

CHAPTER 507A

UNAUTHORIZED INSURERS

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507A.1 Title.

[This chapter](#) may be cited as the “*Iowa Unauthorized Insurers Act*”.
[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §507A.1]

507A.2 Purpose.

The purpose of [this chapter](#) is to subject certain persons and insurers to the jurisdiction of the insurance commissioner and the courts of this state in suits by or on behalf of the state and insureds or beneficiaries under insurance contracts. The general assembly hereby declares that it is a subject of concern that many residents of this state hold policies of insurance issued by persons and insurers not authorized to do insurance business in this state, thus presenting to such residents the often insuperable obstacle of asserting their legal rights under such policies in forums foreign to them under laws and rules of practice with which they are not familiar. The general assembly further declares that it is also concerned with the protection of residents of this state against acts by persons and insurers not authorized to do an insurance business in this state, by the maintenance of fair and honest insurance markets, by protecting the premium tax revenues of this state, by protecting authorized persons and insurers which are subject to regulation from unfair competition by unauthorized persons and insurers, and by protecting against the evasion of the insurance regulatory laws of this state.

In furtherance of such state interest, the general assembly herein provides methods for substituted service of process upon such persons or insurers in any proceeding, suit or action in any court and substitute service of any notice, order, pleading, or process upon such persons or insurers in any proceeding before the commissioner of insurance to enforce or effect full compliance with the insurance and tax laws of this state. In so doing, the state exercises its powers to protect residents of this state and to define what constitutes doing an insurance business in this state, and also exercises powers and privileges available to this state by virtue of Pub. L. No. 79-15, 79th Congress of the United States, Ch. 20, 1st Sess., S. 340, 59 Stat. 33, codified at 15 U.S.C. § 1011 – 1015, which declares that the business of insurance and every person engaged therein shall be subject to the laws of the several states.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §507A.2]
2006 Acts, ch 1010, §134

507A.3 Definitions — scope.

Unless otherwise indicated, “*insurer*” as used in [this section](#) includes all corporations, associations, partnerships and individuals engaged in the business of insurance. Any of the following acts in this state, effected by mail or otherwise, by an unauthorized insurer is defined to be doing an insurance business in this state:

1. The making of or proposing to make, as an insurer, an insurance contract.
2. The taking or receiving of any application for insurance.
3. The receiving or collection of any premiums, membership fees, assessments, dues or other considerations for any insurance.
4. The issuance or delivery of contracts of insurance to residents of this state or to corporations or persons authorized to do business in this state.

5. The doing of any kind of insurance business specifically recognized as constituting the doing of an insurance business within the meaning of the statutes relating to insurance.

6. The doing or proposing to do any insurance business in substance equivalent to any of the foregoing in a manner designed to evade the provisions of the insurance laws of this state.

7. Any other transactions of business relating directly to insurance in this state by an insurer.

The venue of an act committed by mail is at the point where the matter transmitted by mail is delivered and takes effect.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §507A.3(1); C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §507A.3; 81 Acts, ch 165, §1]

Referred to in [§507A.7](#)

507A.4 Transactions where law not applicable.

The provisions of [this chapter](#) shall not apply to:

1. The lawful transaction of surplus lines insurance as permitted by [sections 515.120 through 515.122](#).

2. The lawful transaction of reinsurance by insurers.

3. Attorneys acting in the ordinary relation of attorney and client in the adjustment of claims or losses.

4. Transactions in this state involving a policy lawfully solicited, written, and delivered outside of this state, covering subjects of insurance not resident located, or expressly to be performed in this state at the time of issue, and which transactions are subsequent to the issuance of the policy.

5. Transactions in this state involving group or blanket insurance and group annuities where the master policy of such groups was lawfully issued and delivered in a state in which the company was authorized to do an insurance business.

6. Transactions in this state involving any policy of insurance issued prior to July 1, 1967.

7. Insurance on vessels, craft or hulls, cargoes, marine builder's risk, marine protection and indemnity or other risk including strikes and war risks commonly insured under ocean or wet marine forms of policy.

8. Transactions involving risks located in this state where the policy or contract of insurance for such risk was principally negotiated and delivered outside this state and was lawfully issued in a state or foreign country in which the foreign or alien insurer was authorized to do an insurance business, and where such insurer has no contact with this state except in connection with inspections or losses required by virtue of the contract or policy of insurance covering the risk located in this state.

9. a. Transactions involving a multiple employer welfare arrangement, as defined in section 3 of the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. § 1002, paragraph 40, if the multiple employer welfare arrangement meets all of the following conditions:

(1) The arrangement is administered by an authorized insurer or an authorized third-party administrator.

(2) The arrangement has been in existence and provided health insurance in Iowa for at least five years prior to July 1, 1997.

(3) The arrangement was established by a trade, industry, or professional association of employers that has a constitution or bylaws, and has been organized and maintained in good faith for at least ten continuous years prior to July 1, 1997.

(4) The arrangement registers with and obtains a certificate of registration issued by the commissioner of insurance.

(5) The arrangement is subject to the jurisdiction of the commissioner of insurance, including regulatory oversight and solvency standards as established by rules adopted by the commissioner of insurance pursuant to [chapter 17A](#).

b. A multiple employer welfare arrangement registered with the commissioner of insurance that does not meet the solvency standards established by rule adopted by the commissioner of insurance is subject to [chapter 507C](#).

c. A multiple employer welfare arrangement that meets all of the conditions of paragraph "a" shall not be considered any of the following:

(1) An insurance company or association of any kind or character under [section 432.1](#).
 (2) A member of the Iowa individual health benefit reinsurance association under [section 513C.10](#).

(3) A member insurer of the Iowa life and health insurance guaranty association under [section 508C.5, subsection 8](#).

d. A multiple employer welfare arrangement registered with the commissioner of insurance shall file with the commissioner of insurance on or before March 1 of each year a copy of the report required to be filed with the United States department of labor pursuant to 29 C.F.R. § 2520.101-2.

e. When not otherwise provided, a foreign or domestic multiple employer welfare arrangement doing business in this state shall pay to the commissioner of insurance the fees as required in [section 511.24](#).

10. a. A self-funded health benefit plan sponsored by an employer in this state under the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as codified in 29 U.S.C. § 1169, which provides health benefits to independent contractors of the employer and to spouses and dependents of the independent contractors, if the plan is granted a waiver from the provisions of [this chapter](#) by the commissioner and meets all of the following conditions:

(1) There is a written contract between the sponsor of the health benefit plan and the independent contractor which establishes the relationship between the parties to the contract and provides for the personal services to be provided by the independent contractor to the sponsor of the health benefit plan pursuant to the contract.

(2) The personal services to be provided by the independent contractor pursuant to the contract are directly related to the principal business of the sponsor of the health benefit plan.

(3) The contract provides that the independent contractor will provide services to the sponsor of the health benefit plan on an exclusive basis.

(4) The inclusion of the independent contractor in the sponsor's health benefit plan is incidental to the contractual relationship between the sponsor of the health benefit plan and the independent contractor.

(5) Independent contractors and their spouses and dependents included in an employer-sponsored health benefit plan do not in total equal more than forty-nine percent of the total persons covered by the health benefit plan.

(6) The health benefit plan is administered by an authorized insurer or an authorized third-party administrator.

b. The sponsor of the health benefit plan shall file an application for waiver from the provisions of [this chapter](#) with the commissioner as prescribed by the commissioner and shall file periodic statements and information as required by the commissioner. The commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to [chapter 17A](#) implementing [this subsection](#). All statements and information filed with or disclosed to the commissioner pursuant to [this subsection](#) are confidential records pursuant to [chapter 22](#).

c. If at any time the commissioner determines that a health benefit plan for which a waiver has been granted does not meet all of the conditions of paragraph "a", and the rules adopted by the commissioner under paragraph "b", the commissioner may terminate the waiver granted to the health benefit plan.

d. A self-funded employer-sponsored health benefit plan which has a valid waiver from the provisions of [this chapter](#) shall not be considered any of the following:

(1) An insurance company or association of any kind or character under [section 432.1](#).
 (2) A member insurer of the Iowa life and health insurance guaranty association as defined in [section 508C.5, subsection 8](#).

(3) A carrier under [chapter 513B](#).

(4) A member of the Iowa individual health benefit reinsurance association under [section 513C.10](#).

(5) An entity subject to [chapter 514C](#).

(6) A multiple employer welfare arrangement as defined in [subsection 9](#).

e. A self-funded employer-sponsored health benefit plan which has received a waiver from the provisions of [this chapter](#) shall be considered to be a self-funded employer-sponsored

health benefit plan under the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as codified in 29 U.S.C. § 1169, and not subject to this title so long as the waiver is in effect.

f. The provision of health benefits to an independent contractor by a self-funded employer-sponsored health benefit plan which meets all of the conditions of paragraph “a” shall not in and of itself create an employer-employee relationship between the independent contractor and the sponsor of the health benefit plan.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §507A.4]

94 Acts, ch 1038, §1, 3; 95 Acts, ch 33, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1024, §1; 97 Acts, ch 67, §1, 2; 98 Acts, ch 1012, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 13, §1, 3 – 5; 2001 Acts, ch 69, §4, 39; 2003 Acts, ch 91, §4; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §39, 209; 2006 Acts, ch 1117, §21; 2007 Acts, ch 152, §52

Referred to in §509.19

507A.5 Proscribed acts binding on insurer.

1. No person or insurer shall directly or indirectly perform any of the acts of doing an insurance business as defined in [this chapter](#) except as provided by and in accordance with the specific authorization by statute. However, should any unauthorized person or insurer perform any act of doing an insurance business as set forth in [this chapter](#), it shall be equivalent to and shall constitute an irrevocable appointment by such person or insurer, binding upon the person, the person’s executor or administrator, or successor in interest if a corporation, of the commissioner of insurance or the commissioner’s successor in office, to be the true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all lawful process in any action, suit or proceeding in any court arising out of doing an insurance business in this state or instituted by or on behalf of an insured or beneficiary arising out of any such acts of doing an insurance business, except in an action, suit or proceeding by the commissioner of insurance or by the state. Any act of doing an insurance business by any unauthorized person or insurer shall be signification of its agreement that such service of process is of the same legal force and validity as personal service of process in this state upon such person or insurer.

2. Service of process shall be made by delivering to and leaving with the commissioner of insurance or some person in apparent charge of the commissioner’s office two copies thereof and the payment to the commissioner of such fees as may be prescribed by law. The commissioner of insurance shall forthwith forward by certified mail one of the copies of such process to the defendant at the last known principal place of business and shall keep a record of all process so served. Such service of process shall be sufficient to provide notice if:

a. A copy of the process is sent within ten days thereafter by certified mail by plaintiff or plaintiff’s attorney to the defendant at the last known principal place of business.

b. The defendant’s receipt or receipt issued by the post office showing the name of the sender of the letter and the name and address of the person to whom the letter is addressed and an affidavit by the plaintiff or plaintiff’s attorney showing a compliance herewith are filed with the clerk of the court in which such action is pending on or before the date the defendant is required to appear or within such further time as the court may allow.

3. Service of process in any such action, suit, or proceeding shall in addition to the manner as provided in [this chapter](#) be valid if served upon any person within this state who, in this state on behalf of such insurer, is soliciting insurance, making, issuing, or delivering any contract of insurance, or collecting or receiving any premium, membership fee, assessment, or other consideration for insurance, and if:

a. A copy of such process is sent within ten days thereafter by certified mail by the plaintiff or plaintiff’s attorney to the defendant at the last known principal place of business of the defendant.

b. The defendant’s receipt, or the receipt issued by the post office showing the name of the sender of the letter and the name and address of the person to whom the letter is addressed, and an affidavit of the plaintiff or plaintiff’s attorney showing a compliance herewith are filed with the clerk of the court in which such action is pending on or before the date the defendant is required to appear or within such further time as the court may allow.

4. No plaintiff shall be entitled to a judgment by default under [this chapter](#) until the expiration of thirty days from date of the filing of the affidavit of compliance.

5. Nothing in [this section](#) shall limit or abridge the right to serve any process, notice, or demand upon any insurer in any other manner now or hereafter permitted by law.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §507A.3; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §507A.5]

Referred to in [§507A.7](#)

507A.6 Secretary of state as process agent.

1. Any act of doing an insurance business as set forth in [this chapter](#) by any unauthorized person or insurer is equivalent to and shall constitute an irrevocable appointment by such person and insurer, binding upon the person or insurer, the person's or insurer's executor or administrator, or successor in interest if a corporation, of the secretary of state or the secretary of state's successor in office, to be the true and lawful attorney of such person or insurer upon whom may be served all legal process in any action, suit, or proceeding in any court by the commissioner of insurance or by the state and upon whom may be served any notice, order, pleading or process in any proceeding before the commissioner of insurance and which arises out of doing an insurance business in this state by such person or insurer. Any act of doing an insurance business in this state by any unauthorized person or insurer shall be signification of its agreement that any such legal process in such court action, suit, or proceeding and any such notice, order, pleading, or process in such administrative proceeding before the commissioner of insurance so served shall be of the same legal force and validity as personal service of process in this state upon such person or insurer.

2. Service of process in such action shall be made by delivering to and leaving with the secretary of state or some person in apparent charge of the secretary of state's office, two copies thereof. Service upon the secretary of state as such attorney shall be service upon the principal.

3. The secretary of state shall forthwith forward by certified mail one of the copies of such process or such notice, order, pleading, or process in proceedings before the commissioner to the defendant in such court proceeding or to whom the notice, order, pleading, or process in such administrative proceeding is addressed or directed at the last known principal place of business and shall keep a record of all process so served on the secretary of state which shall show the day and hour of service. Such service is sufficient, provided:

a. Notice of such service and a copy of the court process or the notice, order, pleading, or process in such administrative proceeding is sent within ten days thereafter by certified mail by the plaintiff or the plaintiff's attorney in the court proceeding or by the commissioner of insurance in the administrative proceeding to the defendant in the court proceeding or to whom the notice, order, pleading, or process in such administrative proceeding is addressed or directed at the last known principal place of business of the defendant in the court or administrative proceeding.

b. The defendant's receipt or receipts issued by the post office with which the letter is registered, showing the name of the sender of the letter and the name and address of the person or insurer to whom the letter is addressed, and an affidavit of the plaintiff or the plaintiff's attorney in court proceeding or of the commissioner of insurance in administrative proceeding, showing compliance therewith are filed with the clerk of the court in which such action, suit, or proceeding is pending or with the commissioner in administrative proceedings, on or before the date the defendant in the court or administrative proceeding is required to appear or respond thereto, or within such further time as the court or commissioner of insurance may allow.

4. No plaintiff shall be entitled to a judgment or a determination by default in any court or administrative proceeding in which court process or notice, order, pleading, or process in proceedings before the commissioner of insurance is served under [this section](#) until the expiration of forty-five days from the date of filing of the affidavit of compliance.

5. Nothing in [this section](#) shall limit or abridge the right to serve any process, notice, order, or demand upon any person or insurer in any other manner now or hereafter permitted by law.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §507A.3; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §507A.6]

Referred to in [§507A.7](#)

507A.7 Proceedings before commissioner — indemnifying bond.

1. Before any unauthorized person or insurer files or causes to be filed any pleading or process in an administrative proceeding before the commissioner of insurance, instituted against such person or insurer, by service made as provided in [this chapter](#), such person or insurer shall either:

a. Deposit with the clerk of the court in which such action, suit, or proceeding is pending, or with the commissioner of insurance in administrative proceedings before the commissioner, cash or securities, or file with such clerk or commissioner a bond with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the clerk or commissioner in an amount to be fixed by the court or commissioner sufficient to secure the payment of any final judgment which may be rendered in such action or administrative proceeding.

b. Procure a certificate of authority to transact the business of insurance in this state.

2. The court in any action, suit, or proceeding in which service is made as provided in [subsections 2 and 3 of section 507A.6](#), or the commissioner of insurance in any administrative proceeding before the commissioner in which service is made as provided in [subsections 2 and 3 of section 507A.6](#), may in the court's or commissioner's discretion, order such postponement as may be necessary to afford the defendant reasonable opportunity to comply with the provisions of [subsection 1 of this section](#) and to defend such action.

3. Nothing in [subsection 1 of this section](#) shall be construed to prevent an unauthorized person or foreign or alien insurer from filing a motion to quash a writ or to set aside service thereof made in the manner provided in [sections 507A.5 and 507A.6](#), on the ground that such unauthorized person or insurer has not done any of the acts enumerated in [section 507A.3](#).

4. In an action against an unauthorized person or insurer upon a contract of insurance issued or delivered in this state to a resident thereof or to a corporation authorized to do business therein, if the person or insurer has failed for thirty days after demand prior to the commencement of the action to make payment in accordance with the terms of the contract, and it appears to the court that such refusal was without reasonable cause, the court may allow to the plaintiff a reasonable attorney fee and include such fee in any judgment that may be rendered in such action. Failure of the person or insurer to defend any such action shall be deemed prima facie evidence that its failure to make payment was without reasonable cause.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §507A.4, 507A.5; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §507A.7]

Referred to in [§602.8102\(69\)](#)

507A.8 Order by commissioner to produce contracts.

1. Whenever the commissioner of insurance has reason to believe that insurance has been effectuated by or for any person in this state with an unauthorized insurer the commissioner shall in writing order such person to produce for examination all insurance contracts and other documents evidencing insurance with both authorized and unauthorized insurers and to disclose to the commissioner the amount of insurance, name and address of each insurer, gross amount of premium paid or to be paid and the name and address of the person or persons assisting or aiding in the solicitation, negotiation, or effectuation of such insurance.

2. Every person investigating or adjusting any loss or claim on a subject of insurance in this state shall immediately report to the commissioner every insurance policy or contract which has been entered into by any insurer not authorized to transact such insurance in this state.

3. Every person who, for thirty days after receipt of written order pursuant to [subsection 1 of this section](#), neglects to comply with the requirements of such order or who willfully makes a disclosure that is untrue, deceptive, or misleading shall forfeit fifty dollars.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §507A.8]

507A.9 Premium tax on unauthorized insurers.

1. For all premiums collected during the calendar year, except premiums on lawfully procured surplus lines insurance, every unauthorized insurer shall pay to the commissioner of insurance before March 1, next succeeding the calendar year in which the insurance was so effectuated, continued, or renewed a premium tax on gross premiums charged for such insurance on subjects resident, located, or to be performed in this state equal to the

applicable percent, as provided in [section 432.1](#). Such insurance whether procured through negotiation or an application, in whole or in part occurring or made within or outside of this state, or for which premiums in whole or in part are remitted directly or indirectly from within or outside of this state, shall be deemed to be insurance procured or continued in this state. The term “premium” includes all premiums, membership fees, assessments, dues, and any other consideration for insurance. If the tax prescribed by [this section](#) is not paid within the time stated, the tax shall be increased by a penalty of twenty-five percent and by the amount of an additional penalty computed at the rate of one percent per month or any part thereof from the date such payment was due to the date paid.

2. If the policy covers risks or exposures only partly in the state, the tax payable shall be computed on the portions of the premium which are properly allocable to the risks or exposures located in the state. In determining the amount of premiums taxable in this state, all premiums written, procured, or received in this state and all premiums on policies negotiated in this state shall be deemed written on property or risks located or resident in this state, except such premiums as are properly allocated or apportioned and reported as taxable premiums of any other state or states.

3. The attorney general, upon request of the commissioner of insurance, shall proceed in the courts of this state or any other state or in any federal court or agency to recover such tax not paid within the time prescribed in [this section](#).

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §507A.9]

2006 Acts, ch 1117, §22

507A.10 Cease and desist orders — civil and criminal penalties.

1. Upon a determination by the commissioner, after a hearing conducted pursuant to [chapter 17A](#), that a person or insurer has violated a provision of [this chapter](#), the commissioner shall reduce the findings of the hearing to writing and deliver a copy of the findings to the person or insurer, may issue an order requiring the person or insurer to cease and desist from engaging in the conduct resulting in the violation, and may assess a civil penalty of not more than fifty thousand dollars against the person or insurer.

2. a. Upon a determination by the commissioner that a person or insurer has engaged, is engaging, or is about to engage in any act or practice constituting a violation of [this chapter](#) or a rule adopted or order issued under [this chapter](#), the commissioner may issue a summary order, including a brief statement of findings of fact, conclusions of law, and policy reasons for the decision, and directing the person or insurer to cease and desist from engaging in the act or practice or to take other affirmative action as is in the judgment of the commissioner necessary to comply with the requirements of [this chapter](#).

b. A person to whom a summary order has been issued under [this subsection](#) may contest the order by filing a request for a contested case proceeding and hearing as provided in [chapter 17A](#) and in accordance with rules adopted by the commissioner. However, the person shall have at least thirty days from the date that the order is issued in order to file the request. [Section 17A.18A](#) is inapplicable to a summary order issued under [this subsection](#). If a hearing is not timely requested, the summary order becomes final by operation of law. The order shall remain effective from the date of issuance until the date the order becomes final by operation of law or is overturned by a presiding officer or court following a request for hearing.

c. A person or insurer violating a summary order issued under [this subsection](#) shall be deemed in contempt of that order. The commissioner may petition the district court to enforce the order as certified by the commissioner. The district court shall find the person in contempt of the order if the court finds after hearing that the person or insurer is not in compliance with the order. The court may assess a civil penalty against the person or insurer and may issue further orders as it deems appropriate.

3. A person acting as an insurance producer, as defined in [chapter 522B](#), without proper licensure, or an insurer who willfully violates any provision of [this chapter](#), or any rule adopted or order issued under [this chapter](#), is guilty of a class “D” felony.

4. A person acting as an insurance producer, as defined in [chapter 522B](#), without proper licensure, or an insurer who willfully violates any provision of [this chapter](#), or any rule

adopted or order issued under [this chapter](#), and when such violation results in a loss of more than ten thousand dollars, is guilty of a class “C” felony.

5. The commissioner may refer such evidence as is available concerning violations of [this chapter](#) or of any rule adopted or order issued under [this chapter](#), or of the failure of a person to comply with the licensing requirements of [chapter 522B](#), to the attorney general or the proper county attorney who may, with or without such reference, institute the appropriate criminal proceedings under [this chapter](#).

6. [This chapter](#) does not limit the power of the state to punish any person for any conduct that constitutes a crime under any other statute.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §507A.10; 81 Acts, ch 165, §2]

95 Acts, ch 185, §5; 2004 Acts, ch 1110, §19

507A.11 Reciprocal enforcement of court orders.

The attorney general upon request of the commissioner of insurance may proceed in the courts of this state or any reciprocal state to enforce an order or decision in any court proceeding or in any administrative proceeding before the commissioner of insurance.

1. As used in [this section](#), unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Reciprocal state*” means any state or territory of the United States the laws of which contain procedures substantially similar to those specified in [this section](#) for the enforcement of decrees or orders in equity issued by courts located in other states or territories of the United States, against any insurer incorporated or authorized to do business in said state or territory.

b. “*Foreign decree*” means any decree or order in equity of a court located in a reciprocal state, including a court of the United States located therein, against any insurer incorporated or authorized to do business in this state.

c. “*Qualified party*” means a state regulatory agency acting in its capacity to enforce the insurance laws of its state.

2. The commissioner of insurance shall determine which states and territories qualify as reciprocal states and shall maintain at all times an up-to-date list of such states.

3. A copy of any foreign decree authenticated in accordance with the statutes of this state may be filed in the office of the clerk of any district court of this state. The clerk, upon verifying with the insurance commissioner that the decree or order qualifies as a foreign decree, shall treat the foreign decree in the same manner as a decree of a district court of this state. A foreign decree so filed has the same effect and shall be deemed as a decree of a district court of this state, and is subject to the same procedures, defenses and proceedings for reopening, vacating, or staying as a decree of a district court of this state and may be enforced or satisfied in like manner.

4. a. At the time of the filing of the foreign decree, the attorney general shall make and file with the clerk of the court an affidavit setting forth the name and last known post office address of the defendant.

b. Promptly upon the filing of the foreign decree and the affidavit, the clerk shall mail notice of the filing of the foreign decree to the defendant at the address given and to the insurance commissioner of this state and shall make a note of the mailing in the docket. In addition, the attorney general may mail a notice of the filing of the foreign decree to the defendant and to the insurance commissioner of this state and may file proof of mailing with the clerk. Lack of mailing notice of filing by the clerk shall not affect the enforcement proceedings if proof of mailing by the attorney general has been filed.

c. No execution or other process for enforcement of a foreign decree filed under [this section](#) shall issue until thirty days after the date the decree is filed.

5. a. If the defendant shows the district court that an appeal from the foreign decree is pending or will be taken, or that a stay of execution has been granted, the court shall stay enforcement of the foreign decree until the appeal is concluded, the time for appeal expires, or the stay of execution expires or is vacated, upon proof that the defendant has furnished the security for the satisfaction of the decree required by the state in which it was rendered.

b. If the defendant shows the district court any ground upon which enforcement of a decree of any district court of this state would be stayed, the court shall stay enforcement of

the foreign decree for an appropriate period, upon requiring the same security for satisfaction of the decree which is required in this state.

6. Any person filing a foreign decree shall pay to the clerk of court twenty-five dollars. Fees for docketing, transcription or other enforcement proceedings shall be as provided for decrees of the district court.

[C71, 73, §507A.6(6); C75, 77, 79, 81, §507A.11]

Referred to in [§602.8102\(71\)](#)