005, by a non-record vote; and that the House adopted H.C.R. No. 234 authorizing certain corrections in H.B. No. 2157 on May 30, 2005, by a non-record vote.

Chief Clerk of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 2157 was passed by the Senate, with amendments, on May 25, 2005, by the following vote: Yeas 31, Nays 0; and that the Senate adopted H.C.R. No. 234 authorizing certain corrections in H.B. No. 2157 on May 30, 2005, by a viva-voce vote.

Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED: _____

Date

Governor