

507C.18 Liquidation orders.

1. An order to liquidate the business of a domestic insurer shall appoint the commissioner as liquidator and shall direct the liquidator to immediately take possession of the assets of the insurer and to administer them under the general supervision of the court. The liquidator is vested with the title to the property, contracts, and rights of action and the books and records of the insurer ordered liquidated, wherever located, as of the entry of the final order of liquidation. The filing or recording of the order with the clerk of the court and the recorder of deeds of the county in which its principal office or place of business is located, or, in the case of real estate with the recorder of deeds of the county where the property is located, is notice as a deed, bill of sale, or other evidence of title duly filed or recorded with the recorder of deeds.

2. Upon issuance of the order, the rights and liabilities of an insurer and of its creditors, policyholders, shareholders, members, and other persons interested in its estate shall become fixed as of the date of entry of the order of liquidation, except as provided in [sections 507C.19](#) and [507C.37](#).

3. An order to liquidate the business of an alien insurer domiciled in this state must be in the same terms and have the same legal effect as an order to liquidate a domestic insurer, except that the assets and the business in the United States shall be the only assets and business included in the order.

4. At the time of petitioning for an order of liquidation, or at any time thereafter, the commissioner, after making appropriate findings of an insurer's insolvency, may petition the court for a declaration of insolvency. After providing notice and hearing as it deems proper, the court may make the declaration.

5. An order issued under [this section](#) shall require accounting to the court by the liquidator. Accountings, at a minimum, must include all funds received or disbursed by the liquidator during the current period. An accounting shall be filed within one year of the liquidation order and at such other times as the court may require.

6. *a.* Within five days of July 1, 1992, or, if later, within five days after the initiation of an appeal of an order of liquidation, which order has not been stayed, the commissioner shall present for the court's approval a plan for the continued performance of the defendant company's policy claims obligations, including the duty to defend insureds under liability insurance policies, during the pendency of an appeal. The plan shall provide for the continued performance and payment of policy claims obligations in the normal course of events, notwithstanding the grounds alleged in support of the order of liquidation including the ground of insolvency. If the defendant company's financial condition will not, in the judgment of the commissioner, support the full performance of all policy claims obligations during the appeal pendency period, the plan may prefer the claims of certain policyholders and claimants over creditors and interested parties as well as other policyholders and claimants, as the commissioner finds to be fair and equitable considering the relative circumstances of such policyholders and claimants. The court shall examine the plan submitted by the commissioner and if it finds the plan to be in the best interests of the parties, the court shall approve the plan. No action shall lie against the commissioner or any of the commissioner's deputies, agents, clerks, assistants, or attorneys by any party based on preference in an appeal pendency plan approved by the court.

b. The appeal pendency plan shall not supersede or affect the obligations of any insurance guaranty association.

c. Any such plans shall provide for equitable adjustments to be made by the liquidator to any distributions of assets to guaranty associations, in the event that the liquidator pays claims from assets of the estate, which would otherwise be the obligations of any particular guaranty association but for the appeal of the order of liquidation, such that all guaranty associations equally benefit on a pro rata basis from the assets of the estate. If an order of liquidation is set aside upon an appeal, the company shall not be released from delinquency proceedings unless and until all funds advanced by a guaranty association, including reasonable administrative expenses in connection therewith relating to obligations of the company, shall be repaid in full, together with interest at the judgment rate of interest,

or unless an arrangement for repayment thereof has been made with the consent of all applicable guaranty associations.

[84 Acts, ch 1175, §18](#); [92 Acts, ch 1117, §19](#)

Referred to in [§507C.2](#), [§507C.19](#), [§507C.31](#), [§507C.37](#)

Judgment rate of interest, see §535.3