

RCW 48.36A.282 Transactions hazardous to certificate holders or creditors—Standards for consideration. The following standards may be considered by the commissioner to determine whether the continued operation of any society transacting an insurance business in this state might be deemed to be hazardous to the certificate holders or creditors. The commissioner may consider:

(1) Adverse findings reported in either a financial condition or market conduct examination report, or both, of a state insurance department that could lead to impairment of surplus;

(2) The national association of insurance commissioners insurance regulatory information system and its related reports;

(3) The ratios of commission expense, general insurance expense, policy benefits, and reserve increases as to annual premium and net investment income that could lead to an impairment of surplus;

(4) The society's asset portfolio when viewed in light of current economic conditions is not of sufficient value, liquidity, or diversity to assure the society's ability to meet its outstanding obligations as they mature;

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

(6) The society's operating loss in the last twelve-month period or any shorter period of time, including but not limited to net capital gain or loss, change in nonadmitted assets, and cash refunds paid to members, is greater than fifty percent of the society's remaining surplus as regards certificate holders in excess of the minimum required;

(7) Whether any affiliate, subsidiary, or reinsurer is insolvent, threatened with insolvency, or delinquent in payment of its monetary or other obligation;

(8) Contingent liabilities, pledges, or guaranties which either individually or collectively involve a total amount that in the opinion of the commissioner may affect the solvency of the society;

(9) The age and collectibility of receivables;

(10) Whether the management of a society, including officers, trustees, directors, or any other person who directly or indirectly controls the operation of the society, fails to possess and demonstrate the competence, fitness, and reputation deemed necessary to serve the society in such a position;

(11) Whether management of a society has failed to respond to inquiries relative to the condition of the society or has furnished misleading information concerning an inquiry;

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

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

(14) Whether the society has experienced or will experience in the foreseeable future, either cash flow problems or liquidity problems, or both. [1996 c 236 § 8.]