

TITLE XLI.

Liquidation of Insurers.

CHAPTER 616.

REHABILITATION, LIQUIDATION, CONSERVATION AND DISSOLUTION OF INSURERS.

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616.01 Definitions. (1) "Insurer" means any person doing an insurance business and subject to authority of or to liquidation, rehabilitation, reorganization or conservation by the commissioner or the equivalent insurance supervisory official of another state.

(2) "Delinquency proceeding" means any proceeding commenced against an insurer for the purpose of liquidating, rehabilitating, reorganizing or conserving such insurer.

(3) "State" means any state and also the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone.

(4) "Foreign country" means territory not in any state as defined in sub. (3).

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

(6) "Ancillary state" means any state other than a domiciliary state.

(7) "Reciprocal state" means any state other than this state in which in substance and effect the provisions of this chapter are in force, including the provisions requiring that the insurance commissioner or equivalent

insurance supervisory official be receiver of a delinquent insurer.

(8) "General assets" means all property, real, personal or otherwise, not specifically mortgaged, pledged, deposited or otherwise encumbered for the security or benefit of specified persons or a limited class of persons, and as to such specifically encumbered property the term includes all such property or its proceeds in excess of the amount necessary to discharge the sums secured thereby. Assets held in trust and assets held on deposit for the security or benefit of all policyholders and creditors in the United States shall be deemed general assets.

(9) "Preferred claim" means any claim with respect to which the law of a state or of the United States accords priority of payment from the general assets of the insurer.

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

(11) "Secured claim" means any claim secured by mortgage, trust deed, pledge, deposit as security, escrow or otherwise, but not including special deposit claims or claims against general assets. The term also includes claims which, more than 4 months prior to the commencement of delinquency proceedings in the state of the insurer's domicile, have become liens upon specific assets by reason of judicial process.

(12) "Receiver" means receiver, liquidator, rehabilitator or conservator as the context requires.

(13) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of insurance.

History: 1965 c. 426.

616.02 Conduct of delinquency proceedings against insurers domiciled in this state.

(1) Whenever, under the laws of this state, a receiver is to be appointed in delinquency proceedings for an insurer domiciled in this state the court shall appoint the commissioner as such receiver. The court shall direct the receiver forthwith to take possession of the assets of the insurer and to administer the same under the orders of the court.

(2) The domiciliary receiver and his successors in office shall be vested by operation of law with the title to all of the property, contracts and rights of action, and all of the books and records of the insurer wherever located as to the date of entry of the order directing possession to be taken, and he may recover the same and reduce the same to possession; except that ancillary receivers in reciprocal states shall have, as to assets located in their respective states, the rights and powers which are hereinafter prescribed for ancillary receivers appointed in this state as to assets located in this state. The filing or recording of the order directing possession to be taken, or a certified copy thereof, in the office where instruments affecting title to property are required to be filed or recorded shall impart the same notice as would be imparted by a deed, bill of sale or other evidence of title duly filed or recorded.

(3) Upon taking possession of the assets of a delinquent insurer the domiciliary receiver shall, subject to the direction of the court, immediately proceed to conduct the business of the insurer or to take such steps as are authorized by the laws of this state for the purpose of liquidating, rehabilitating, reorganizing or conserving the affairs of the insurer. In connection with delinquency proceedings he may appoint one or more special deputy commissioners to act for him, and may employ such counsel, clerks and assistants as he deems necessary. The compensation of the special deputies, counsel, clerks or assistants and all expenses of taking possession of the delinquent insurer and of conducting the delinquency proceedings shall be fixed by the receiver, subject to the approval of the court, and shall be paid out of the funds or assets of the insurer. Within the limits of the duties imposed upon them, special deputies shall possess all the powers given to, and,

in the exercise of those powers, shall be subject to all of the duties imposed upon the receiver with respect to delinquency proceedings.

History: 1965 c. 426.

616.03 Conduct of delinquency proceedings against insurers not domiciled in this state.

(1) Whenever under the laws of this state an ancillary receiver is to be appointed in delinquency proceedings for an insurer not domiciled in this state, the court shall appoint the commissioner as ancillary receiver. The commissioner shall file a petition requesting the appointment: (a) if he finds that there are sufficient assets of such insurer located in this state to justify the appointment of an ancillary receiver; or (b) if 10 or more persons resident in this state having claims against such insurer file a petition with the commissioner requesting appointment of such ancillary receiver.

(2) The domiciliary receiver of an insurer domiciled in a reciprocal state shall be vested by operation of law with the title to all of the property, contracts and rights of action, and all of the books and records of the insurer located in this state, and he shall have the immediate right to recover balances due from local agents and to obtain possession of any books and records of the insurer found in this state. He shall also be entitled to recover the other assets of the insurer located in this state except that, upon the appointment of an ancillary receiver in this state, the ancillary receiver shall during the ancillary receivership proceedings have the sole right to recover such other assets. The ancillary receiver shall, as soon as practicable, liquidate from their respective securities those special deposit claims and secured claims which are proved and allowed in the ancillary proceedings in this state, and shall pay the necessary expenses of the proceedings. He shall promptly transfer all remaining assets to the domiciliary receiver. Subject to the provisions of this section, the ancillary receiver and his deputies shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties with respect to the administration of such assets, as a receiver of an insurer domiciled in this state.

History: 1965 c. 426.

616.04 Filing and proving claims of non-residents against delinquent insurers domiciled in this state.

(1) In a delinquency proceeding begun in this state against an insurer domiciled in this state, claimants residing in reciprocal states may file claims either with the ancillary receivers, if any, in their respective states, or with the domiciliary receiver.

All such claims must be filed on or before the last date fixed for the filing of claims in the domiciliary delinquency proceedings.

(2) Controverted claims belonging to claimants residing in reciprocal states may either: (a) be proved in this state as provided by law or (b), if ancillary proceedings have been commenced in such reciprocal states, may be proved in those proceedings. If a claimant elects to prove his claim in ancillary proceedings, if notice of the claim and opportunity to appear and be heard is afforded the domiciliary receiver of this state under s. 616.05 with respect to ancillary proceedings in this state, the final allowance of such claim by the courts in the ancillary state shall be accepted in this state as conclusive as to its amount, and shall also be accepted as conclusive as to its priority, if any, against special deposits or other security located within the ancillary state.

History: 1965 c. 426.

616.05 Filing and proving claims of residents against delinquent insurers domiciled in reciprocal states. (1) In a delinquency proceeding in a reciprocal state against an insurer domiciled in that state, claimants against such insurer who reside within this state may file claims either with the ancillary receiver, if any, appointed in this state, or with the domiciliary receiver. All such claims must be filed on or before the last date fixed for the filing of claims in the domiciliary delinquency proceeding.

(2) Controverted claims belonging to claimants residing in this state may either: (a) be proved in the domiciliary state as provided by the law of that state, or (b) if ancillary proceedings have been commenced in this state, be proved in those proceedings. If any such claimant elects to prove his claim in this state, he shall file his claim with the ancillary receiver in the manner provided by the law of this state for the proving of claims against insurers domiciled in this state, and he shall give notice in writing to the receiver in the domiciliary state, either by registered mail or by personal service at least 40 days prior to the date set for hearing. The notice shall contain a concise statement of the amount of the claim, the facts on which the claim is based and the priorities asserted, if any. If the domiciliary receiver, within 30 days after the giving of such notice, gives notice in writing to the ancillary receiver and to the claimant, either by registered mail or by personal service, of his intention to contest such claim, he shall be entitled to appear or to be represented in any proceeding in

this state involving the adjudication of the claim. The final allowance of the claim by the courts of this state shall be accepted as conclusive as to its amount, and shall also be accepted as conclusive as to its priority, if any, against special deposits or other security located within this state.

History: 1965 c. 426.

616.06 Priority of preferred claims. (1)

In a delinquency proceeding against an insurer domiciled in this state, claims owing to residents of ancillary states shall be preferred claims if like claims are preferred under the laws of this state. All such claims, whether owing to residents or nonresidents, shall be given equal priority of payment from general assets regardless of where such assets are located.

(2) In a delinquency proceeding against an insurer domiciled in a reciprocal state, claims owing to residents of this state shall be preferred, if like claims are preferred by the laws of that state.

History: 1965 c. 426.

616.07 Priority of special deposit claims.

The owners of special deposit claims against an insurer for which a receiver is appointed in this or any other state shall be given priority against their several special deposits in accordance with the statutes governing the creation and maintenance of such deposits. If there is a deficiency in any such deposit, so that the claims secured thereby are not fully discharged therefrom, the claimants may share in the general assets, but such sharing shall be deferred until general creditors, and also claimants against other special deposits who have received smaller percentages from their respective special deposits, have been paid percentages of their claims equal to the percentage paid from the special deposit.

History: 1965 c. 426.

616.08 Priority of secured claims. The owner of a secured claim against an insurer for which a receiver has been appointed in this or any other state may surrender his security and file his claim as a general creditor, or the claim may be discharged by resort to the security, in which case the deficiency, if any, shall be treated as a claim against the general assets of the insurer on the same basis as claims of unsecured creditors. If the amount of the deficiency has been adjudicated in ancillary proceedings as provided in this chapter, or if it has been adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction in proceedings in which the domiciliary receiver has had notice and opportunity to be heard, such

amount shall be conclusive, otherwise the amount shall be determined in the delinquency proceeding in the domiciliary state.

History: 1965 c. 426.

616.09 Attachment and garnishment of assets. During the pendency of delinquency proceedings in this or any reciprocal state no action or proceeding in the nature of an attachment, garnishment or execution shall be commenced or maintained in the courts of this state against the delinquent insurer or its assets. Any lien obtained by any such action or proceeding within 4 months prior to the commencement of any such delinquency proceeding or at any time thereafter shall be void as against any rights arising in such delinquency proceeding.

History: 1965 c. 426.

616.10 Right of domiciliary receiver to sue in this state. The domiciliary receiver of an insurer domiciled in a reciprocal state may sue in this state to recover any assets of such insurer to which he may be entitled under the laws of this state.

History: 1965 c. 426.

616.11 Preferred creditors. (1) An insurer shall be deemed to have given a preference if, being insolvent, such insurer has procured or suffered a judgment to be entered against the insurer in favor of any person, or made a transfer of any of the insurer's property, and the effect of the enforcement of such judgment or transfer will be to enable any one of the insurer's creditors to obtain a greater percentage of the insurer's debt than any other of such creditors of the same class.

(2) If the insurer has given a preference within 4 months before the granting of an order to show cause or after the granting of an order to show cause, and the person receiving it, or to be benefited thereby, or his agent acting therein, has had reasonable cause to believe that the enforcement of such judgment or transfer would effect a preference, such preference shall be voidable by the re-

ceiver or liquidator, and he may recover the property or its value from such person.

(3) Every director, officer, employe, stockholder, member, subscriber and any other person acting in behalf of such insurer who is a party to or has knowledge of any such act or deed and every person receiving thereby any property of such insurer or the benefits thereof shall be personally liable therefor and shall be bound to account to the commissioner.

(4) The commissioner as receiver in any proceeding under this chapter may avoid any transfer of or lien upon the property of an insurer which any creditor, stockholder, subscriber or member of such insurer might have avoided and may recover the property so transferred unless such person was a bona fide holder for value prior to the date of the entering of an order to show cause under this chapter. Such property or its value may be recovered from anyone who has received it except a bona fide holder for value as herein specified.

History: 1965 c. 426.

616.12 Uniformity of interpretation. This chapter shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states that have enacted the uniform insurers liquidation act. To the extent that its provisions, when applicable, conflict with other provisions of the insurance laws, the provisions of this chapter shall control.

History: 1965 c. 426.

616.13 Continuation of existing proceedings. Every proceeding heretofore commenced under s. 200.08 or 200.09 shall be deemed to have been commenced under this chapter for the purpose of conducting such proceedings henceforth, except that in the discretion of the commissioner such proceedings may be continued, in whole or in part, as they would have been continued had this chapter not been created.

History: 1965 c. 426.