



## **117th MAINE LEGISLATURE**

## **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1995**

Legislative Document

No. 266

H.P. 207

House of Representatives, January 27, 1995

An Act to Revise the Security Deposit and Reinsurance Requirements for Individual Self-insurers.

Reference to the Committee on Banking and Insurance suggested and ordered printed.

**J**OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative CARLETON of Wells.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

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Sec. 1. 39-A MRSA §403, sub-§8, ¶A, as amended by PL 1993, c. 4 491, §1, is further amended to read:

6 The bond or security deposit required of an individual self-insurer must be at least an amount determined by the 8 following formula or \$50,000, whichever is larger. The bond or security deposit must be in an amount equal to the loss 10 and loss adjustment expense portion of the annual standard premium for the prospective fiscal coverage period or the 12 outstanding loss reserves minus recoveries from all excess carriers and subrogation reduced to net collections plus 25% 14 of annual standard premiums for the prospective fiscal coverage period, whichever is larger. The percentage factor 16 used to determine the portion of annual standard premium allocated for loss and loss adjustment expenses must be 18 acceptable to the Superintendent of Insurance. For the purposes of this paragraph, "annual standard premium" is as 20 defined in section 404, subsection 4.

22 For individual self-insurers who have a net worth equal to or in excess of \$10,000,000; who have had positive net earnings demonstrated by certified statements of financial 24 condition audited by a certified public accountant for at 26 least 3 of the 5 latest fiscal years, including one of the 2 most recent years; and whose mean annual earnings for the 5 28 latest fiscal years are at least equal to the normal annual premium for the prospective fiscal coverage period, the 30 minimum security deposit or bond must be an amount determined by the formula in this paragraph or as adjusted 32 for applicable levels of working capital funds.

An employer meeting the standards of this paragraph may deduct from the penal value of its surety bond or from the market value of securities deposited an amount not exceeding demonstrated working capital in such current statement of financial condition; the bond or deposit must be at least \$100,000.

Self-insurers that are unable to meet the preceding standards shall deposit acceptable funds or a surety bond in 42 that amount produced by the formula described in this 44 paragraph written by a corporate surety that meets the gualifications prescribed by rules adopted by the superintendent. A self-insurer that is unable to meet the 46 preceding standards solely because of an election under generally accepted accounting principles for the treatment 48 of liabilities is not required to post bonds or make 50 deposits if the self-insurer was eligible to make an alternative election that would have enabled the self-insurer to meet the preceding standards.

- Within 30 days after notice by the superintendent, the self-insurer shall post the deposit indicated. This deadline
  may be extended by the superintendent for good cause, but in no event may exceed one year from the deadline for
  compliance as stated in the notice given to the self-insurer.
- A bond or security deposit in excess of the amount prescribed by this subsection may be required if the
   superintendent determines that the self-insurer has experienced a deterioration in financial condition that
   adversely affects the self-insurer's ability to pay expected losses.
  - No judgment creditor other than claimants for benefits under this Act has a right to levy upon the self-insurer's assets held in deposit pursuant to this paragraph.

## STATEMENT OF FACT

self-insure Maine businesses that must demonstrate sufficient financial health to cover liabilities, or they are 26 required to post bonds and security. The financial health of a Maine business is determined with reference to its profit and 28 loss statements, which must be completed in accordance with These 30 generally accepted accounting principles. generally accepted accounting principles allow businesses to elect different treatment of losses for accounting purposes. Current 32 law does not provide flexibility to businesses that elect to absorb paper losses for accounting purposes when those losses do 34 not reflect the underlying financial health of the business. This bill allows a self-insurer to continue to self-insure 36 without posting a bond if the alternative election under generally accepted accounting principles would show that the 38 business is financially sound.

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