

Date: 11/13/19

2019 Fall National Meeting
Austin, Texas

MORTGAGE GUARANTY INSURANCE (E) WORKING GROUP

Sunday, December 8, 2019

2:00 – 3:00 p.m.

JW Marriott Austin—JW Grand Ballroom 3-4—Level 4

ROLL CALL

Kevin Conley, Chair	North Carolina	Margot Small	New York
Kurt Regner	Arizona	Joe DiMemmo	Pennsylvania
Monica Macaluso	California	Doug Slape	Texas
Robert Ballard	Florida	Steve Junior	Wisconsin
John Rehagen	Missouri		

NAIC Support Staff: Andy Daleo

AGENDA

1. Roll Call and Introductory Remarks—*Kevin Conley (NC)*
2. Expose Proposed Capital Model and Other Related Proposed Requirements—*Kevin Conley (NC)* Attachment One
3. Receive an Update on Progress on the Draft Revised *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act* (#630)—*Amy Malm (WI)* Attachment Two
4. Discuss Draft Mortgage Guaranty Exhibit—*Kevin Conley (NC)* Attachment Three
5. Discuss Any Other Matters Brought Before the Working Group—*Kevin Conley (NC)*
6. Adjournment

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State Regulatory Mortgage Insurance Capital Standard ("SRMICS")

\$Millions

Company: **Composite +2**
Year End: **2018**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Risk	Risk			Margin		
Book	Original	Current	Modeled	Risk	Seasoning	Company	for	Premium	
Year	Risk	Risk	Ultimate	Modeled	Factor	Estimated	Expense	Credit	"SRMICS"
	in Force	in Force	Loss	Future Loss		Ceded*			
1999	33,460	61	1,206	2	0.70	-	1	1	1
2000	25,251	76	884	4	0.70	-	1	2	2
2001	44,552	174	1,776	9	0.70	-	2	7	2
2002	47,839	334	2,813	23	0.70	-	3	13	6
2003	59,053	808	5,145	78	0.70	-	8	37	25
2004	37,992	1,221	4,737	155	0.70	-	12	57	64
2005	37,016	2,633	6,696	480	0.70	-	26	118	245
2006	34,354	4,377	7,100	955	0.70	-	44	194	518
2007	51,319	10,091	8,867	1,852	0.70	-	101	386	1,012
2008	29,528	5,425	2,094	530	0.70	-	54	145	281
2009	11,722	666	191	14	0.70	-	7	26	7
2010	10,339	738	140	10	0.70	-	7	22	7
2011	14,147	2,131	171	28	0.75	-	21	48	21
2012	29,740	8,552	364	107	0.80	-	86	194	86
2013	40,722	14,169	542	192	0.85	-	142	385	142
2014	40,206	17,838	569	254	0.90	-	178	550	178
2015	50,957	32,371	746	471	1.00	-	324	994	324
2016	62,451	52,536	1,319	1,097	1.00	-	525	1,733	525
2017	62,615	60,166	2,208	2,130	1.00	-	602	2,157	602
2018	68,910	68,910	2,282	2,282	1.00	-	689	2,471	689
10 YR TOTAL	792,173	283,278	49,849	10,673	9,356	-	2,833	9,540	4,736
Pool		1,000	times 10%		(10)				100
Assumed		1,000	times 5%		(11)				50
					(12) = (10) + (11)			Subtotal SRMICS	4,886
* Ceded reinsurance credits will be allowed if company can show (via attachments) that reinsurance would apply to the Col 4 times Col 5 amount for a particular book year					(13)		Unearned Premium Reserve		1,730
					(14)		UPR * 0.269 = Single Premium Credit		465
					(15) = ((12) - (14))		Subtotal less Single Premium Credit = FINAL SRMICS		4,421
					(16)		Statutory Surplus		6,593
					(17)		Contingency Reserve		9,749
					(18) = (16) + (17)		TOTAL CAPITAL		16,342

NOTES:

COMPOSITE + 2 means legacy four MI's (Arch/UG, Genworth, MGIC, Radian) plus Essent and NMI

Columns (1) - (4) and (8) are aggregations of data submitted by the six individual MI's.

Columns (3) and (4) are summed by each company after applying the Model factors supplied by Milliman at loan level at each year end

Seasoning Factor based on internal analysis of relationship between incurred loss development and Risk Modeled Future Loss

Col. (5) total is sumproduct of cols. (4) and (5)

Margin for Expense is set at 1% of Risk in Force, which is roughly equivalent to 10% of Premium.

Col (8) is two times latest calendar year of Earned Premium by book year

Col. (9) = MAX {Col. (7), [Col. (4) times Col. (5) plus Col.(7) minus Col. (6) minus Col. (8)]} In other words, Col (9) must be at least 1% of Col (2) for each book year

Single Premium Credit percentage of 26.9% of Unearned Premium Reserve is an estimation of two years runoff

"Pool" capital charge judgmentally at 10% of Risk in Force (the current RIF amount is NOT Actual)

"Assumed" capital charge judgmentally at 5% of Risk in Force (the current RIF amount is NOT Actual)

(13), (16), and (17) aggregated from the various Annual Statements at each Year End

State Regulatory Mortgage Insurance Capital Standard ("SRMICS") "HISTORY"

\$Millions

Company: Composite +2

*** data from Book Years prior to 1996 is not available or included ***

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
Year	Original Risk End in Force	Current Risk in Force	Risk Modeled Ultimate Loss	Risk Modeled Future Loss	Seasoned Future Loss	Company Estimated Ceded*	Margin for Expense	TOTAL Premium Credit	FINAL "SRMICS"	TOTAL Capital	Contingency Reserve	Statutory Surplus
2003	n/a	126,893	15,776	8,520	8,387		1,269	6,815	3,136	14,359	10,594	3,765
2004	n/a	121,838	20,513	10,034	9,930		1,218	6,697	4,649	14,811	10,248	4,563
2005	n/a	117,796	27,209	12,800	12,700		1,178	6,495	7,537	15,726	11,436	4,290
2006	n/a	123,832	34,309	16,099	15,971		1,238	6,646	10,732	16,405	12,148	4,257
2007	n/a	149,484	43,176	20,770	20,548		1,495	7,795	14,392	14,019	9,977	4,042
2008	n/a	151,457	45,271	17,516	17,177		1,515	7,279	11,531	10,278	5,883	4,395
2009	n/a	128,133	45,461	12,567	12,034		1,281	6,130	7,696	7,515	2,835	4,680
2010	n/a	120,494	45,601	11,210	10,377		1,205	5,798	6,558	6,997	979	6,018
2011	n/a	118,322	45,772	10,143	8,843		1,183	5,563	5,460	6,272	1,347	4,925
2012	n/a	129,660	46,135	9,409	7,806		1,297	5,734	4,771	5,202	533	4,669
2013	n/a	152,327	46,677	9,126	7,319		1,523	6,436	4,451	7,472	830	6,642
2014	n/a	174,284	47,246	8,882	6,950		1,743	7,058	4,173	9,693	2,099	7,594
2015	n/a	196,225	47,992	8,570	6,652		1,962	7,534	4,019	11,375	3,737	7,638
2016	n/a	219,642	48,011	8,569	6,857		2,196	8,100	4,015	12,896	5,674	7,221
2017	n/a	248,367	49,153	9,476	8,009		2,484	8,913	4,080	15,187	7,639	7,547
2018	n/a	283,278	49,849	10,673	9,356		2,833	10,006	4,271	16,342	9,749	6,593

NOTES:

FINAL SRMICS does NOT include the nominal amounts for Pool and Assumed shown on 2018 exhibit
TOTAL premium credit includes the UPR times 0.269 amount

indicates years in which the industry as a whole would have triggered a Company Action Level (FINAL SRMICS > Total Capital)

MORTGAGE GUARANTY INSURANCE MODEL ACT

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Section 1. Title

This Act may be cited as the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Act.

Section 2. Definitions

The definitions set forth in this Act shall govern the construction of the terms used in this Act but shall not affect any other provisions of the code.

- A. "Authorized real estate security," for the purpose of this Act, means:
- (1) An amortized note, bond or other instrument of indebtedness, except for reverse mortgage loans made pursuant to [insert citation of state law that authorizes reverse mortgages] of the real property law, evidencing a loan, not exceeding one hundred three percent (103%) of the fair market value of the real estate, secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument that constitutes, or is equivalent to, a first or junior lien or charge on real estate, with any percentage in excess of one hundred percent (100%) being used to finance the fees and closing costs on such indebtedness; provided:
 - (a) The real estate loan secured in this manner is one of a type that a creditor, which is supervised and regulated by a department of any state or territory of the United States of America or an agency of the federal government, is authorized to make, or would be authorized to make, disregarding any requirement applicable to such an institution that the amount of the loan not exceed a certain percentage of the value of the real estate;
 - (b) The improvement on the real estate is a:
 - (i) Residential building designed for occupancy by not more than four families, a one-family residential condominium or unit in a

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- planned unit development, or any other one-family residential unit as to which title may be conveyed freely; or
- (ii) Mixed-use building with only one non-residential use and one one-family dwelling unit; or
 - (iii) Building or buildings designed for occupancy by five (5) or more families or designed to be occupied for industrial or commercial purposes.
- (c) The lien on the real estate may be subject to and subordinate to other liens, leases, rights, restrictions, easements, covenants, conditions or regulations of use that do not impair the use of the real estate for its intended purpose.
- (2) An amortized note, bond or other instrument of indebtedness evidencing a loan secured by an ownership interest in, and a proprietary lease from, a corporation or partnership formed for the purpose of the cooperative ownership of real estate and which at the time the loan does not exceed one hundred three percent (103%) of the fair market value of the ownership interest and proprietary lease, if the loan is one of a type that meets the requirements of Section A(1)(a) In this Act, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, any reference to a mortgagor shall include an owner of such an ownership interest as described in this paragraph and any reference to a lien or mortgage shall include the security interest held by a lender in such an ownership interest.
- B. “Book year” refers to the year in which the mortgage originated.
- C. “Book year group” consists of each of the last ten years and the aggregate of all book years prior to the most recent ten years.
- D. “Bulk Mortgage Guaranty Insurance” means mortgage guaranty insurance that provides coverage under a single transaction on each mortgage loan included in a defined portfolio of loans that have already been originated.
- E. “Capital Plan” means a comprehensive financial plan containing the elements specified in Section 7.
- F. “Capital Reporting” means a Capital Plan, State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance RBC~~Insurer Capital Standard Report, or other capital or reserve adequacy analysis requested by the Commissioner and submitted by a mortgage guaranty insurance company.
- G. “Certificate” means a document issued by a mortgage guaranty insurance company to evidence that it has insured a particular authorized real estate security under a master policy and which describes the particular characteristics, terms and conditions of that insured authorized real estate security.
- H. “Commissioner” means [insert the title of the principal insurance supervisory official] of this state, or the [insert the title of the principal insurance supervisory official]’s deputies or assistants, or any employee of the [insert name of the principal insurance regulatory agency] of this state acting in the [insert the title of the principal insurance supervisory official]’s name and by the [insert the title of the principal insurance supervisory official]’s delegated authority.

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- I. “Contingency reserve” means an additional ~~loss~~ premium reserve, ~~computed on the basis of premiums earned~~, established to protect policyholders against the effect of adverse economic cycles.
- J. “Corrective order” means an order issued by the Commissioner specifying insurer corrective actions which the Commissioner has determined to be required.
- K. “Domiciliary Commissioner” means the principal insurance supervisory official of the jurisdiction in which a mortgage guaranty insurance company is domiciled, or that principal insurance supervisory official’s deputies or assistants, or any employee of the regulatory agency of which that principal insurance supervisory official is the head acting in that principal insurance supervisory official’s name and by that principal insurance supervisory official’s delegated authority.
- L. “Effective guaranty” refers to the assumed backing of existing or future holders of securities by virtue of their issuer’s conservatorship or perceived access to credit from the U.S. Treasury, as opposed to the direct full faith and credit guarantee provided by the U.S. government.
- M. “Foreign insurer” means any insurance company which is licensed to do business in this state (cite statute) but not domiciled in this state.
- ~~N. “Loan Level Capital Model” means the detailed cash flow projections as specified in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions.~~
- ~~ON.~~ “Loss” refers to losses and loss adjustment expenses, excluding costs which have already been expensed.
- ~~PO.~~ “Master policy” means a document issued by a mortgage guaranty insurance company to a creditor or mortgage-holding entity that establishes the terms and conditions of mortgage guaranty insurance coverage provided thereunder, including any endorsements thereto.
- ~~QP.~~ “Mortgage guaranty insurance” is:
- (1) Insurance against financial loss by reason of nonpayment of principal, interest or other sums agreed to be paid under the terms of any authorized real estate security; and
 - (2) Insurance against financial loss by reason of nonpayment of rent or other sums agreed to be paid under the terms of a written lease for the possession, use or occupancy of real estate.
- ~~RQ.~~ “Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level ~~Capital Standards~~ Report” means ~~mortgage detail~~ a detailed loan level cash flow projection ~~reporting adopted by~~ based on the ~~Commissioner.~~
- ~~S.~~ “guidance for such reports contained in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Standards*” means ~~property and casualty risk based capital (RBC) methodology modified to recognize risk and control elements unique to the mortgage guaranty insurance industry~~ *Standards Manual*.

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- ~~T.~~ “~~Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions~~” means the risk based capital instructions adopted or amended by the NAIC from time to time, in accordance with NAIC adopted procedures to effectuate Section 7 of this Act.
- ~~U.~~ “~~Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Level~~” means a mortgage guaranty insurance company’s action level where:
- ~~(1)~~ “~~Authorized Control Level RBC~~” means the number determined under the risk based capital formula in accordance with the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions
 - ~~(2)~~ “~~Company Action Level RBC~~” means the product of 200% and the insurer’s Authorized Control Level RBC
 - ~~(3)~~ “~~Regulatory Action Level RBC~~” means the product of 150% and its Authorized Control Level RBC
 - ~~(4)~~ “~~Mandatory Control Level RBC~~” means the product of 70% and its Authorized Control Level RBC
- ~~V.~~ “~~Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Report~~” means the report required by Section 7 of this Act prepared in form and substance as required by the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions.
- ~~WR.~~ “Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual” means the current version of the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* developed and adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and as amended from time to time as set forth in Section 18 of this Act.
- ~~XS.~~ “Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program” means an early detection warning system for potential underwriting compliance issues which could potentially impact solvency or operational risk within a mortgage guaranty insurance company.
- ~~YT.~~ “NAIC” means the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.
- ~~ZU.~~ “Net risk in force” means risk in force after giving effect to reinsurance.
- ~~AAV.~~ “Pool Mortgage Guaranty Insurance” means mortgage guaranty insurance that provides coverage under a single transaction or a defined series of transactions on a defined portfolio of loans for losses up to an aggregate limit.
- ~~BBW.~~ “Right of rescission” represents a remedy available to a mortgage guaranty insurance company to void a certificate and restore parties to their original position, based on inaccurate information provided to, or information concealed from, the mortgage guaranty insurance company in the insurance application, resulting in an insured loan which does not meet acceptable risk tolerance requirements in accordance with the mortgage guaranty insurance company’s underwriting standards.
- ~~CC.~~ X. “Risk in force” means the mortgage guaranty insurance coverage percentage applied to the unpaid principal balance.
- ~~DDY.~~ “SRMICS Action Level Event” means the event of a mortgage guaranty insurer filing a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report which indicates that the insurer’s total adjusted capital is greater than or equal to its 51% of its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard but less than its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard.

- Z. “SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event” means the event of a mortgage guaranty insurer filing a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report which indicates that the insurer’s total adjusted capital is 50% or less than its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard
- AA. “State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard” means the economically countercyclical risk-based margin of safety developed to recognize risk and control elements unique to the mortgage guaranty insurance industry, the calculation of which is described in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*.
- BB. “State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report” means the report required by Section 7 of this Act prepared in form and substance as required by the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*.
- CC. “Total adjusted capital” means the sum of a mortgage guaranty insurance company’s statutory capital, surplus and contingency reserves as determined in accordance with the statutory accounting applicable to the annual financial statements required to be filed under [cite appropriate statute] and such other items as the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance ~~RBC Instructions~~ Standards Manual* may provide.

Section 3. Insurer’s Authority to Transact Business

A company may not transact the business of mortgage guaranty insurance until it has obtained a certificate of authority from the Commissioner.

Section 4. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance as Monoline

A mortgage guaranty insurance company that anywhere transacts any class of insurance other than mortgage guaranty insurance is not eligible for the issuance of a certificate of authority to transact mortgage guaranty insurance in this state nor for the renewal thereof.

Section 5. Risk Concentration

~~A. **Single Risk Limit.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not expose itself to any loss on any one authorized real estate security risk in an amount exceeding ten percent (10%) of its surplus to policyholders. Any risk or portion of risk which has been reinsured shall be deducted in determining the limitation of risk.~~

~~B. **State Concentration Limits.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company with net risk in force in any one state or territory of the United States of America that exceeds fifteen percent (15%) of its total net risk in force shall be subject to the additional state concentration capital requirements provided by the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Standards and Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions.~~

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Section 6. Capital and Surplus

- A. **Initial and Minimum Capital and Surplus Requirements.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not transact the business of mortgage guaranty insurance unless, if a stock insurance company, it has paid-in capital of at least \$10,000,000 and paid-in surplus of at least \$15,000,000, or if a mutual insurance company, a minimum initial surplus of \$25,000,000. A stock insurance company or a mutual insurance company shall at all times thereafter maintain a minimum policyholders' surplus of at least \$20,000,000.
- B. **Minimum Capital Requirements Applicability.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company formed prior to passage of this Act may maintain the amount of capital and surplus or minimum policyholders' surplus previously required by statute or administrative order for a period not to exceed twelve months following the effective date of the adoption of this Act.
- C. **Minimum Capital Requirements Adjustments.** The Commissioner may by order reduce the minimum amount of capital and surplus or minimum policyholders' surplus required under Subsection 6A for an affiliated reinsurer that is a mortgage guaranty insurance company and that is or will be engaged solely in the assumption of risks from affiliated mortgage guaranty insurance companies, provided that the affiliated reinsurer is in run-off and, in the Commissioner's opinion, the business plan and other relevant circumstances of the affiliated reinsurer justify the proposed reduction in requirements.

Section 7. Capital Standards

- A. **Capital Adequacy Measurement and Restrictions.** ~~All~~ mortgage guaranty insurance ~~companies~~ company shall measure capital adequacy and comply with related restrictions based on ~~two parallel standards, the~~ the State Regulatory Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Standards under Section 7(B) and the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Insurer Capital Standards under Section 7(C). Standard.
- (1) **State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Standards~~ Insurer Capital Standard Report.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall prepare and submit a State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance RBC~~ Insurer Capital Standard Report in accordance with Section 7(~~D~~B)(1).
- (2) **Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level ~~Capital Standards~~ Report.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall prepare a ~~detail~~ detailed loan level cash flow projection based on the ~~uniform~~ guidance for such reports contained in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Capital Standards Manual* as of each calendar-quarter-end within ninety (90) days following the end of such calendar quarter. A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide the Commissioner with these projections upon ~~any Company Action Level Event~~ failure to meet its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard until such time as the mortgage guaranty insurance company

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exceeds ~~the Company Action Level RBC~~ State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard or otherwise, for the most recent calendar quarter-end projection available, within ten (10) days upon request of the Commissioner.

(3) **Business Writing Authority Requirements.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall cease writing new business until such time as ~~its RBC ratio~~ it is no longer below its SRMICS Mandatory ~~Action~~ Control Level ~~RBC~~ and, if applicable, it is no longer in a financially hazardous condition as determined by the Commissioner by an order issued in accordance with [insert citation(s) of applicable state authority and due process statutes or regulations].

(4) **Dividend Restrictions.**

(a) A mortgage guaranty insurance company whose ~~Total Adjusted Capital is below its Company Action Level RBC~~ total adjusted capital is below its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard shall not pay dividends to its shareholders and an affiliate of the insurer shall not accept such dividends.

~~(a)~~(b) A mortgage guaranty insurance company that has made releases or provisional releases from the contingency reserve pursuant to Section 8(C)(3) at any time in the preceding twelve calendar months shall not pay dividends to its shareholders and an affiliate of the insurer shall not accept such dividends unless the insurer reports the dividends to the Domiciliary Commissioner at least 30 days in advance of the intended payment and the Domiciliary Commissioner does not disapprove the dividends within that period. All dividend requests shall be required to include:

- i. ~~Ordinary~~ A computation of the amount of ordinary dividends as defined under the laws of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's state of domicile ~~statutes~~;
- ii. ~~Extraordinary~~ A computation of the amount of extraordinary dividends as defined under the laws of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's state of domicile ~~statutes~~; and
- iii. Financial projections that disclose the adequacy of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's capital subsequent to the dividend payment based upon scenarios acceptable to the Domiciliary Commissioner.

~~(b) Capital and surplus obtained through releases or provisional releases from the contingency reserve pursuant to Section 8(C)(3) shall not be available to justify the payment of dividends under 7(4)(a) for a period of twelve (12) months from the date of release.~~

~~B. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Standards. Mortgage guaranty insurance company capital requirements shall recognize risk and control elements unique to the mortgage guaranty insurance industry, as described in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual, and shall be determined in accordance with the formula set forth in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions, which shall include but not be limited to the following:~~

~~(1) Risk Based Capital Calculation Overview. A mortgage guaranty insurance company's position relative to various action levels shall be~~

Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act

- ~~calibrated based on the total Risk Based Capital (RBC) required as compared to the company's policyholders' surplus and contingency reserves.~~
- ~~(2) **Standard RBC Components and Modifications.** Total RBC shall be calculated in a manner consistent with current RBC instructions for property and casualty companies for the following components with the exception of mortgage guaranty insurance modifications as noted:~~
- ~~(a) **Affiliated Insurance Company Assets RBC**—Mortgage guaranty insurance company affiliated investments shall be subject to additional capital requirements to reflect the potential financial economic downturn impact on downstream affiliates engaged in the same business;~~
- ~~(b) **Fixed Income Assets RBC**—Mortgage guaranty insurance company investment in notes or evidence of indebtedness secured by a mortgage or other lien real property, including residential mortgage-backed securities not otherwise permitted under Section 9, shall be subject to additional capital requirements commensurate with the level of applicable risk associated with investment portfolio concentrations in the same industry as its primary business;~~
- ~~(c) **Equity Assets RBC**; and~~
- ~~(d) **Credit Related Assets RBC.**~~
- ~~(3) **Mortgage Insurance InForce RBC Components.** Standard property and casualty company RBC component calculations for premium and reserves shall be replaced based on a capital model loan level portfolio analysis of all direct performing and non performing insurance in force, including loan origination characteristics and performance history, to project performance over a ten year period encompassing the following components:~~
- ~~(a) **Gross Capital Estimation** shall be based on the difference between Loss Estimation and Premium Estimation (net of expense) dollars, adjusted by an Investment Income Multiplier to reflect investment income earned on available capital.~~
- ~~(b) **Loss Estimation on Performing Loans** shall be based on:~~
- ~~i. **Claim Incidence Rate Estimation** to reflect the percentage of risk in force that receives a claim depending on market assignment to reflect the potential severity of a drop in Home Price Index under various stress scenarios along with loan to value and credit score relationships;~~
- ~~ii. **Claim Risk Factor** adjustment of the Claim Incidence Rate to reflect various additional loan level risk factors and market level underwriting quality variations **B**;~~
- ~~iii. **Claim Seasoning Estimation** adjustment of the Claim Incidence Rate to reflect the diminished risk of loss depending on loan age since origination;~~
- ~~iv. **Claim Severity Estimation** to reflect the percentage of claim dollars lost based on LTV and policy coverage at origination; and~~
- ~~v. **Regional Dispersion Estimation** to adjust claim incidence rate for differences between Home Price Index MSA and census level experience.~~
- ~~(c) **Premium Estimation on Performing Loans** shall be based on:~~
- ~~i. Premium Rate per insurance contract;~~

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- ~~ii. Premium Renewal Multiplier based on market classification, loan to value and credit score relationships; and~~
- ~~iii. Premium Seasoning Multiplier to reflect loan age.~~
- ~~(d) **Loss Estimation on Non-performing Loans** shall be based on:~~
 - ~~i. Claim Incidence Rate Estimation based on market assignment, number of months delinquent, and pending claim status; and~~
 - ~~ii. Loss Severity Estimation similar to performing loans.~~
- ~~(e) **Net Capital Estimation** shall be based on Gross Capital Estimation requirements generated by the above RBC grid components adjusted for incorporation of the following:~~
 - ~~i. **Reinsurance Ceded Risk Coverage** based on quota share reinsurance treaty terms, including ceding percentage and commission, and excess of loss treaty terms, including retention and ceded layer;~~
 - ~~ii. **Pool and Limiting Structures** based on deductibles and aggregate loss limits; and~~
 - ~~iii. **State Concentration Capital Requirements** based on an additional capital surcharge applied to the portion of net risk in force in any one state which exceeds 15% of the total net risk in force derived on a consolidated basis for primary and pool insurance, but allocated on an individual component basis~~

~~C. **Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Capital Standards.** Mortgage guaranty insurance company capital requirements under the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Capital Standards shall provide a supporting company specific risk sensitive framework for forecasting mortgage guaranty insurance company solvency under various stress scenarios, in accordance with the principles described in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual, which shall include, but not be limited, to the following:~~

~~(1) **Claims Paying Resource and Other Input Capture.** Capital model framework shall include capture of mortgage guaranty insurance financial information and macroeconomic parameters as a starting point for projecting solvency, including the following:~~

- ~~(a) **Claims Paying Resources and Income Generating Assets** shall be based on MI financial statement capture of:~~
 - ~~i. Surplus;~~
 - ~~ii. Loss reserves;~~
 - ~~iii. Contingency reserves;~~
 - ~~iv. Unearned premium reserves; and~~
 - ~~v. Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries.~~

- ~~(b) **Macroeconomic Scenario Parameters** used to forecast a stress scenario, shall be based on:~~
 - ~~i. Home Price Scenario based on the Federal Housing Finance Agency home price index;~~
 - ~~ii. Unemployment Rate Scenario based on national unemployment rates; and~~
 - ~~iii. Interest Rate Scenario based on United States treasury rates.~~

- ~~(c) **MI In Force Portfolio** snapshot shall be based on:~~

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- ~~i.—Static loan origination data; and~~
- ~~ii.—Dynamic loan performance characteristics.~~

~~(2) Sources and Uses of Capital Projection.~~ MI claims paying resources and income generating assets, loan in force portfolio and macroeconomic stress parameters shall be processed via a capital projection system which estimates the probability of:

- ~~(a) Credit Loss based on:~~
 - ~~i.—Probability of Default;~~
 - ~~ii.—Probability of Prepayment;~~
 - ~~iii.—Probability of Claim Given Default; and~~
 - ~~iv.—Probability of Loss Given Claim.~~

~~(b) Premium Income Forecast~~

~~(c) Investment Income Forecast~~

~~(d) Expense Forecast~~

~~(3) Capital Solvency Measurement.~~ Solvency under a stress scenario over a 10 year projection year scenario shall be assessed based on the adequacy of starting capital resources to survive a specified stress scenario given available resources and estimated cash flow.

~~D.~~ **Capital Reporting.**

(1) **Annual Reporting.** All mortgage guaranty insurance companies shall, on or prior to each March 31 filing date, prepare and submit a State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance RBC~~ Insurer Capital Standard Report as of the end of the calendar year just ended in a form and containing such information as required by the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions Standards Manual* to the:

- (a) Company's Domiciliary Commissioner; and
- (b) NAIC.

(2) ~~**RBC Action Level Determination.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company's RBC action level shall be determined in accordance with the formula set forth in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions taking into account the factors in Section 7(B) and the Action Level Events described in Sections 7(D)(3-6).~~

~~(3) **Company SRMICS Action Level Event** means the filing of a State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance RBC~~ Insurer Capital Standard Report by a mortgage guaranty insurance company which indicates that the insurer's total adjusted capital is greater than or equal to its 51% of its State Regulatory ~~Action Level RBC~~ Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard but less than its ~~Company~~ State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard. A SRMICS Action Level ~~RBC~~-Event shall require:~~

~~A Company Action Level Event shall require the insurer to prepare and submit a Capital Plan to the Domiciliary Commissioner in accordance with the Capital Plan Submission and Review requirements in Section 7(D)(7) which shall:~~

-
- ~~(a) Identify the conditions which contribute to the Company Action Level Event;~~

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- ~~(b) Contain proposals of corrective actions which the insurer intends to take and would be expected to result in the elimination of the Company Action Level Event;~~
- ~~(c) Provide the results of the Loan Level Capital Model prepared in accordance with the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions;~~
- ~~(d) Provide projections of the insurer's financial results in the current year and at least the four (4) succeeding years utilizing the Loan Level Capital Model, both in the absence of proposed corrective actions and giving effect to the proposed corrective actions, including projections of statutory operating income, net income and capital and surplus;
 - ~~(e) Identify the key assumptions impacting the insurer's projections and the sensitivity of the projections to the assumptions; and~~
 - ~~(f) Identify the quality of and problems associated with the insurer's business, including but not limited to its assets, anticipated business growth and associated surplus strain, extraordinary exposure to risk, mix of business and use of reinsurance, if any.~~~~

~~(4) **Regulatory Action Level Event** means the filing of a Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Report by the insurer which indicates that the insurer's total adjusted capital is greater than or equal to its Authorized Control Level RBC but less than its Regulatory Action Level RBC. Domiciliary Commissioner notification to the insurer that the Capital Plan submitted by the insurer is unsatisfactory or that the insurer has failed to adhere to its Capital Plan, which has a substantial adverse effect on the ability of the insurer to eliminate the Company Action Level Event in accordance with its Capital Plan, also constitute a Regulatory Action Level Event.~~

~~A Regulatory Action Level Event shall require:~~

- ~~(a) Insurer preparation and submission of a Capital Plan or revised Capital Plan to the Domiciliary Commissioner in accordance with requirements in Section 7(~~D~~)(7B)(4);~~
- ~~(b) Domiciliary Commissioner examination or analysis as deemed necessary of the assets, liabilities and operations of the insurer including a review of its Capital Plan; and~~
- ~~(c) Domiciliary Commissioner issuance of an order, subsequent to the examination or analysis, specifying such corrective actions as the Domiciliary Commissioner shall determine are required, taking into account such factors as are deemed relevant with respect to the insurer based upon the examination or analysis of the assets, liabilities and operations of the insurer, including but not limited to, the ~~results of any sensitivity tests undertaken pursuant to the~~ most recent Mortgage Guaranty Insurance ~~RBC Instructions~~ Loan Level Report and the Capital Plan.~~

~~(5) **Authorized Control Level Event** means the filing of a Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Report by the insurer which indicates the insurer's total adjusted capital is greater than or equal to its Mandatory Control Level RBC but less than its Authorized Control Level RBC.~~

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~~An Authorized Control Level Event shall require:~~

~~(a) Insurer preparation and submission of a Capital Plan or revised Capital Plan to the Domiciliary Commissioner in accordance with the requirements in Section 7(D)(7);~~

~~(b) (d) Domiciliary Commissioner actions as required under Section 7(D)(4) regarding a mortgage insurance company with respect to which a Regulatory Action Level Event has occurred; or~~

~~(c) Domiciliary Commissioner actions, as, if deemed in the best interests of the policyholders and creditors of the insurer and of the public, as necessary to cause the insurer to be placed under regulatory control or withdraw or limit the insurer's certificate of authority under [insert reference to relevant insurance company rehabilitation and liquidation act]. In the event the Domiciliary Commissioner takes such actions, the ~~Authorized Control~~ SRMICS Action Level Event shall be deemed sufficient grounds for the Domiciliary Commissioner to take action under {insert same reference}, and the Domiciliary Commissioner shall have the rights, powers and duties with respect to the insurer as are set forth in [insert same reference]. In the event the Domiciliary Commissioner takes actions under this paragraph pursuant to a revised Capital Plan, the insurer shall be entitled to such protections as are afforded to insurers under the provisions of Section {insert reference} related to summary proceedings.~~

~~(6) 3) SRMICS Mandatory Control Action Level Event means the filing of a State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance RBC~~ Insurer Capital Standard Report by the mortgage guaranty insurer, which indicates that the insurer's total adjusted ~~assets are~~ capital is 50% or less than its ~~Mandatory Control Level RBC~~.~~

~~State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard. A SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event shall require:~~

~~(a) Domiciliary Commissioner actions as are necessary to place the insurer under regulatory control under [insert reference to relevant insurance company rehabilitation and liquidation act], or allow the insurer to continue its run-off under supervision of the Domiciliary Commissioner in the case of an insurer which is writing no business and running off its existing business. In the event the Domiciliary Commissioner takes such actions, the SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event shall be deemed sufficient grounds for the Domiciliary Commissioner to take action under [insert same reference], and the Domiciliary Commissioner shall have the rights, powers and duties with respect to the insurer as are set forth in [insert same reference]. In the event the Domiciliary Commissioner takes actions under this paragraph pursuant to a revised Capital Plan, the insurer shall be entitled to the protections which are afforded to insurers under the provisions of Section [insert reference] pertaining to summary proceedings.~~

~~(b) Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, the Domiciliary Commissioner may forego actions for up to one year after the occurrence of the SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event if there is a reasonable expectation that the SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event may be eliminated within a period determined to be reasonable by the Domiciliary Commissioner.~~

~~(74)~~ **Capital Plan Submission and Review Requirements.**

- (a) A failure to meet the State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard shall require the mortgage guaranty insurer to prepare and submit a Capital Plan to the Domiciliary Commissioner which shall:
- i. Identify the conditions which contribute to its SRMICS Action Level Event;
 - ii. Contain proposals of corrective actions which the insurer intends to take and would be expected to result in the elimination of the SRMICS Action Level Event;
 - iii. Provide the results of the most recent Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Report prepared in accordance with the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*;
 - iv. Provide projections of the insurer's financial results utilizing the most recent Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Report, adjusted to give effect to the proposed corrective actions;
 - v. Identify the key assumptions impacting the insurer's projections and the sensitivity of the projections to the assumptions; and
 - vi. Identify the quality of and problems associated with the insurer's business, including but not limited to its assets, anticipated business growth and associated surplus strain, extraordinary exposure to risk, mix of business and use of reinsurance, if any.
- ~~(a)~~ The Capital Plan shall be submitted to the Domiciliary Commissioner within forty-five (45) days after the occurrence of the ~~Company Action Level, Regulatory Action Level or Authorized Control~~ SRMICS Action Level Event.
- (b) The Domiciliary Commissioner shall notify the insurer whether the Capital Plan shall be implemented or is, in the judgment of the Domiciliary Commissioner, unsatisfactory within sixty (60) days after the submission by a mortgage guaranty insurance company.
- (c) The Domiciliary Commissioner's notification of an unsatisfactory Capital Plan shall set forth the reasons for the determination and may set forth proposed revisions which will render the Capital Plan satisfactory.
- (d) The insurer shall prepare a revised Capital Plan upon notification from the Domiciliary Commissioner, which may incorporate by reference any revisions proposed by the Domiciliary Commissioner, and shall submit the revised Capital Plan to the Domiciliary Commissioner within forty-five (45) days after the notification.
- (e) Material changes to the capital position of the mortgage guaranty insurance company shall require the filing of a revised Capital Plan at the end of each quarter, following a ~~Company~~ SRMICS Action Level Event.

~~E~~

C. Foreign Insurer Requirements.

- (1) Any foreign insurer shall upon the written request of the Commissioner submit its State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance RBC~~ Insurer Capital Standard Report as of the end of the calendar year just ended within the later of:

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- (a) The date a State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance Company~~ **RBC** Insurer Capital Standard Report would be required to be filed by a domestic insurer under this Act; or
 - (b) Fifteen (15) days after the request is received by the foreign insurer.
- (2) Any foreign insurer shall, upon the written request of the Commissioner, promptly submit a copy of any Capital Plan that is filed with the insurance Commissioner of any other state.
 - (3) The Commissioner may require a foreign insurer to file a Capital Plan within forty-five (45) days after the Commissioner's request upon the occurrence of a ~~Company~~ SRMICS Action Level, ~~Regulatory Action Level~~ Event or ~~Authorized~~ SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event with respect to any foreign insurer as determined under the ~~RBC statute~~ laws applicable to mortgage guaranty insurance in the state of domicile of the insurer (or if no ~~RBC statute is~~ such laws are in force in that state, under the provisions of this Act), if the Commissioner of the state of domicile of the foreign insurer fails to require the foreign insurer to file a Capital Plan in the manner specified under that state's ~~RBC statute (or if no RBC statute is in force in that state, under [insert reference to applicable authorizing state statute or regulation])~~ laws. Failure of the foreign insurer to file a Capital Plan with the Commissioner shall be grounds to order the insurer to cease and desist from writing new insurance business in this state.
 - (4) The Commissioner may make application to the [cite appropriate state court] permitted under the [cite rehabilitation and liquidation statute] with respect to the liquidation of property of foreign insurers found in this state and the occurrence of the SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event shall be considered adequate grounds for the application, in the event of a SRMICS Mandatory Controls Level Event with respect to the foreign insurer if no domiciliary receiver has been appointed with respect to the foreign insurer under the rehabilitation and liquidation statute applicable in the state of domicile of the foreign insurer.

~~F. **Retention of Consultants.** Upon a Regulatory Action Level Event, or upon a general collapse in housing prices or deterioration in economic conditions~~D. **Retention of Consultants.** If a mortgage guaranty insurer files a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report or a Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Report that indicates total adjusted capital of 125% or less of the mortgage guaranty insurer's State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard, or if an examination or investigation of a mortgage guaranty insurer has indicated material deficiencies in underwriting procedures or the Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program, the Domiciliary Commissioner may retain consultants, including accountants, attorneys, investment bankers, actuaries and other experts to assist in the assessment of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's financial condition, exposure to claims loss and credit, liquidity, or other risks, along with related remediation plans and reported information submitted by the mortgage guaranty insurance company. All costs associated with the work of consultants retained for such assessment shall be borne by the mortgage guaranty insurance company that is the subject of the assessment.

~~G.E.~~ **Confidentiality.** Capital Reporting shall be subject to the following confidentiality provisions:

- (1) All Capital Reporting (to the extent the information therein is not required to be set forth in a publicly available annual statement schedule) and Capital Plans that are in the possession or control of respective departments of insurance (including the results or report of any examination or analysis of a mortgage guaranty insurance company performed pursuant hereto and any corrective order issued by the Commissioner pursuant to examination or analysis) with respect to any insurer shall be confidential by law and privileged, not subject to [insert open records, freedom of information, sunshine or other appropriate provisions], and not subject to subpoena or discovery and not admissible in evidence in any private civil action.
- (2) The Commissioner is authorized to use the documents, materials or other information in the furtherance of any regulatory or legal action brought as a part of the Commissioner's official duties.
- (3) Neither the Commissioner nor any person who received documents, materials or information while acting under the authority of the Commissioner shall be permitted or required to testify in any private civil action concerning any confidential documents, materials or information related to a mortgage guaranty insurance company's Capital Reporting.

HF. **Protection of Integrity of Capital Standards.** The ~~mortgage guaranty insurance RBC~~ State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard calculation shall incorporate monitoring of the company's aggregate net risk in force to ensure it shall not exceed twenty-five (25) times its capital, surplus and contingency reserve. In the event that any mortgage guaranty insurance company's aggregate net risk in force exceeds twenty-five (25) times its capital, surplus and contingency reserve, it shall be deemed a ~~Company~~ SRMICS Action Level Event and subject to the requirements under Section 7 (~~D~~)(3B)(2).

Drafting Note: While the risk-to-capital standard itself is insufficient to account for differences in risk among numerous varieties of mortgage loans offered in the United States, the purpose of Section ~~7H~~7F is to allow for a reasonable period of time in which insurance regulators and the public at large can test and establish confidence in the new State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Standards and Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level~~ Insurer Capital ~~Standards~~ Standard. It is further intended to prevent future changes to, and developments in, the capital standards resulting in weaker standards than established in the previous version of this Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act.

Section 8. Reserves

- A. **Unearned Premium Reserves.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall compute and maintain an unearned premium reserve as provided in the accounting practices and procedures prescribed or permitted by the applicable accounting practices and procedures manual of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.
- B. **Loss Reserve.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall compute and maintain adequate case basis and other loss reserves as provided in the accounting practices and procedures prescribed or permitted by the applicable accounting practices and procedures manual of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Loss reserves shall accurately reflect loss frequency and loss severity and shall include

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components for claims reported and for claims incurred but not reported, including estimated losses on:

- (1) Insured loans that have resulted in the conveyance of property that remains unsold;
- (2) Insured loans in the process of foreclosure;
- (3) Insured loans in default for four (4) months or for any lesser period that is defined as default for such purposes in the master policy provisions; and
- (4) Insured leases in default for four (4) months or for any lesser period that is defined as default for such purposes in the master policy provisions.

C. **Contingency Reserve.** Each mortgage guaranty insurance company shall establish a contingency reserve subject to the following provisions:

- (1) The mortgage guaranty insurance company shall make an annual contribution to the contingency reserve which in the aggregate shall be equal to fifty percent (50%) of the net earned premiums reported in the annual statement.
- (2) Except as provided in Section 8(C)(3) of this Act, a mortgage guaranty insurance company's contributions to the contingency reserve made during each calendar year shall be maintained for a period of 120 months, to provide for reserve buildup. The portion of the contingency reserve established and maintained for more than 120 months shall be released and shall no longer constitute part of the contingency reserve.
- (3) Withdrawals may be made from the contingency reserve on a first-in, first-out basis, with the prior written approval of the Domiciliary Commissioner, based on the amount by which:
 - (a) Incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses exceed 35% of the net earned premium in any year; or
 - (b) Aggregate contingency reserves exceed the dollar equivalent of its ~~Company Action Level RBC~~ State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard, only to the extent of such excess.
- (4) Provisional withdrawals may be made from the contingency reserve on a quarterly basis in an amount not to exceed 75% of the withdrawal calculated in accordance with Section 8(C)(3), as adjusted for the quarterly nature of the withdrawal, with prior written approval of the Domiciliary Commissioner.
- (5) The mortgage guaranty insurance company's Domiciliary Commissioner may consider loss developments and trends in reviewing a request for withdrawal pursuant to this Section 8(C). If any portion of the contingency reserve for which withdrawal is requested is maintained by a reinsurer or in a segregated account or trust of a reinsurer, the Domiciliary Commissioner may also consider the financial condition of the reinsurer.

D. **Premium Deficiency Reserve.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall compute and maintain a premium deficiency reserve to the extent required and in accordance with NAIC's statements of statutory accounting principles applicable to

mortgage insurers (currently SSAP No.58), as amended, restated or modified, but without giving effect to any related permitted practices (“NAIC Accounting Principles”).

- (1) **Reserve Computations.** Premium deficiency reserve computations shall be based on the following, notwithstanding any NAIC accounting principles to the contrary:
 - (a) Reasonable estimates based on documented assumptions;
 - (b) Loss and premium estimates net of reinsurance;
 - (c) Premium, loss and expense discounting using a methodology not objected to by the Domiciliary Commissioner;
 - (d) Commissions and other acquisition costs need not be considered in the premium deficiency analysis to the extent they have been previously expensed;
 - (e) Insurance contracts shall be grouped by book year group for purposes of determining if a premium deficiency exists for actuarial reporting, unless sub-groupings within each book year group are requested by the Domiciliary Commissioner; and
 - (f) Deficiencies shall be offset by anticipated profits in other book year groups or subgroups with recognition of a corresponding liability for the net aggregate amount for which a premium deficiency is indicated.

- (2) **Actuarial Report Disclosures.** The following components of a premium deficiency reserve shall be disclosed in the annual actuarial report:
 - (a) Premium deficiency reserve methodology for each book year group and in the aggregate;
 - (b) Projected cash flows for at least a ten year future period for each book year group and in the aggregate; and
 - (c) Additional disclosures with respect to other segments of the mortgage guaranty insurance company’s risk in force, which may be required by the Domiciliary Commissioner.

- (3) **Financial Statement Disclosures.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall include the following disclosures and related reporting considerations in its statutory financial statements:
 - (a) Description of its methodology for analyzing and computing the premium deficiency reserve in the notes to the annual financial statement;
 - (b) Premium deficiency reserve calculations, including the amount of the projected deficit, for any book year where estimated future losses and expenses exceed estimated anticipated premiums;
 - (c) Premium deficiency reserve recognition by recording an additional liability for the deficiency, with a corresponding charge to operations, when the anticipated losses, loss adjustment expenses, commissions, other acquisition costs, and maintenance costs exceed the recorded unearned premium reserve and the estimated future premiums on existing policies; and
 - (d) Premium deficiency reserve disclosure along with a statement of anticipated investment income utilization as a factor in the premium deficiency calculation, including the rate of return used in the calculation, as applicable, if a premium deficiency reserve is established.

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E. Miscellaneous.

- (1) Whenever the laws of any other jurisdiction in which a mortgage guaranty insurance company subject to the requirement of this Act is also licensed to transact mortgage guaranty insurance require a larger unearned premium reserve or contingency reserve in the aggregate than that set forth herein, the establishment of the larger unearned premium reserve or contingency reserve in the aggregate shall be deemed to be in compliance with this Act.
- (2) Unearned premium reserves and contingency reserves shall be computed and maintained on risks insured after the effective date of this Act as required by Subsections A and C. Unearned premium reserves and contingency reserves on risks insured before the effective date of this Act may be computed and maintained as required previously.

Section 9. Investment Restrictions

- A. **Investments Secured by Real Estate or Mortgages.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not invest in notes or other evidence of indebtedness secured by a mortgage or other lien upon real property. This section shall not apply to obligations secured by real property, or contracts for the sale of real property, which obligations or contract of sale are acquired in the course of good faith settlement of claims under policies of insurance issued by the mortgage guaranty insurance company, or in the good faith disposition of real property, so acquired. This section shall not apply to investments backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America or, with the approval of the Domiciliary Commissioner, to investments with the effective guaranty of the United States of America.
- B. **Deposit Accounts.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company, its holding company or any affiliate thereof is prohibited from entering into or maintaining any form of deposit account bearing interest at rates less than what is currently being paid other depositors on similar deposits or any deposit for which there is no apparent or reasonably explicable business purpose.

Section 10. Reinsurance

- A. **Minimum Risk Retention Requirement.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall retain at least fifteen percent (15%) of its risk in force on either a first loss or quota share basis, if any portion of the risk in force is ceded to one or more reinsurers, unless a lesser retention is approved in writing by the Domiciliary Commissioner.
- B. **Prohibition of Captive Reinsurance.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not enter into captive reinsurance arrangements which involve the direct or indirect ceding of any portion of its insurance risks or obligations to a reinsurer owned or controlled by an insured; any subsidiary or affiliate of an insured; an officer, director or employee of an insured or any member of their immediate family; a corporation, partnership, trust, trade association in which an insured is a member, or other entity owned or controlled by an insured or an insured's officer, director or employee or any member of their immediate family that has a financial interest; or any designee, trustee, nominee or other agent or representative of any of the foregoing.

C. **Restriction on Affiliated Reinsurance.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not enter into any new reinsurance arrangements with any affiliate after the effective date of this Act, unless it has obtained prior written approval by its Domiciliary Commissioner. Cessions or assumptions of premium under any reinsurance arrangements with any affiliate in force on the effective date of this Act must cease within one year from the effective date of this Act, unless the mortgage guaranty insurance company has obtained prior written approval by its Domiciliary Commissioner.

~~(1) D. External Reinsurance Requirements. External reinsurance relationships shall comply with minimum financial quality standards including the following:~~ D. **Subterfuge in Reinsurance Prohibited.** A

mortgage guaranty insurer may, by written contract, reinsure any insurance that it transacts, except that no mortgage guaranty insurer may enter into reinsurance arrangements designed to circumvent the compensation control provisions of Section 14 or the contingency reserve requirement of Section 8C. The unearned premium reserve required by Section 8A, the loss reserve required by Section 8B, and the contingency reserve required by Section 8C shall be established and maintained by the original insurer or by the assuming reinsurer so that the aggregate reserves shall be equal to or greater than the reserves required by Sections 8A, 8B, and 8C. A:

~~(1) The reinsurance agreement and any segregated account or trust arrangements or letter of credit applicable to the reinsurance agreement or any amendments thereto shall be submitted to the Domiciliary Commissioner for approval.~~

~~(2) Credit for reinsurance shall be allowed a domestic ceding mortgage guaranty insurer as either an asset or deduction from liability on account of reinsurance ceded to a reinsurer that is not a mortgage guaranty insurance company when:~~

~~(a) Cumulative reserves established by the mortgage guaranty insurance company and the reinsurer shall not be less than 100% of the reserves required by this Act, except that a reinsurer that is not a mortgage guaranty insurance company is not required to establish a contingency reserve provided the obligations reinsured that are not supported by a reserve maintained by the reinsurer will not be entitled to reinsurance credit unless the obligations are supported by collateral complying with the requirements of [insert provisions defining acceptable collateral for non-admitted reinsurers]; and~~

the

~~(b) The~~ cession shall be accounted for as a retroactive reinsurance agreement as provided in the accounting practices and procedures prescribed or permitted by the applicable accounting practices and procedures manual of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

E. **Advance Approval of Reinsurance Required.** All reinsurance arrangements shall comply with the following requirements:

~~(1) The~~ following information must be filed with the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer's Domiciliary Commissioner at least 30 days prior to the intended date of entry into the reinsurance agreement or any amendment thereto:

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- (a) The reinsurance agreement and any segregated account or trust arrangements or letter of credit applicable to the reinsurance agreement or any amendments thereto;
 - (b) Any service or ancillary agreements related to the proposed reinsurance relationship;
 - (c) The financial statements and other financial due diligence information secured by the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer;
 - (d) Evidence that there is transfer of risk under the reinsurance arrangement; and
 - (e) If the reinsurance is assumed by an insurer which insures or reinsures other lines of insurance in addition to mortgage guaranty insurance, evidence from the reinsurer that its aggregate concentration of mortgage guaranty risk from all sources does not exceed 15% of the assuming reinsurer's gross written premium in the prior calendar year and that its aggregate maximum loss exposure to mortgage guaranty insurance risk does not exceed 30% of its capital and surplus as of the end of the immediately preceding calendar year.
- (3)(2) Each reinsurance agreement established with a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide that:
- (a) The Domiciliary Commissioner shall approve any amendments to the reinsurance agreement before becoming effective.
 - (b) The ceding mortgage guaranty insurance company shall have the right to terminate the ceding of additional insurance under the reinsurance agreement if so ordered by the Domiciliary Commissioner.
 - ~~(c) The Domiciliary Commissioner has the right to request from the assuming reinsurer information concerning its financial condition in accord with the terms of 15 U.S.C. § 8222.~~
 - ~~(d) The assuming reinsurer shall notify the Domiciliary Commissioner of any material change in its financial condition in accord with the terms of 15 U.S.C. § 8222.~~
- (4) (c) Each reinsurance agreement established with a mortgage guaranty insurance company that includes the use of a segregated account or trust may not limit liability for losses to the assets held in any one or more segregated accounts or trusts.
- ~~(5) As a condition for a mortgage guaranty insurance company to receive credit for purposes of meeting its Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Standards and Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Capital Standards under Section 7, each reinsurance agreement between a mortgage guaranty insurance company and a reinsurer domiciled in a jurisdiction outside of the United States of America shall require the reinsurer to collateralize 100% of its liabilities attributable to the reinsurance agreement with either a segregated account, segregated trust, one or more letters of credit, or some combination thereof, unless the reinsurer has been certified pursuant to [insert provisions of state law equivalent to Section 2E of the Credit for Reinsurance Model Law #785 and Section 8 of the Credit for Reinsurance Model Regulation~~

~~#786], provided, however, if the reinsurer is not required to establish a reserve for that portion of the contingency reserve it has assumed, the reinsurer shall provide collateral in the amount required by section 10(D)(2)(a).~~

- (d) The Domiciliary Commissioner has the right to request from the assuming reinsurer information concerning its financial condition and, when applicable, such requests shall be in accord with the terms of 15 U.S.C. § 8222, and as such federal law may be amended or superseded.
- (e) The assuming reinsurer shall notify the Domiciliary Commissioner of any material change in its financial condition and, when applicable, such duty of notification shall be in accord with the terms of 15 U.S.C. § 8222, and as such federal law may be amended or superseded.

(3) The Domiciliary Commissioner of the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer may disapprove any reinsurance agreement at any time upon discovering that the filing requirements of Section 10(D)(1) were altogether disregarded; otherwise, the Domiciliary Commissioner may disapprove a reinsurance agreement filed pursuant to Section 10(D)(1) in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The financial due diligence conducted by the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer was inadequate, as evidenced by failure to adequately review timely audited financial statements or otherwise;
- (b) Reasonable transfer of risk has not been demonstrated or there is reasonable cause to understand the reinsurance arrangement as being entered to improve the appearance, but not the reality, of the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer's financial solvency;
- (c) If the reinsurance is assumed by an insurer which insures or reinsures other lines of insurance in addition to mortgage guaranty insurance, the aggregate concentration of mortgage guaranty risk from all sources exceeds the levels referenced in Section 10(E)(1)(e).
- (d) The reinsurance agreement does not contain the provisions required by Section 10(E)(2);
- (e) The reinsurance agreement would violate the law of the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer's state of domicile or would be contrary to the interests of insureds, creditors, or the public.

Section 11. Underwriting Standards

A. **Underwriting Review and Approval Required.** All certificates of mortgage guaranty insurance, excluding policies of reinsurance, shall be written based on a reasonable and thorough examination and assessment of evidence that prudent underwriting standards have been met by the originator of the mortgage ~~by:~~

~~(1) Mortgage guaranty insurance company review and approval before inception of coverage for loans that are directly underwritten by the mortgage guaranty insurance company; or~~

~~(2) Mortgage guaranty insurance company review and validation of delegated. Delegated underwriting decisions shall be reviewed based on a reasonable method of sampling of post-closing loan documentation to ensure compliance with the mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting standards within 180 days following the latest inception date of coverage and receipt of documents for the selected loans; or~~

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- ~~(3) Mortgage guaranty insurance company review and approval before inception of coverage of minimum documentation requirements specified by the mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting standards for approval of coverage, together with the mortgage guaranty insurance company's post loan closing review and validation on a sampling basis completed within 180 days following the latest inception date of coverage and receipt of documents for the selected loans to ensure compliance with the mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting standards when less than the fully documented loan file is submitted with the insurance application; or~~
- (4) ~~Mortgage guaranty insurance company quality.~~ Quality control reviews for Bulk Mortgage Guaranty Insurance and Pool Mortgage Guaranty Insurance shall be based on a reasonable method of sampling of post-closing loan documentation to ensure compliance with the representations and warranties of the creditors or creditors originating the loans and with the mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting standards ~~within 180 days following coverage.~~
- B. **Minimum Underwriting Guidelines.** Mortgage guaranty insurance companies shall establish formal underwriting guidelines which set forth the basis for concluding that prudent underwriting standards have been met. ~~Such underwriting guidelines shall, at a minimum, include an assessment of mortgage loan credit quality based on the following factors:~~
- (1) ~~Mortgage loan type and characteristics;~~
- (2) ~~Borrower's creditworthiness and loan repayment ability, which must, at a minimum, include obtaining and maintaining documents verifying a borrower's income; and~~
- (3) ~~Property's marketability qualifications, which must, at a minimum, include receipt and maintenance of supporting property valuation documentation.~~
- C. **Underwriting Guideline Review and Approval.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting guidelines shall be:
- (1) Reviewed and approved by executive management;
- (2) Reviewed with either the board of directors or a board committee designated to provide oversight of underwriting policy and ratification of material changes under a written resolution of the board of directors setting forth the scope of review for such oversight and ratification; and
- (3) Communicated across the organization to promote consistent business practices with respect to underwriting.
- ~~D. D. Maintenance of Minimum Underwriting Standards and Documentation and Approval Guidelines. Mortgage guaranty~~ **Generally.** Underwriting standards, including but not limited to review and approval procedures, minimum underwriting guidelines ~~shall incorporate~~, and the collection and retention of underwriting documentation ~~and approval requirements~~ shall be in **key control areas to support the underwriting evaluation, which shall include but not be limited to the following:**

- ~~(1) Lender loan submission requirements;~~
- ~~(2) Loan documentation and underwriting compliance evaluation responsibilities;~~
- ~~(3) Minimum mortgage documentation standards;~~
- ~~(4) Loan program or type qualification requirements;~~
- ~~(5) Minimum borrower repayment qualification requirements; and~~
- ~~(6) Minimum property marketability qualifications.~~

~~E. Underwriting Documentation and Approval Considerations. Mortgage guaranty insurance company establishment of the documentation and approval requirements outlined in Section 11D shall include the considerations detailed in the corresponding with the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* Section, based on the appropriateness in relation to the size and status of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's organization and its residential and commercial mortgage environment.~~

F.E. Notification of Changes in Underwriting Guidelines. A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide notice to the Commissioner of changes to its underwriting guidelines as follows:

- (1) On or before March 1 of each year, a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall file with the Commissioner an annual summary of material changes in underwriting guidelines implemented during the course of the immediately ~~preceeding~~ preceding year along with references to supporting hardcopy or website documentation.
- (2) The annual summary of material underwriting guideline changes should include any change associated with loan to value ratios, debt to income ratios, borrower credit standing or maximum loan amount which has resulted in a material impact on net premium written of +/- 5% from prior year to date.

G.F. Nondiscrimination. In extending or issuing mortgage guaranty insurance, a mortgage guaranty insurance company may not discriminate on the basis of the applicant's sex, marital status, race, color, creed, national origin, disability, or age or solely on the basis of the geographic location of the property to be insured unless the discrimination related to geographic location is for a business purpose that is not a mere pretext for unfair discrimination; or the refusal, cancellation, or limitation of the insurance is required by law or regulatory mandate.

Drafting Note: States and jurisdictions should consult their constitution or comparable governance documents and applicable civil rights legislation to determine if broader protections against unacceptable forms of discrimination should be included in Section ~~11G~~ 11F.

Section 12. Quality Assurance

A. Minimum Quality Assurance Standards. A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall establish a formal internal Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program, which provides an early detection warning system as it relates to potential underwriting

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compliance issues which could potentially impact solvency or operational risk. This Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program shall provide for the documentation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the integrity of the ongoing loan origination process based on indicators of potential underwriting strategy and control inadequacies or non-compliance. ~~A~~The Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program shall ~~address~~be in compliance with the ~~following provisions, as well as related considerations discussed in the corresponding Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual~~section, based on appropriateness in relation to the size and status of the company's organization.

- ~~A. **Segregation of Duties.** Administration of the quality control program shall be delegated to designated risk management, quality control or internal audit personnel, who are technically trained and independent from activities related to loan origination, pricing, underwriting and operations.~~
- ~~B. **Senior Management Oversight.** Quality control personnel shall provide periodic quality control reports to an enterprise risk management committee or other equivalent senior management level oversight body.~~
- ~~C. **Board of Director Oversight.** Quality control personnel shall provide periodic quality control reports to the board of directors or a designated committee of directors established to facilitate board of director oversight.~~
- ~~D. **Policy and Procedures Documentation.** Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program policies and procedures shall be formally established and documented to define scope, roles and responsibilities.~~
- ~~E. **Underwriting Risk Review.** Quality control review shall include an examination of underwriting risk including categorization of the insurer's exposure and compliance with risk tolerance levels.~~
- ~~F. **Lender Performance Reviews.** Quality control monitoring provisions shall include an assessment of lender performance expectations.~~
- ~~G. **Underwriting Performance Reviews.** Quality control monitoring provisions shall assess compliance with underwriting guidelines.~~
- ~~H. **Problem Loan Trend Reviews.** Quality control monitoring provisions shall assess prospective risks associated with timely loan payment including delinquency, default inventory, foreclosure and persistency trends.~~
- ~~I. **Underwriting System Change Oversight.** Underwriting system program changes shall be monitored to ensure the integrity of underwriting and pricing programs, which impact automated underwriting system decision making.~~
- ~~J. **Pricing and Performance Oversight.** Pricing controls shall be monitored to ensure that business segment pricing supports applicable performance goals.~~
- ~~K. **Internal Audit Validation.** Periodic internal audits shall be conducted to validate compliance with the Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program.~~
- ~~L~~**B. Regulator Access.** The Commissioner shall be provided access to an insurer's Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program for review at any reasonable time upon

request and during any financial regulatory examination. Nothing herein shall be construed to limit a regulator's right to access any and all of the records of an insurer in an examination or as otherwise necessary to meet regulatory responsibilities.

Section 13. Conflict of Interest

- A. If a member of a holding company system, a mortgage guaranty insurance company licensed to transact business in this state shall not, as a condition of its certificate of authority, knowingly underwrite mortgage guaranty insurance on mortgages originated by the holding company system or an affiliate or on mortgages originated by any mortgage lender to which credit is extended, directly or indirectly, by the holding company system or an affiliate.
- B. A mortgage guaranty insurance company, the holding company system of which it is a part, or any affiliate shall not, as a condition of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's certificate of authority, engage in activities proscribed in Sections 13 and 14.

Section 14. Rebates, Commissions, Charges and Contractual Preferences

- A. **No Inducements.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not pay or cause to be paid either directly or indirectly, to any owner, purchaser, lessor, lessee, mortgagee or prospective mortgagee of the real property that secures the authorized real estate security or that is the fee of an insured lease, or any interest therein, or to any person who is acting as an agent, representative, attorney or employee of such owner, purchaser, lessor, lessee or mortgagee, any commission, or any part of its premium charges or any other consideration as an inducement for or as compensation on any mortgage guaranty insurance business.
- B. **No Compensation for Placement.** In connection with the placement of any mortgage guaranty insurance, a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not cause or permit the conveyance of anything of value, including but not limited to any commission, fee, premium adjustment, remuneration or other form of compensation of any kind whatsoever to be paid to, or received by an insured lender or lessor; any subsidiary or affiliate of an insured; an officer, director or employee of an insured or any member of their immediate family; a corporation, partnership, trust, trade association in which an insured is a member, or other entity in which an insured or an officer, director or employee or any member of their immediate family has a financial interest; or any designee, trustee, nominee or other agent or representative of any of the foregoing, except for the value of the insurance itself or claim payments thereon as provided by contract or settlement.
- C. **No Rebates.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not make a rebate of any portion of the premium charge. A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not quote any rate or premium charge to a person that is different than that currently available to others for the same type of coverage. The amount by which a premium charge is less than that called for by the current schedule of premium charges is an unlawful rebate.

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D. No Undue Contractual Preferences.

- (1) Any contract, letter agreement, or other arrangement used to modify or clarify any terms, conditions, or interpretations of a master policy or certificate shall be documented in writing.
- (2) Any contractual or letter agreements used to modify or clarify general business practices and administrative, underwriting, claim submission or other information exchange processes shall not contain provisions which override or significantly undermine the intent of key provisions of the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act, including mortgage insurer discretion, rights and responsibilities related to:
 - (a) Underwriting standards
 - (b) Quality assurance
 - (c) Rescission

E. Sanctions. The Commissioner may, after notice and hearing, suspend or revoke the certificate of authority of a mortgage guaranty insurance company, or in his or her discretion, issue a cease and desist order to a mortgage guaranty insurance company that pays a commission, rebate, or makes any unlawful conveyance of value under this section in willful violation of the provisions of this Act. In the event of the issuance of a cease and desist order, the Commissioner may, after notice and hearing, suspend or revoke the certificate of authority of a mortgage guaranty insurance company that does not comply with the terms thereof.

F. Educational Efforts and Promotional Materials Permitted. A mortgage guaranty insurance company may engage in any educational effort with borrowers, members of the general public, and officers, directors, employees, contractors and agents of insured lenders that may reasonably be expected to reduce its risk of loss or promote its operational efficiency and may distribute promotional materials of minor value.

Section 15. Policy Forms and Premium Rates Filed

- A. Policy Form Filing.** All policy forms and endorsements shall be filed with and be subject to the approval of the Commissioner, unless otherwise provided by the Commissioner.
- B. Policy Form Amendment Filing.** Any contract, letter agreement, or other arrangements used to modify or endorse terms of the company's master policy or any certificate shall be filed as an endorsement and be subject to the disapproval of the Commissioner.
- C. Policy Rate Filing.** Each mortgage guaranty insurance company shall file with the Commissioner the rate to be charged and the premium including all modifications of rates and premiums to be paid by the policyholder, unless otherwise provided by the Commissioner.
- D. Timely Response to Requests for Explanation.** Upon written request of a party liable for payment of premium under a master policy or certificate, a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall, within 30 days following receipt of the request, provide a written explanation of how the amount of premium for which the requesting

party is liable was computed. A mortgage guaranty insurance company need not respond to requests that are made with a frequency that a reasonable person would construe to be harassment.

- E. **Limited Right to Acquire Title.** Each master policy and certificate issued by a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide that the mortgage guaranty insurance company, in lieu of payment of its limit of coverage, may elect to pay the entire indebtedness to the insured and acquire title to the authorized real estate security.
- F. **Conditional Limitation on Deficiency Liability.** Each master policy and each applicable certificate issued by a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide that the borrower upon any single-family dwelling or a mixed-use building described in Section 2A(1)(b), which is owner-occupied at the time of loan origination and for at least 50% of the days within the twelve (12) consecutive months prior to borrower default, shall not be liable for any deficiency arising from a foreclosure sale.

NOTE: Drafting Note: Open rating states may delete a portion or all of Subsections 15A and 15B and insert their own rating law. States should consult their individual market conduct regulations to determine if adjustment of contractual filing approval requirements should be included in Section 15C. States that wish to allow pursuit of deficiency judgements against those who have lost their principal residence to foreclosure could either delete Section 15F or limit the exemption from deficiency judgements on personal residences to defaults occasioned by certain specified causes such as unemployment, illness, and divorce.

Section 16. Rescission

The right of rescission shall be governed by the following:

- A. **Rescission Rights and Responsibilities.** All mortgage guaranty insurance company master policies shall include a detailed description of provisions governing rescissions and cancellations, which specify the insurer's and insured's rights, obligations and eligibility terms under which those actions may occur to ensure transparency.
- B. **Rescission Relief Provisions.** Mortgage guaranty insurance company rescission relief practices shall be in accordance with the following:
 - (1) A mortgage guaranty insurance master policy may provide for mandatory rescission relief based on evidence of compliance with payment history and loan status eligibility requirements.
 - (2) A mortgage guaranty insurance master policy may offer an earlier rescission relief option based on evidence of compliance with underwriting and payment history eligibility requirements.
 - (3) A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall retain the right of rescission in instances in which a creditor or the officers, directors, employees, contractors, and agents of a creditor engage in misstatements, misrepresentations, omissions, data inaccuracies or active efforts to deceive through submission of forged or fictitious information in connection with loan origination or closing for a period of at least 10 years, based on:

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- (a) Credible evidence of the existence of the above conditions; and
 - (b) Credible evidence of the materiality of the above conditions to the mortgage guaranty insurance company's acceptance of risk.
- C. **Re-pricing Provisions.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall have the option to re-price the insurance premium for coverage upon a loan, when prudent, in lieu of rescinding coverage based on the following:
- (1) Rescission relief has not been granted based on Subsection 16B;
 - (2) The loan would have been eligible for coverage with alternative pricing under the underwriting standards in effect at origination; and
 - (3) Misstatements, misrepresentations, omissions or inaccuracies by the creditor or the officers, directors, employees, contractors, and agents of a creditor are not considered material based on reasonable verification of appraisal value and borrower income by the mortgage guaranty insurance company.

Section 17. Records Retention

- A. **Record Files.** A licensed mortgage guaranty insurance company shall maintain its records in a manner which allows the Commissioner to readily ascertain the insurer's compliance with state insurance laws and rules during an examination including, but not limited to, records regarding the insurer's management, operations, policy issuance and servicing, marketing, underwriting, rating and claims practices.

Recordkeeping requirements shall conform to the mandated standards detailed in the corresponding Records Retention Requirements section of the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*, as it relates to:

- (1) Policy records to clearly document the application, underwriting, issuance and servicing of each policy and certificate; and
 - (2) Claim records to clearly document the inception, handling and disposition
- B. **Retention Period.** Policy and claim records shall be retained for the period during which the certificate or claim is active plus five (5) years, unless otherwise specified herein or in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual.
- C. **Record Format.** Any record required to be maintained by a mortgage insurer may be created and stored in the form of paper, photograph, magnetic, mechanical or electronic medium, subject to conformance with the format related requirements detailed in the corresponding Records Retention Requirements section of the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*.
- D. **Record Maintenance.** Record maintenance under this regulation shall comply with the following requirements:
- (1) Insurer maintenance responsibilities shall provide for record storage in a location that will allow the records to be reasonably produced for examination within the time period required.

- (2) Third-Party maintenance related responsibilities shall be set forth in a written agreement, a copy of which shall be maintained by the insurer and available for purposes of examination.

Section 18. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual

The *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* refers to the current version of the Mortgage ~~Guaranty~~ *Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*, which is integral to the requirements established under the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act (#630)*, as adopted and amended from time to time by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. A change in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* shall be effective on January 1 following the calendar year in which the change has been adopted by the NAIC if such change is adopted on or before September 1st. A change in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* shall be effective on the second January 1 following the calendar year in which the change has been adopted by the NAIC if such change is adopted after September 1st.

Section 19. Regulations

The Commissioner shall have the authority to promulgate rules and regulations deemed necessary to effectively implement the requirements of this Act.

Chronological Summary of Actions (all references are to the Proceedings of the NAIC).

1976 Proc. II 15, 17, 647, 686, 747-753 (adopted).
1979 Proc. I 44, 47-48, 49, 719, 968-969 (corrected).

ANNOTATIONS

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Section 5. ~~Geographic Concentration~~7. Capital Standards

~~Annotation 1: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry risks associated with geographical business mix concentrations.~~

~~An economic boom in the 2000's created a "housing bubble" characterized by a rise in housing prices and falling mortgage rates, which peaked in 2005-06, serving as a major trigger to the U.S. subprime mortgage crisis. The crisis was ignited by a rise in subprime mortgage delinquencies and foreclosures. Securitization through complex repackaging of subprime mortgages into investments further contributed to the financial crisis and subsequent recession beginning in 2008.~~

~~Following the housing market peak, housing prices experienced a significant fall, declining some 30% nationwide and more than 45% in selected markets, including Nevada, Arizona, Florida and California where the total past due averaged 9%–11%, as of December 2008. Economic studies have pointed to a strong, positive relationship between the rate of housing price deterioration in urban areas and the subsequent rate of mortgage delinquency and foreclosure. The fall in housing prices and decline in loan to value ratios limited the ability of borrowers to avoid loan delinquency by exercising prepayment, home sales or refinancing options. The financial crisis also contributed to a growth in unemployment rates and loss of retirement savings, impacting borrower ability to meet loan payments.~~

~~The New York Federal Reserve analysis of the top states with respect to mortgages 90 days or more delinquent at the end of 2011 indicated the following delinquent percentages and potential causes:~~

- ~~• Florida (18.02%)—Florida faced the third worst housing market crash with homes losing 48% of their value since the market peak. 44% of Florida mortgage loans were underwater. The state's unemployment rate of 9% represented the sixth highest in the nation.~~
- ~~• Nevada (13.57%)—Nevada's unemployment rate of 12%, represented the highest in the nation. The state held the most underwater mortgages at 61% of all mortgaged properties in Nevada. Housing prices were down 59% from their pre-crash peak.~~
- ~~• Arizona (7.63%)—Arizona experienced a higher than average unemployment rate of 8.6%. Home prices plummeted 48% since 2007. The state had the second highest percentage of mortgages underwater at 48%.~~
- ~~• California (7.57%)—California's high unemployment rate of 11% combined with a poor housing market drop of 42% from its peak and a 30% underwater mortgage rate served as contributing factors to the market crisis. The state ranked seventh with one in twelve mortgage holders in serious delinquency.~~

~~National mortgage loan delinquent rate trend analysis indicates that current mortgage delinquency rates in the above states have experienced improvements. Nevertheless, these historical trends demonstrate that local market conditions and differences in state laws with respect to the judicial foreclosure process, can and do impact regional delinquency and foreclosure experience. Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act was designed to minimize the risk and strengthen control over geographic business mix by establishing:~~

- ~~1.—Concentration limits by state~~

~~2.—Additional capital requirements where limits are exceeded to strengthen enforcement~~

~~Section 7.—Capital Standards~~

~~Annotation 2~~ **Annotation 1:** This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry risks and controls associated with capital standards.

The previous Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act reflected the mortgage guaranty insurance industry historic requirements for a mortgage insurer to maintain a minimum amount of statutory capital relative to risk in force in order for the mortgage insurer to continue to write new business. The most common formulation of this risk to capital methodology allowed for a maximum permitted risk to capital ratio of 25 to 1. The risk to capital ratio did not serve the mortgage industry exceptionally well during the recent mortgage sub-prime crisis, as the identification of potential solvency problems associated with the sub-prime crisis and economic downturn were generally recognized prior to the risk to capital ratio reaching the above 25 to 1 maximum.

~~The Property and Casualty Insurance Industry has historically utilized a Risk Based Capital (RBC) methodology to provide a capital adequacy standard. However, mortgage and financial guaranty insurance companies have historically been exempted from this RBC requirement, based on the unique differences in operations. The RBC methodology is generally viewed as a standard which provides:~~

- ~~• Uniformity among state regulatory agencies as a basis for establishing hypothetical minimum capital level requirements compared to the company's actual capital level~~
- ~~• RBC calculation based on risk relationships by applying a set of actuarial risk factors to various asset, premium and reserve balances~~
- ~~• State of domicile regulatory authority to enforce timely action based on company, regulatory and mandatory action levels driven by the severity of solvency issues~~

Accordingly, the current Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act ~~seeks to ensure these~~ has developed a new capital standard to be known as the State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard. This new standard offers the following advantages ~~through emphasis on~~, among others:

- More granular risk assessment
- Economically countercyclical, which recognizes the role of mortgage insurers in the ~~development of a two-tier capital adequacy measurement standard encompassing~~ U.S. housing finance system
- Attempts to achieve reasonable projection of book year ultimate net losses
- Allows reasonable premium credits
- Transparency in assumptions
- Forecastable by the mortgage guaranty insurers

The current Mortgage Guaranty Insurance ~~Modified RBC Standards—Establishment of a base line capital standard ratio commonly recognized in the industry~~ Model Act also requires to timely prepare and maintain detailed loan level cash flow projection based on the ~~RBC methodology, through incorporation of many similarities with~~ guidance for such reports contained in the ~~existing property and casualty insurance industry methodology and~~

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~~supplemented by modifications to recognize risk and control elements unique to the mortgage guaranty insurance industry.~~

~~Mortgage Guaranty Insurance **Loan Level Capital Standards – Establishment Manual**. This keeps all mortgage guaranty insurers in a state of a uniform detail loan level cash flow projection readiness to further supplement provide such company-specific information during a significant downturn in the economy or if the above RBC methodology, in instances where the RBC scoring individual insurer experiences adverse financial results reflect the equivalent of a “company action level”, and support company requirements to submit a detailed action plan to address potential solvency issues.~~

Development of the above standards utilized external consulting services to maximize the benefits of current mortgage guaranty insurance industry projects to develop the framework for the loan level capital model and utilize such project research to facilitate development of unique mortgage guaranty risk components and rating factors ~~under the modified RBC model.~~

Section 8. Contingency Reserves

Annotation 32: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry risks and controls associated with the Contingency Reserve practices.

Contingency reserves have historically served to provide an additional form of premium reserves to protect policyholders against the effect of adverse economic cycles. These reserves have been established based on an automatic provision calculation of 50% of premium written. Current reserve provisions are required to be maintained for a period of 10 years (120 months), unless early release is approved by the commissioner of insurance of the insurer’s state of domicile.

Significant loss experience during the recent sub-prime mortgage crisis has noted that:

- Contingency reserve historic allocations under the current automatic formula calculation are not driven by economic indicators of potential mortgage crisis and economic downturn, as recently experienced
- Contingency reserve protection provisions can easily be exhausted and depleted under provisions which allow for the early withdrawal when losses exceed 35% of corresponding earned premiums during such periods of economic downturn

Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act emphasizes the contingency reserve provisions through:

1. Contingency reserve retention period to build-up reserve positions for periods of cyclical downturn in the mortgage industry
2. Contingency reserve release restrictions

The Reserves section includes premium deficiency reserve requirements that impact both actuarial opinion and financial statement reporting.

Section 9. Restrictions on Investments Secured by Real Estate or Mortgages

Annotation 43: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry relationships and risks associated with the secondary mortgage market.

The secondary mortgage market represents a market for the sale of securities or bonds collateralized by the value of mortgage loans. Mortgage lenders or other specialized investment firms typically group together loans originated in the primary mortgage market for sale as collateralized mortgage obligations or mortgage backed securities for sale to investors, including insurance companies.

Principal parties involved in the secondary mortgage market include:

- (1) Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) – a wholly-owned government corporation, whose mortgage backed securities are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government
- (2) ~~Freddie~~ Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), federally chartered government-sponsored but privately owned entities, which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government, although often considered as effective beneficiaries of this guarantee as a result of government rescue from insolvency during the recent mortgage crisis

The Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984 (SMMEA) amended the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide additional capital sources through improvement in the marketability of mortgage backed securities. The SMMEA effectively allowed:

- (1) Federally chartered and regulated financial institutions to invest in mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by FNMA and FHLMC, although not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S.
- (2) Override of state investment laws to enable state chartered and regulated institutions to invest in such mortgage-backed securities

SMMEA initially resulted in exceptional residential mortgage market growth and expansion, triggered by the theory that default risk on an individual loan basis was generally deemed to be minimized under the loan aggregation process.

The above growth in the secondary mortgage market was, however, also considered a contributing factor to the recent housing market crisis beginning in 2007. On the downside, mortgage securitization increased default risk from the standpoint of reduction in alignment of mortgage loan originator and mortgage guaranty insurer interests and incentives to ensure borrower repayment credit quality. As a result, mortgage loan defaults, delinquencies and foreclosures increased associated with potential rating agency assignment of inflated credit ratings, lending standard deterioration and subprime borrowing.

Accordingly, in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act, investment limitations are proposed to reduce potential mortgage guaranty insurer risks associated with portfolio concentrations in securities reflective of investment in the same industry risk as the mortgage guarantor's primary business. This encompasses securities which represent an ownership interest in or are secured directly or indirectly by a pool of mortgages or cash flows generated by a pool of mortgages. Exceptions are made for securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States

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and securities that the mortgage guaranty insurer's state regulator determines are effectively guaranteed by the United States Treasury.

Section 10. Reinsurance

Annotation 54: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry risks associated with reinsurance.

Mortgage guaranty reinsurance has generally been limited to affiliate ceding in lieu of limited external reinsurance alternatives, which typically creates unnecessary overhead expenses with limited benefits.

Affiliate reinsurance has generally been executed under requirements that a mortgage guaranty insurer cannot retain more than 25% of the total risk exposure related to the indebtedness of the insured.

Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act provisions emphasize greater reinsurance flexibility options through:

- Removal of the mortgage guaranty insurer maximum 25% risk retention limits
- Discouragement of affiliate reinsurance arrangements by the above adjustment of reinsurance requirements, thereby permitting mortgage guaranty insurers to achieve improved administrative efficiencies
- ~~Financial quality standards compliance where external reinsurance programs are employed~~
- Prohibition of captive reinsurance arrangements
- Regulatory review of all reinsurance arrangements

Section 11. Underwriting Standards

Annotation 65: This section addresses mortgage guaranty insurer underwriting, and related environmental causes and risks associated with the recent mortgage loan sub-prime mortgage loan crisis.

Legacy private mortgage insurers have suffered significant losses from exposure to the recent downturn of the U.S. housing market, which contributed to the national recession. Housing price declines in recent years have created negative equity on a large scale, with homeowner debt exceeding property values.

Key factors driving mortgage performance have included mortgage type, age, inadequate borrower credit score, loan to value, and debt to equity relationships and delinquency status. Pending delinquencies, default inventory aging and eventual foreclosures have become major factors to achieving financial recovery.

Regulatory actions based on the level of losses associated with the above factors have resulted in ongoing emphasis on capital adequacy requirements, which has in turn restricted or prevented companies from writing new mortgage guaranty insurance business.

Policy rescissions have avoided some large insurer losses, while at the same time demonstrating the susceptibility to misrepresentation or potential fraud.

The concentration of mortgage loan originations in ~~limited banks~~ fewer and fewer financial institutions as the banking industry has consolidated has placed competitive pressures on mortgage guaranty insurers to accept loans of lower credit quality or face the consequences of reduced business volume. Captive reinsurance agreements have resulted in regulatory concerns for originating banks to command considerations from mortgage insurers. These industry-wide competitive pressures have resulted in increased loan default, delinquency and foreclosure rates associated with the acceptance of sub-prime credit loans and reduced documentation and even “no documentation” loans.

The previous Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act’s requirements for measuring capital adequacy in terms of 25 times company capital, surplus and contingency reserves were typically exceeded in the course of the housing price decline and have not proven effective in monitoring risk. The above results suggest that more risk sensitive measures to ensure future solvency are desirable along with an increased proactive monitoring role, particularly in areas where guidance is limited or silent.

Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act establishes formal minimum standards for underwriting guidelines, which serve to establish a supervisory framework to ensure that lenders are obtaining adequate documentation, undertaking effective verification of financial information including income, maintaining reasonable debt service coverage and loan to value ratios, and making reasonable inquiry to resolve problems without significant market disruption.

Section 12. Quality Assurance

Annotation 76: This section is intended to complement the underwriting guidelines discussed under section 12 through the proposed establishment of mortgage guaranty insurer independent internal quality assurance guidelines, which provide a prospective “early warning system” to monitor and identify potential risk, control and compliance weaknesses associated with:

- (1) Senior management oversight
- (2) Board of director oversight
- (3) Loan policy and procedure documentation
- (4) Underwriting risk tolerance levels and exposures
- (5) Lender underwriting performance
- (6) Mortgage guaranty insurer underwriter performance
- (7) Problem loan trends
- (8) Underwriting system change oversight
- (9) Pricing and performance oversight
- (10) Internal audit validation

Section 16. Rescission

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Annotation 89: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry's rescission rights and responsibilities.

A mortgage guaranty insurer's exercise of rescission rights essentially consists of the unwinding of an insurance contract as if the contract was never entered into. Premiums are typically returned by the insurer and no claims are paid. Rescission typically results based on the mortgage guaranty insurer's determination that coverage provided under a policy was essentially not in force due to:

- Misrepresentation
- Failure to follow underwriting guidelines
- Failure to meet certain obligations at the time the policy was written

Rescissions have historically occurred on a loan by loan basis on the back-end, based on review of loan origination documents in conjunction with the normal processing of claims submitted, to evaluate the ability to deny coverage or, at the very least, reduce the claim amount.

Loans entering the rescission process typically resulted from loans originated during the 2005-2007 period coinciding with the housing market peak and the rise in subprime mortgages. Rescission volume increased dramatically, based on increasing MI company evidence of misrepresentation, fraud, loans not meeting bulk commitments and loan overstatement of value.

The exercise of coverage rescissions has materially mitigated paid losses during the subprime mortgage crisis. Business insured by mortgage guaranty insurers over the last 6 years has been significantly impacted by rescission activity based on significant findings resulting from the claims and underwriting review process associated with:

- Lower quality insured business previously written such as low documentation loans
- Improper underwriting standards
- Delegated lender underwriting

Rescission has often resulted in extensive subsequent settlement proceedings and legal delays to establish eventual rescission rights and responsibilities. Policy rescission volume has also impacted the GSE's due to typical efforts to seek restitution through the qualified servicer. The GSE's and mortgage guaranty insurance industry are in the process of working to address mutually agreed upon standard master policy provisions which will clarify these rescission rights and responsibilities.

Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act amendments have emphasized the following provisions, which provide greater rescission relief and are anticipated to be generally consistent with ongoing GSE regulatory requirements under review and / or reasonable practices aligned with those requirements:

- 1) Master policy definitions of both insurer and insured rescission rights and responsibilities
- 2) Rescission relief provisions based on MI underwriting validation, timely payment history and suspected material misrepresentation considerations

All mortgage guaranty insurance companies are required by law to follow the Unfair Insurance Practices Act in each state in which they are licensed. The Unfair Insurance Practices Act specifies certain business practices that constitute unfair claim settlement or compromise practices.

Section 18. Standards Manual

Annotation 910: The NAIC shall develop and adopt a *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*, as amended from time to time, which shall include such other information as the National Association of Insurance Commissioners shall deem appropriate, which shall supplement and support the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act. The background, guidance and standards in this manual are based on and integral to the requirements established under the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act (#630). ~~Mandated standards included under Underwriting, Quality Assurance, Risk Based Capital and Records Retention should be referenced in mortgage guaranty insurance law.~~

The primary purpose of such a standards manual would be to provide for ~~a potentially less formal process for periodic~~ timely updates ~~in expected accounting and business practices than reopening to the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act, which is expected to serve as a long term framework for the regulation~~ detailed technical standards specific to this specialized type of ~~mortgage guaranty~~ insurance.

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Section 1.	Title

This Act may be cited as the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Act.

Section 2. Definitions

The definitions set forth in this Act shall govern the construction of the terms used in this Act but shall not affect any other provisions of the code.

- A. ~~A.~~ “Authorized real estate security,” for the purpose of this Act, means:
- (1) An ~~an~~ amortized note, bond or other instrument ~~evidence~~ of indebtedness, except for reverse mortgage loans made pursuant to [insert citation of state law that authorizes reverse mortgages] of the real property law, evidencing a loan, not exceeding one hundred three ~~ninety five~~ percent (103~~95~~%) of the fair market value of the real estate, secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument that constitutes, or is equivalent to, a first or junior lien or charge on real estate, with any percentage in excess of one hundred percent (100%) being used to finance the fees and closing costs on such indebtedness; provided:

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- (a) ~~(1)~~—The real estate loan secured in this manner is one of a type that a creditor~~bank, savings and loan association, or an insurance company,~~ which is supervised and regulated by a department of any~~this~~ state or territory of the United States of America or an agency of the federal government, is authorized to make, or would be authorized to make, disregarding any requirement applicable to such an institution that the amount of the loan not exceed a certain percentage of the value of the real estate;
- (b)~~2~~) The improvement on the real estate is a:
- (i) Residential building designed for occupancy by not more than four families, a one-family residential condominium or unit in a planned unit development, or any other one-family residential unit as to which title may be conveyed freely; or
 - (ii) Mixed-use building with only one non-residential use and one one-family dwelling unit; or
 - (iii) Building or buildings designed for occupancy by five (5) or more families or designed to be occupied for industrial or commercial purposes~~.as specified by Subsections A(1) and A(2) of this section; and~~
- (c)~~3~~) The lien on the real estate may be subject to and subordinate to other liens, leases, rights, ~~the following:~~
- ~~(a) — The lien of any public bond, assessment or tax, when no installment, call or payment of or under the bond, assessment or tax is delinquent; and~~
 - ~~(b) Outstanding mineral, oil, water or timber rights, rights of way, easements or rights of way of support, sewer rights, building restrictions, easements, or other restrictions or covenants, conditions or regulations of use that do not impair the use of , or outstanding leases upon the real estate for its intended purpose~~property under which rents or profits are reserved to the owner thereof.~~~~
- (2) An amortized note, bond or other instrument of indebtedness evidencing a loan secured by an ownership interest in, and a proprietary lease from, a corporation or partnership formed for the purpose of the cooperative ownership of real estate and which at the time the loan does not exceed one hundred three percent (103%) of the fair market value of the ownership interest and proprietary lease, if the loan is one of a type that meets the requirements of Section A(1)(a) In this Act, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, any reference to a mortgagor shall include an owner of such an ownership interest as described in this paragraph and any reference to a lien or mortgage shall include the security interest held by a lender in such an ownership interest.
- B. “Book year” refers to the year in which the mortgage originated.
- ~~B.C.~~ “Book year group” consists of each of the last ten years and the aggregate of all book years prior to the most recent ten years.
- D. “Bulk Mortgage Guaranty Insurance” means mortgage guaranty insurance that provides coverage under a single transaction on each mortgage loan included in a defined portfolio of loans that have already been originated.
- E. “Capital Plan” means a comprehensive financial plan containing the elements specified in Section 7.

- F. “Capital Reporting” means a Capital Plan, State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Insurance RBC~~ ~~Insurer~~ Capital Standard Report, or other capital or reserve adequacy analysis requested by the Commissioner and submitted by a mortgage guaranty insurance company.
- G. “Certificate” means a document issued by a mortgage guaranty insurance company to evidence that it has insured a particular authorized real estate security under a master policy and which describes the particular characteristics, terms and conditions of that insured authorized real estate security.
- H. “Commissioner” means [insert the title of the principal insurance supervisory official] of this state, or the [insert the title of the principal insurance supervisory official]’s deputies or assistants, or any employee of the [insert name of the principal insurance regulatory agency] of this state acting in the [insert the title of the principal insurance supervisory official]’s name and by the [insert the title of the principal insurance supervisory official]’s delegated authority.
- I. “Contingency reserve” means an additional ~~loss~~ ~~premium~~ ~~premium~~ reserve, ~~computed on the basis of premiums earned,~~ established to protect policyholders against the effect of adverse economic cycles.

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- ~~E.~~ “J. “Corrective order” means an order issued by the Commissioner specifying insurer corrective actions which the Commissioner has determined to be required.
- K. “Domiciliary Commissioner” means the principal insurance supervisory official of the jurisdiction in which a mortgage guaranty insurance company is domiciled, or that principal insurance supervisory official’s deputies or assistants, or any employee of the regulatory agency of which that principal insurance supervisory official is the head acting in that principal insurance supervisory official’s name and by that principal insurance supervisory official’s delegated authority.
- L. “Effective guaranty” refers to the assumed backing of existing or future holders of securities by virtue of their issuer’s conservatorship or perceived access to credit from the U.S. Treasury, as opposed to the direct full faith and credit guarantee provided by the U.S. government.
- M. “Foreign insurer” means any insurance company which is licensed to do business in this state (cite statute) but not domiciled in this state.
- ~~N.~~ “~~Loan Level Capital Model~~” means the detailed cash flow projections as specified in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions.
- ~~Q~~N. “Loss” refers to losses and loss adjustment expenses, excluding costs which have already been expensed.
- ~~P~~O. “Master policy” means a document issued by a mortgage guaranty insurance company to a creditor or mortgage-holding entity that establishes the terms and conditions of mortgage guaranty insurance coverage provided thereunder, including any endorsements thereto.
- ~~Q~~P. “Mortgage guaranty insurance” is:
- ~~Mortgage guaranty insurance” is:~~
- (1) Insurance against financial loss by reason of nonpayment of principal, interest or other sums agreed to be paid under the terms of any authorized real estate security; and ~~note or bond or other evidence of indebtedness secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument constituting a lien or charge on real estate, provided the improvement on the real estate is a residential building or a condominium unit or buildings designed for occupancy by not more than four families;~~
 - ~~(2)(2)~~ ~~Insurance against financial loss by reason of nonpayment of principal, interest or other sums agreed to be paid under the terms of any note or bond or other evidence of indebtedness secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument constituting a lien or charge on real estate, providing the improvement on the real estate is a building or buildings designed for occupancy by five (5) or more families or designed to be occupied for industrial or commercial purposes; and~~
 - ~~(3)~~ Insurance against financial loss by reason of nonpayment of rent or other sums agreed to be paid under the terms of a written lease for the possession, use or occupancy of real estate, ~~provided the improvement on the real estate is a building or buildings designed to be occupied for industrial or commercial purposes.~~

Section 3. ~~Capital and Surplus~~

- ~~RQ.~~ “Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level ~~Capital Standards~~ Report” means ~~mortgage detail~~ a detailed loan level cash flow projection ~~reporting adopted by the Commissioner~~ based on the guidance for such reports contained in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*.
- ~~S.~~ “~~Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Standards~~” means ~~property and casualty risk based capital (RBC) methodology modified to recognize risk and control elements unique to the mortgage guaranty insurance industry.~~
- ~~T.~~ “~~Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions~~” means ~~the risk based capital instructions adopted or amended by the NAIC from time to time, in accordance with NAIC adopted procedures to effectuate Section 7 of this Act.~~
- ~~U.~~ “~~Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Level~~ means a mortgage guaranty insurance company’s action level where:
- ~~(1)~~ “~~Authorized Control Level RBC~~” means ~~the number determined under the risk based capital formula in accordance with the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions~~
 - ~~(2)~~ “~~Company Action Level RBC~~” means ~~the product of 200% and the insurer’s Authorized Control Level RBC~~
 - ~~(3)~~ “~~Regulatory Action Level RBC~~” means ~~the product of 150% and its Authorized Control Level RBC~~
 - ~~(4)~~ “~~Mandatory Control Level RBC~~” means ~~the product of 70% and its Authorized Control Level RBC~~
- ~~V.~~ “~~Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Report~~” means ~~the report required by Section 7 of this Act prepared in form and substance as required by the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions.~~
- ~~WR.~~ “Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual” means the current version of the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* developed and adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and as amended from time to time as set forth in Section 18 of this Act.
- ~~XS.~~ “Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program” means an early detection warning system for potential underwriting compliance issues which could potentially impact solvency or operational risk within a mortgage guaranty insurance company.
- ~~YT.~~ “NAIC” means the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.
- ~~ZU.~~ “Net risk in force” means risk in force after giving effect to reinsurance.
- ~~AAV.~~ “Pool Mortgage Guaranty Insurance” means mortgage guaranty insurance that provides coverage under a single transaction or a defined series of transactions on a defined portfolio of loans for losses up to an aggregate limit.
- ~~BBW.~~ “Right of rescission” represents a remedy available to a mortgage guaranty insurance company to void a certificate and restore parties to their original position, based on inaccurate information provided to, or information concealed from, the mortgage guaranty insurance company in the insurance application, resulting in an insured loan

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which does not meet acceptable risk tolerance requirements in accordance with the mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting standards.

- ~~CC~~X. Risk in force means the mortgage guaranty insurance coverage percentage applied to the unpaid principal balance.
- Y. "SRMICS Action Level Event" means the event of a mortgage guaranty insurer filing a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report which indicates that the insurer's total adjusted capital is greater than or equal to 51% of its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard but less than its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard.
- Z. "SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event" means the event of a mortgage guaranty insurer filing a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report which indicates that the insurer's total adjusted capital is 50% or less than its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard
- AA. "State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard" means the economically countercyclical risk-based margin of safety developed to recognize risk and control elements unique to the mortgage guaranty insurance industry, the calculation of which is described in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*.
- BB. "State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report" means the report required by Section 7 of this Act prepared in form and substance as required by the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*.
- ~~DD~~CC. "Total adjusted capital" means the sum of a mortgage guaranty insurance company's statutory capital, surplus and contingency reserves as determined in accordance with the statutory accounting applicable to the annual financial statements required to be filed under [cite appropriate statute] and such other items as the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions Standards Manual* may provide.

Section 3. Insurer's Authority to Transact Business

A company may not transact the business of mortgage guaranty insurance until it has obtained a certificate of authority from the Commissioner.

Section 4. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance as Monoline

A mortgage guaranty insurance company that anywhere transacts any class of insurance other than mortgage guaranty insurance is not eligible for the issuance of a certificate of authority to transact mortgage guaranty insurance in this state nor for the renewal thereof.

Section 5. Risk Concentration

~~A. Single Risk Limit.~~ A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not expose itself to any loss on any one authorized real estate security risk in an amount exceeding ten percent (10%) of its surplus to policyholders. Any risk or portion of risk which has been reinsured shall be deducted in determining the limitation of risk.

~~State Concentration Limits. A mortgage guaranty insurance company with net risk in force in any one state or territory of the United States of America that exceeds fifteen percent (15%) of its total net risk in force shall be subject to the additional state concentration capital requirements provided by the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Standards and Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions.~~

Section 6. Capital and Surplus

- A. **Initial and Minimum Capital and Surplus Requirements.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not transact the business of mortgage guaranty insurance unless, if a stock insurance company, it has paid-in capital of at least \$10~~1~~,000,000 and paid-in surplus of at least \$15~~1~~,000,000, or if a mutual insurance company, a minimum initial surplus of \$25~~2~~,000,000. A stock insurance company or a mutual insurance company shall at all times thereafter maintain a minimum policyholders' surplus of at least \$20,000~~1,500~~,000.

Section 4. ~~Insurer's Authority to Transact Business~~

- B. **Minimum Capital Requirements Applicability.** ~~A~~~~No~~ mortgage guaranty insurance company formed prior to passage of this Act may maintain ~~issue policies until it has obtained from~~ the amount of capital ~~commissioner of insurance a certificate setting forth that fact~~ and surplus or minimum policyholders' surplus previously required by statute or administrative order for a period not ~~authorizing it~~ to exceed twelve months following the effective date of the adoption of this Act ~~issue policies.~~
- C. **Minimum Capital Requirements Adjustments.** The Commissioner may by order reduce the minimum amount of capital and surplus or minimum policyholders' surplus required under Subsection 6A for an affiliated reinsurer that is a mortgage guaranty insurance company and that is or will be engaged solely in the assumption of risks from affiliated mortgage guaranty insurance companies, provided that the affiliated reinsurer is in run-off and, in the Commissioner's opinion, the business plan and other relevant circumstances of the affiliated reinsurer justify the proposed reduction in requirements.

Section 7.

~~Section~~ Capital Standards

~~5. Geographic Concentration~~

~~A.~~

- A. **Capital Adequacy Measurement and Restrictions.** ~~A~~~~H~~A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall measure capital adequacy and comply with related restrictions based on ~~two parallel standards,~~ the State Regulatory Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Insurer Capital Standards under Section 7(B) and the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Capital Standards under Section 7(C).

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- (1) **State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Standards~~ Insurer Capital Standard Report.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall prepare and submit a State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance RBC~~ Insurer Capital Standard Report in accordance with Section 7(~~D~~B)(1).
- (2) **Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level ~~Capital Standards~~ Report.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall prepare a detailed loan level cash flow projection based on the ~~uniform Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual~~ ~~Loan Level Capital Standards~~ as of each calendar-quarter-end within ninety (90) days following the end of such calendar quarter. A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide the Commissioner with these projections upon ~~any Company Action Level Event~~ failure to meet its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard until such time as the mortgage guaranty insurance company exceeds ~~the Company Action Level RBC~~ State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard or otherwise, for the most recent calendar quarter-end projection available, within ten (10) days upon request of the Commissioner.
- (3) **Business Writing Authority Requirements.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall cease writing new business until such time as its RBC ratio is no longer below its SRMICS Mandatory ~~Action~~ Control Level ~~RBC~~ and, if applicable, it is no longer in a financially hazardous condition as determined by the Commissioner by an order issued in accordance with [insert citation(s) of applicable state authority and due process statutes or regulations].
- (4) **Dividend Restrictions.**
 - (a) A mortgage guaranty insurance company whose ~~T~~total ~~A~~adjusted ~~C~~capital is below its ~~Company Action Level RBC~~ State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard shall not pay dividends to its shareholders and an affiliate of the insurer shall not accept such dividends.
 - (b) A mortgage guaranty insurance company that has made releases or provisional releases from the contingency reserve pursuant to Section 8(C)(3) at any time in the preceding twelve calendar months shall not pay dividends to its shareholders and an affiliate of the insurer shall not accept such dividends unless the insurer reports the dividends to the Domiciliary Commissioner at least 30 days in advance of the intended payment and the Domiciliary Commissioner does not disapprove the dividends within that period. All dividend requests shall be required to include:
 - i. A computation of the amount of ~~O~~ordinary dividends as defined under the laws of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's state of domicile ~~statutes~~;
 - ii. A computation of the amount of ~~E~~extraordinary dividends as defined under the laws of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's state of domicile ~~statutes~~; and
 - iii. Financial projections that disclose the adequacy of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's capital subsequent to the dividend payment based upon scenarios acceptable to the Domiciliary Commissioner.

~~(b) Capital and surplus obtained through releases or provisional releases from the contingency reserve pursuant to Section 8(C)(3) shall not be available to justify the payment of dividends under 7(4)(a) for a period of twelve (12) months from the date of release.~~

~~B. **Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Standards.** Mortgage guaranty insurance company capital requirements shall recognize risk and control elements unique to the mortgage guaranty insurance industry, as described in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual, and shall be determined in accordance with the formula set forth in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions, which shall include but not be limited to the following:~~

~~(1) **Risk Based Capital Calculation Overview.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company's position relative to various action levels shall be calibrated based on the total Risk Based Capital (RBC) required as compared to the company's policyholders' surplus and contingency reserves.~~

~~(2) **Standard RBC Components and Modifications.** Total RBC shall be calculated in a manner consistent with current RBC instructions for property and casualty companies for the following components with the exception of mortgage guaranty insurance modifications as noted:~~

~~(a) **Affiliated Insurance Company Assets RBC** Mortgage guaranty insurance company affiliated investments shall be subject to additional capital requirements to reflect the potential financial economic downturn impact on downstream affiliates engaged in the same business;~~

~~(b) **Fixed Income Assets RBC** Mortgage guaranty insurance company investment in notes or evidence of indebtedness insured loans secured by a mortgage or other lien real property, including residential mortgage-backed securities not otherwise permitted under Section 9, shall be subject to additional capital requirements commensurate with the level of applicable risk associated with investment portfolio concentrations in the same industry as its primary business;~~

~~(c) **Equity Assets RBC;** and~~

~~(d) **Credit Related Assets RBC.**~~

~~(3) **Mortgage Insurance InForce RBC Components.** Standard property and casualty company RBC component calculations for premium and reserves shall be replaced based on a capital model loan level portfolio analysis of all direct performing and non performing insurance in force, including loan origination characteristics and performance history, to project performance over a ten year period encompassing the following components:~~

~~**Gross Capital Estimation** shall be based on the difference between Loss Estimation and Premium Estimation (net of expense) dollars, adjusted by an Investment Income Multiplier to reflect investment income earned on available capital.~~

~~(b) **Loss Estimation on Performing Loans** shall be based on:~~

~~**Claim Incidence Rate Estimation** to reflect the percentage of risk in force that receives a claim depending on market assignment to reflect the potential severity of a drop in Home Price Index under various stress scenarios along with loan to value and credit score relationships;~~

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- ~~ii. **Claim Risk Factor** adjustment of the Claim Incidence Rate to reflect various additional loan level risk factors and market level underwriting quality variations;~~
 - ~~iii. **Claim Seasoning Estimation** adjustment of the Claim Incidence Rate to reflect the diminished risk of loss depending on loan age since origination;~~
 - ~~iv. **Claim Severity Estimation** to reflect the percentage of claim dollars lost based on LTV and policy coverage at origination; and~~
 - ~~v. **Regional Dispersion Estimation** to adjust claim incidence rate for differences between Home Price Index MSA and census level experience.~~
- ~~(e) **Premium Estimation on Performing Loans** shall be based on:~~
- ~~i. Premium Rate per insurance contract;~~
 - ~~ii. Premium Renewal Multiplier based on market classification, loan to value and credit score relationships; and~~
 - ~~iii. Premium Seasoning Multiplier to reflect loan age.~~
- ~~**Loss Estimation on Non-performing Loans** shall be based on:~~
- ~~Claim Incidence Rate Estimation based on market assignment, number of months delinquent, and pending claim status; and~~
 - ~~Loss Severity Estimation similar to performing loans.~~
- ~~**Net Capital Estimation** shall be based on Gross Capital Estimation requirements generated by the above RBC grid components adjusted for incorporation of the following:~~
- ~~i. **Reinsurance Ceded Risk Coverage** based on quota share reinsurance treaty terms, including ceding percentage and commission, and single risk in excess of loss treaty terms, including retention and ceded layer;~~
 - ~~ii. **Pool and Limiting Structures** based on deductibles and ten percent (10%) of the company's aggregate loss limits; and capital, surplus and contingency reserve.~~

~~B. No mortgage guaranty insurance company shall have more than twenty percent (20%) of its total insurance in force in any one Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), as defined by the United States Department of Commerce.~~

~~C. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a mortgage guaranty insurance company until it has possessed a certificate of authority in this state for three (3) years.~~

~~**Section 6. Advertising**~~

~~No mortgage guaranty insurance company or an agent or representative of a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall prepare or distribute or assist in preparing or distributing any brochure, pamphlet, report or any form of advertising to the effect that the real estate investments of any financial institution are "insured investments," unless the brochure, pamphlet, report or advertising clearly states that the loans are insured by mortgage guaranty insurance companies possessing a certificate of authority to transact mortgage guaranty insurance in this state or are insured by an agency of the federal government, as the case may be.~~

~~**Section 7. iii. State Concentration Capital Requirements** based on an additional capital surcharge applied to the portion of net risk in force in any one state which exceeds 15% of the total net risk in force derived on a consolidated basis for primary and pool insurance, but allocated on an individual component basis~~

~~**Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Capital Standards.** Mortgage guaranty insurance company capital requirements under the Mortgage Guaranty~~

~~Insurance Loan Level Capital Standards shall provide a supporting company specific risk sensitive framework for forecasting mortgage guaranty insurance company solvency under various stress scenarios, in accordance with the principles described in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual, which shall include, but not be limited, to the following:~~

~~**Claims Paying Resource and Other Input Capture.** Capital model framework shall include capture of mortgage guaranty insurance financial information and macroeconomic parameters as a starting point for projecting solvency, including the following:~~

~~**Claims Paying Resources and Income Generating Assets** shall be based on MI financial statement capture of:~~

- ~~— Surplus;~~
- ~~ii. Loss reserves;~~
- ~~iii. Contingency reserves;~~
- ~~iv. Unearned premium reserves; and~~
- ~~v. Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries.~~ **Limitation**

~~(b) **Macroeconomic Scenario Parameters** used to forecast a stress scenario, shall be based on:~~

- ~~— Home Price Scenario based on the Federal Housing Finance Agency home price index;~~
- ~~ii. Unemployment Rate Scenario based on national unemployment rates; and~~
- ~~iii. Interest Rate Scenario based on United States treasury rates.~~

~~(c) **MI In Force Portfolio** snapshot shall be based on:~~

- ~~— Static loan origination data; and~~
- ~~ii. Dynamic loan performance characteristics.~~

~~**Sources and Uses of Capital Projection.** MI claims paying resources and income generating assets, loan in force portfolio and macroeconomic stress parameters shall be processed via a capital projection system which estimates the probability of:~~

~~**Credit Loss** based on:~~

- ~~Probability of Default;~~
- ~~ii. Probability of Prepayment;~~
- ~~iii. Probability of Claim Given Default; and~~
- ~~iv. Probability of Loss Given Claim.~~

~~**Premium Income Forecast**~~

~~**Investment Income Forecast**~~

~~**Expense Forecast**~~

~~**Capital Solvency Measurement.** Solvency under a stress scenario over a 10-year projection year scenario shall be assessed based on the adequacy of starting capital resources to survive a specified stress scenario given available resources and estimated cash flow.~~

DB. Capital Reporting.

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- (1) **Annual Reporting.** All mortgage guaranty insurance companies shall, on or prior to each March 31 filing date, prepare and submit a State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance RBC~~ Insurer Capital Standard Report as of the end of the calendar year just ended in a form and containing such information as required by the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions Standards Manual* to the:
- (a) Company's Domiciliary Commissioner; and
 - (b) NAIC.

~~(2) **RBC Action Level Determination.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company's RBC action level shall be determined in accordance with the formula set forth in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions taking into account the factors in Section 7(B) and the Action Level Events described in Sections 7(D)(3-6).~~

- ~~(3) **Company SRMICS Action Level Event** means the filing of a State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance RBC~~ Insurer Capital Standard Report by a mortgage guaranty insurance company which indicates that the insurer's total adjusted capital is greater than or equal to its 51% of its State Regulatory ~~Action Level RBC~~ Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard but less than its ~~Company Action Level RBC~~ State Regulatory Insurer Capital Standard. A SRMICS Action Level Event shall require:~~

~~A Company Action Level Event shall require the insurer to prepare and submit a Capital Plan to the Domiciliary Commissioner in accordance with the Capital Plan Submission and Review requirements in Section 7(D)(7) which shall:~~

- ~~(a) Identify the conditions which contribute to the Company Action Level Event;~~
- ~~(b) Contain proposals of corrective actions which the insurer intends to take and would be expected to result in the elimination of the Company Action Level Event;~~
- ~~(c) Provide the results of the Loan Level Capital Model prepared in accordance with the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Instructions;~~
- ~~(d) Provide projections of the insurer's financial results in the current year and at least the four (4) succeeding years utilizing the Loan Level Capital Model, both in the absence of proposed corrective actions and giving effect to the proposed corrective actions, including projections of statutory operating income, net income and capital and surplus;~~
- ~~(e) Identify the key assumptions impacting the insurer's projections and the sensitivity of the projections to the assumptions; and~~
- ~~(f) Identify the quality of and problems associated with the insurer's business, including but not limited to its assets, anticipated business growth and associated surplus strain, extraordinary exposure to risk, mix of business and use of reinsurance, if any.~~

~~(4) **Regulatory Action Level Event** means the filing of a Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Report by the insurer which indicates that the insurer's total adjusted capital is greater than or equal to its Authorized Control Level RBC but less than its Regulatory Action Level RBC. Domiciliary Commissioner notification to the insurer that the Capital Plan submitted by the insurer is unsatisfactory or that the insurer has failed to adhere to its Capital Plan,~~

~~which has a substantial adverse effect on the ability of the insurer to eliminate the Company Action Level Event in accordance with its Capital Plan, also constitute a Regulatory Action Level Event.~~

~~A Regulatory Action Level Event shall require:~~

- ~~(a) Insurer preparation and submission of a Capital Plan or revised Capital Plan to the Domiciliary Commissioner in accordance with requirements in Section 7(DB)(74);~~
- ~~(b) Domiciliary Commissioner examination or analysis as deemed necessary of the assets, liabilities and operations of the insurer including a review of its Capital Plan; and~~
- ~~(c) Domiciliary Commissioner issuance of an order, subsequent to the examination or analysis, specifying such corrective actions as the Domiciliary Commissioner shall determine are required, taking into account such factors as are deemed relevant with respect to the insurer based upon the examination or analysis of the assets, liabilities and operations of the insurer, including but not limited to, the ~~results of any sensitivity tests undertaken pursuant to the~~ most recent Mortgage Guaranty Insurance ~~RBC Instructions~~ Loan Level Report and the Capital Plan.~~

- ~~(5) **Authorized Control Level Event** means the filing of a Mortgage Guaranty Insurance RBC Report by the insurer which indicates the insurer's total adjusted capital is greater than or equal to its Mandatory Control Level RBC but less than its Authorized Control Level RBC.~~

~~An Authorized Control Level Event shall require:~~

- ~~(a) Insurer preparation and submission of a Capital Plan or revised Capital Plan to the Domiciliary Commissioner in accordance with the requirements in Section 7(D)(7);~~
- ~~(b) Domiciliary Commissioner actions as required under Section 7(D)(4) regarding a mortgage insurance company with respect to which a Regulatory Action Level Event has occurred; or~~
- ~~(ed) Domiciliary Commissioner actions, as if deemed in the best interests of the policyholders and creditors of the insurer and of the public, as necessary to cause the insurer to be placed under regulatory control or withdraw or limit the insurer's certificate of authority under [insert reference to relevant insurance company rehabilitation and liquidation act]. In the event the Domiciliary Commissioner takes such actions, the **Authorized Control** SRMICS Action Level Event shall be deemed sufficient grounds for the Domiciliary Commissioner to take action under {[insert same reference]}, and the Domiciliary Commissioner shall have the rights, powers and duties with respect to the insurer as are set forth in [insert same reference]. In the event the Domiciliary Commissioner takes actions under this paragraph pursuant to a revised Capital Plan, the insurer shall be entitled to such protections as are afforded to insurers under the provisions of Section {[insert reference]} related to summary proceedings.~~

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- (63) **SRMICS Mandatory Control ~~Action~~ Level Event** means the filing of a State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance RBC~~ Insurer Capital Standard Report by the mortgage guaranty insurer, which indicates that the insurer's total adjusted ~~assets are~~ capital is 50% or less than its ~~Mandatory Control Level RBC~~ State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard.

A SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event shall require:

- (a) Domiciliary Commissioner actions as are necessary to place the insurer under regulatory control under [insert reference to relevant insurance company rehabilitation and liquidation act], or allow the insurer to continue its run-off under supervision of the Domiciliary Commissioner in the case of an insurer which is writing no business and running off its existing business. In the event the Domiciliary Commissioner takes such actions, the SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event shall be deemed sufficient grounds for the Domiciliary Commissioner to take action under [insert same reference], and the Domiciliary Commissioner shall have the rights, powers and duties with respect to the insurer as are set forth in [insert same reference]. In the event the Domiciliary Commissioner takes actions under this paragraph pursuant to a revised Capital Plan, the insurer shall be entitled to the protections which are afforded to insurers under the provisions of Section [insert reference] pertaining to summary proceedings.
- (b) Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, the Domiciliary Commissioner may forego actions for up to one year after the occurrence of the SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event if there is a reasonable expectation that the SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event may be eliminated within a period determined to be reasonable by the Domiciliary Commissioner.

(74) **Capital Plan Submission and Review Requirements.**

- (a) A failure to meet the State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard shall require the mortgage guaranty insurer to prepare and submit a Capital Plan to the Domiciliary Commissioner which shall:
- i. Identify the conditions which contribute to its SRMICS Action Level Event;
 - ii. Contain proposals of corrective actions which the insurer intends to take and would be expected to result in the elimination of the SRMICS Action Level Event;
 - iii. Provide the results of the most recent Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Report prepared in accordance with the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*;
 - iv. Provide projections of the insurer's financial results utilizing the most recent Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Report, adjusted to give effect to the proposed corrective actions;
 - v. Identify the key assumptions impacting the insurer's projections and the sensitivity of the projections to the assumptions; and
 - vi. Identify the quality of and problems associated with the insurer's business, including but not limited to its assets, anticipated business growth and associated surplus strain, extraordinary exposure to risk, mix of business and use of reinsurance, if any.
- (~~a~~b) The Capital Plan shall be submitted to the Domiciliary Commissioner within forty-five (45) days after the occurrence of the ~~Company Action~~

~~Level, Regulatory Action Level or Authorized Control~~ SRMICS Action Level Event.

- (b) The Domiciliary Commissioner shall notify the insurer whether the Capital Plan shall be implemented or is, in the judgment of the Domiciliary Commissioner, unsatisfactory within sixty (60) days after the submission by a mortgage guaranty insurance company.
- (c) The Domiciliary Commissioner's notification of an unsatisfactory Capital Plan shall set forth the reasons for the determination and may set forth proposed revisions which will render the Capital Plan satisfactory.
- (d) The insurer shall prepare a revised Capital Plan upon notification from the Domiciliary Commissioner, which may incorporate by reference any revisions proposed by the Domiciliary Commissioner, and shall submit the revised Capital Plan to the Domiciliary Commissioner within forty-five (45) days after the notification.
- (e) Material changes to the capital position of the mortgage guaranty insurance company shall require the filing of a revised Capital Plan at the end of each quarter, following a ~~Company~~ SRMICS Action Level Event.

~~E.C.~~ **Foreign Insurer Requirements.**

- (1) Any foreign insurer shall upon the written request of the Commissioner submit its State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance RBC~~ Insurer Capital Standard Report as of the end of the calendar year just ended within the later of:
 - (a) The date a State Regulatory Mortgage ~~Guaranty Insurance Company RBC~~ Insurer Capital Standard Report would be required to be filed by a domestic insurer under this Act; or
 - (b) Fifteen (15) days after the request is received by the foreign insurer.
- (2) Any foreign insurer shall, upon the written request of the Commissioner, promptly submit a copy of any Capital Plan that is filed with the insurance Commissioner of any other state.
- (3) The Commissioner may require a foreign insurer to file a Capital Plan within forty-five (45) days after the Commissioner's request upon the occurrence of a ~~Company~~ SRMICS Action Level, ~~Regulatory Action Level~~ Event or a SRMICS Mandatory ~~Authorized~~ Control Level Event with respect to any foreign insurer as determined under the ~~RBC statute~~ laws applicable to mortgage guaranty insurance in the state of domicile of the insurer (or if no ~~RBC statute is~~ such laws are in force in that state, under the provisions of this Act), if the Commissioner of the state of domicile of the foreign insurer fails to require the foreign insurer to file a Capital Plan in the manner specified under that state's ~~RBC statute (or if no RBC statute is in force in that state, under [insert reference to applicable authorizing state statute or regulation])~~ laws. Failure of the foreign insurer to file a Capital Plan with the Commissioner shall be grounds to order the insurer to cease and desist from writing new insurance business in this state.
- (4) The Commissioner may make application to the [cite appropriate state court] permitted under the [cite rehabilitation and liquidation statute] with respect to the liquidation of property of foreign insurers found in this state and the

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occurrence of the SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event shall be considered adequate grounds for the application, in the event of a SRMICS Mandatory Controls Level Event with respect to the foreign insurer if no domiciliary receiver has been appointed with respect to the foreign insurer under the rehabilitation and liquidation statute applicable in the state of domicile of the foreign insurer.

FD. Retention of Consultants. ~~Upon a Regulatory Action Level Event, or upon a general collapse in housing prices or deterioration in economic conditions~~ If a mortgage guaranty insurer files a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report or a Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Report that indicates total adjusted capital of 125% or less of the mortgage guaranty insurer's State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard, or if an examination or investigation of a mortgage guaranty insurer has indicated material deficiencies in underwriting procedures or the Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program, the Domiciliary Commissioner may retain consultants, including accountants, attorneys, investment bankers, actuaries and other experts to assist in the assessment of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's financial condition, exposure to claims loss and credit, liquidity, or other risks, along with related remediation plans and reported information submitted by the mortgage guaranty insurance company. All costs associated with the work of consultants retained for such assessment shall be borne by the mortgage guaranty insurance company that is the subject of the assessment.

GE. Confidentiality. Capital Reporting shall be subject to the following confidentiality provisions:

- (1) All Capital Reporting (to the extent the information therein is not required to be set forth in a publicly available annual statement schedule) and Capital Plans that are in the possession or control of respective departments of insurance (including the results or report of any examination or analysis of a mortgage guaranty insurance company performed pursuant hereto and any corrective order issued by the Commissioner pursuant to examination or analysis) with respect to any insurer shall be confidential by law and privileged, not subject to [insert open records, freedom of information, sunshine or other appropriate provisions], and not subject to subpoena or discovery and not admissible in evidence in any private civil action.
- (2) The Commissioner is authorized to use the documents, materials or other information in the furtherance of any regulatory or legal action brought as a part of the Commissioner's official duties.
- (3) Neither the Commissioner nor any person who received documents, materials or information while acting under the authority of the Commissioner shall be permitted or required to testify in any private civil action concerning any confidential documents, materials or information related to a mortgage guaranty insurance company's Capital Reporting.

HF. Protection of Integrity of Capital Standards. The ~~mortgage guaranty insurance~~ ~~RBC~~ State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard calculation shall incorporate monitoring of the company's aggregate net risk in force to ensure it shall not exceed twenty-five (25) times its capital, surplus and contingency reserve. In the event that any mortgage guaranty insurance company's aggregate net risk in force exceeds twenty-five (25) times its capital, surplus and contingency reserve, it shall be

deemed a ~~Company~~SRMICS Action Level Event and subject to the requirements under Section 7 (~~D~~B)(32).

Drafting Note: While the risk-to-capital standard itself is insufficient to account for differences in risk among numerous varieties of mortgage loans offered in the United States, the purpose of Section 7H(F) is to allow for a reasonable period of time in which insurance regulators and the public at large can test and establish confidence in the new State Regulatory Mortgage ~~RBC Standards and Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level~~ ~~Insurer Capital Standards~~ ~~Guaranty Insurance Modified~~. It is further intended to prevent future changes to, and developments in, the capital standards resulting in weaker standards than established in the previous version of this Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act.

Section 8. Reserves

- A. **Unearned Premium Reserves.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall compute and maintain an unearned premium reserve as provided in the accounting practices and procedures prescribed or permitted by the applicable accounting practices and procedures manual of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.
- B. **Loss Reserve.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall compute and maintain adequate case basis and other loss reserves as provided in the accounting practices and procedures prescribed or permitted by the applicable accounting practices and procedures manual of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Loss reserves shall accurately reflect loss frequency and loss severity and shall include components for claims reported and for claims incurred but not reported, including estimated losses on:
- (1) Insured loans that have resulted in the conveyance of property that remains unsold;
 - (2) Insured loans in the process of foreclosure;
 - (3) Insured loans in default for four (4) months or for any lesser period that is defined as default for such purposes in the master policy provisions; and
 - (4) Insured leases in default for four (4) months or for any lesser period that is defined as default for such purposes in the master policy provisions.
- C. **Contingency Reserve.** Each mortgage guaranty insurance company shall establish a contingency reserve subject to the following provisions:
- (1) The mortgage guaranty insurance company shall make an annual contribution to the contingency reserve which in the aggregate shall be equal to fifty percent (50%) of the net earned premiums reported in the annual statement.
 - (2) Except as provided in Section 8(C)(3) of this Act, a mortgage guaranty insurance company's contributions to the contingency reserve made during each calendar year shall be maintained for a period of 120 months, to provide for reserve buildup. The portion of the contingency reserve established and maintained for more than 120 months shall be released and shall no longer constitute part of the contingency reserve.

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- (3) Withdrawals may be made from the contingency reserve on a first-in, first-out basis, with the prior written approval of the Domiciliary Commissioner, based on the amount by which:
 - (a) Incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses exceed 35% of the net earned premium in any year; or
 - (b) Aggregate contingency reserves exceed the dollar equivalent of its ~~Company Action Level RBC~~ State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard, only to the extent of such excess.
- (4) Provisional withdrawals may be made from the contingency reserve on a quarterly basis in an amount not to exceed 75% of the withdrawal calculated in accordance with Section 8(C)(3), as adjusted for the quarterly nature of the withdrawal, with prior written approval of the Domiciliary Commissioner.
- (5) The mortgage guaranty insurance company's Domiciliary Commissioner may consider loss developments and trends in reviewing a request for withdrawal pursuant to this Section 8(C). If any portion of the contingency reserve for which withdrawal is requested is maintained by a reinsurer or in a segregated account or trust of a reinsurer, the Domiciliary Commissioner may also consider the financial condition of the reinsurer.

D. **Premium Deficiency Reserve.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall compute and maintain a premium deficiency reserve to the extent required and in accordance with NAIC's statements of statutory accounting principles applicable to mortgage insurers (currently SSAP No.58), as amended, restated or modified, but without giving effect to any related permitted practices ("NAIC Accounting Principles").

- (1) **Reserve Computations.** Premium deficiency reserve computations shall be based on the following, notwithstanding any NAIC accounting principles to the contrary:
 - (a) Reasonable estimates based on documented assumptions;
 - (b) Loss and premium estimates net of reinsurance;
 - (c) Premium, loss and expense discounting using a methodology not objected to by the Domiciliary Commissioner;
 - (d) Commissions and other acquisition costs need not be considered in the premium deficiency analysis to the extent they have been previously expensed;
 - (e) Insurance contracts shall be grouped by book year group for purposes of determining if a premium deficiency exists for actuarial reporting, unless sub-groupings within each book year group are requested by the Domiciliary Commissioner; and
 - (f) Deficiencies shall be offset by anticipated profits in other book year groups or subgroups with recognition of a corresponding liability for the net aggregate amount for which a premium deficiency is indicated.
- (2) **Actuarial Report Disclosures.** The following components of a premium deficiency reserve shall be disclosed in the annual actuarial report:
 - (a) Premium deficiency reserve methodology for each book year group and in the aggregate;

- (b) Projected cash flows for at least a ten year future period for each book year group and in the aggregate; and
 - (c) Additional disclosures with respect to other segments of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's risk in force, which may be required by the Domiciliary Commissioner.
- (3) **Financial Statement Disclosures.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall include the following disclosures and related reporting considerations in its statutory financial statements:
- (a) Description of its methodology for analyzing and computing the premium deficiency reserve in the notes to the annual financial statement;
 - (b) Premium deficiency reserve calculations, including the amount of the projected deficit, for any book year where estimated future losses and expenses exceed estimated anticipated premiums;
 - (c) Premium deficiency reserve recognition by recording an additional liability for the deficiency, with a corresponding charge to operations, when the anticipated losses, loss adjustment expenses, commissions, other acquisition costs, and maintenance costs exceed the recorded unearned premium reserve and the estimated future premiums on existing policies; and
 - (d) Premium deficiency reserve disclosure along with a statement of anticipated investment income utilization as a factor in the premium deficiency calculation, including the rate of return used in the calculation, as applicable, if a premium deficiency reserve is established.

E. Miscellaneous.

- (1) Whenever the laws of any other jurisdiction in which a mortgage guaranty insurance company subject to the requirement of this Act is also licensed to transact mortgage guaranty insurance require a larger unearned premium reserve or contingency reserve in the aggregate than that set forth herein, the establishment of the larger unearned premium reserve or contingency reserve in the aggregate shall be deemed to be in compliance with this Act.
- ~~(2) Unearned premium reserves and contingency reserves shall be computed and maintained on risks insured after the effective date of this Act as required by Subsections A and C.~~ Unearned premium reserves and contingency reserves on risks insured before the effective date of this Act may be computed and maintained as required previously.

Section 9. Investment Restrictions

- A. **Investments Secured by Real Estate or Mortgages.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not invest in notes or other evidences of indebtedness secured by a mortgage or other lien upon real property. This section shall not apply to obligations secured by real property, or contracts for the sale of real property, which obligations or contracts of sale are acquired in the course of the good faith settlement of claims under policies of insurance issued by the mortgage guaranty insurance company, or in the good faith disposition of real property, so acquired. This section shall not apply to investments backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America or, with the approval of the Domiciliary Commissioner, to investments with the effective guaranty of the United States of America ~~so acquired.~~

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~~Section 8. Coverage Limitation~~

- B. **Deposit Accounts.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company, its holding company or any affiliate thereof is prohibited from entering into or maintaining any form of deposit account bearing interest at rates less than what is currently being paid other depositors on similar deposits or any deposit for which there is no apparent or reasonably explicable business purpose.

Section 10. Reinsurance

- A. **Minimum Risk Retention Requirement.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall retain at least fifteen ~~limit its coverage net of reinsurance ceded to a reinsurer in which the company has no interest to a maximum of twenty five~~ percent (15%) of its risk in force on either a first loss ~~25% of the entire indebtedness to the insured~~ or quota share basis, if any portion of the risk in force is ceded to one or more reinsurers, unless a lesser retention is approved in writing by the Domiciliary Commissioner.
- B. **Prohibition of Captive Reinsurance.** ~~Alien thereof, a~~ mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not enter into captive reinsurance arrangements which involve the direct or indirect ceding of any portion of its insurance risks or obligations to a reinsurer owned or controlled by an insured; any subsidiary or affiliate of an ~~may elect to pay the entire indebtedness to the~~ insured; an officer, director or employee of an insured or any member of their immediate family; a corporation, partnership, trust, trade association in which an insured is a member, or other entity owned or controlled by an insured or an insured's officer, director or employee or any member of their immediate family that has a financial interest; or any designee, trustee, nominee or other agent or representative of any of the foregoing ~~and acquire title to the authorized real estate security.~~

~~Section 9. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance as Monoline~~

- ~~A.~~ C. **Restriction on Affiliated Reinsurance.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not enter into ~~that anywhere transacts~~ any new reinsurance arrangements with any affiliate after ~~class of insurance other than mortgage guaranty insurance is not eligible for~~ the effective date of this Act, unless it has obtained prior written approval by its Domiciliary Commissioner. Cessions or assumptions ~~issuance~~ of premium under any reinsurance arrangements with any affiliate in force on the effective date ~~a certificate of authority to transact mortgage guaranty insurance in this state nor for the renewal thereof.~~
- ~~B.~~ this Act must cease within one year from the effective date of this Act, unless the ~~A~~ mortgage guaranty insurance company has obtained prior written approval by its Domiciliary Commissioner ~~that anywhere transacts the classes of insurance defined in Section 2A(2) or 2A(3) is not eligible for a certificate of authority to transact in this state the class of mortgage guaranty insurance defined in Section 2A(1). However, a mortgage guarantee insurance company that transacts a class of insurance defined in Section 2A may write up to five percent (5%) of its insurance in force on residential property designed for occupancy by five (5) or more families.~~
- D. **Subterfuge in Reinsurance Prohibited.** A mortgage guaranty insurer may, by written contract, reinsure any insurance that it transacts, except that no mortgage guaranty insurer may enter into reinsurance arrangements designed to circumvent the compensation control provisions of Section 14 or the contingency reserve requirement of Section 8C. The unearned premium reserve required by Section 8A, the loss reserve required by Section 8B, and the contingency reserve required by

Section 8C shall be established and maintained by the original insurer or by the assuming reinsurer so that the aggregate reserves shall be equal to or greater than the reserves required by Sections 8A, 8B, and 8C. A reinsurer that is not a mortgage guaranty insurance company is not required to establish a contingency reserve provided the obligations reinsured that are not supported by a reserve maintained by the reinsurer will not be entitled to reinsurance credit unless the obligations are supported by collateral complying with the requirements of [insert provisions defining acceptable collateral for non-admitted reinsurers] and the cession shall be accounted for as a retroactive reinsurance agreement as provided in the accounting practices and procedures prescribed or permitted by the applicable accounting practices and procedures manual of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

~~Section 10.~~

E. **Advance Approval of Reinsurance Required.** All reinsurance arrangements shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The following information must be filed with the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer's Domiciliary Commissioner at least 30 days prior to the intended date of entry into the reinsurance agreement or any amendment thereto:
 - (a) The reinsurance agreement and any segregated account or trust arrangements or letter of credit applicable to the reinsurance agreement or any amendments thereto;
 - (b) Any service or ancillary agreements related to the proposed reinsurance relationship;
 - (c) The financial statements and other financial due diligence information secured by the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer;
 - (d) Evidence that there is transfer of risk under the reinsurance arrangement; and
 - (e) If the reinsurance is assumed by an insurer which insures or reinsures other lines of insurance in addition to mortgage guaranty insurance, evidence from the reinsurer that its aggregate concentration of mortgage guaranty risk from all sources does not exceed 15% of the assuming reinsurer's gross written premium in the prior calendar year and that its aggregate maximum loss exposure to mortgage guaranty insurance risk does not exceed 30% of its capital and surplus as of the end of the immediately preceding calendar year.

~~D. **External Reinsurance Requirements.** External reinsurance relationships shall comply with minimum financial quality standards including the following:~~

~~The reinsurance agreement and any segregated account or trust arrangements or letter of credit applicable to the reinsurance agreement or any amendments thereto~~ **Underwriting Discrimination**

~~A. Nothing in this chapter shall be submitted to the Domiciliary Commissioner for approval.~~

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~~Credit for reinsurance shall be allowed a domestic ceding mortgage guaranty insurer as either an asset or deduction from liability on account of reinsurance ceded to a reinsurer that is not a mortgage guaranty insurance company when:~~

~~Cumulative reserves established by the mortgage guaranty insurance company and the reinsurer shall not be less than 100% of the reserves required by this Act, except that a reinsurer that is not a mortgage guaranty insurance company is not required to establish a contingency reserve provided the obligations reinsured that are not supported by a reserve maintained by the reinsurer will not be entitled to reinsurance credit unless the obligations are supported by collateral complying with the requirements of [insert provisions defining acceptable collateral for non-admitted reinsurers]; and~~

~~The cession shall be accounted for construed as a retroactive reinsurance agreement as provided in the accounting practices and procedures prescribed or permitted by the applicable accounting practices and procedures manual of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.~~

- (2) Each reinsurance agreement established with a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide that:
- (a) The Domiciliary Commissioner shall approve any amendments to the reinsurance agreement before becoming effective.
 - (b) The ceding mortgage guaranty insurance company shall have ~~limiting~~ the right to terminate the ceding of additional insurance under the reinsurance agreement if so ordered by the Domiciliary Commissioner.
 - (c) Each reinsurance agreement established with a mortgage guaranty insurance company that includes the use of a segregated account or trust may not limit liability for losses to the assets held in any one or more segregated accounts or trusts.
 - (c) The Domiciliary Commissioner has the right to request from the assuming reinsurer information concerning its financial condition and, when applicable, such requests shall be in accord with the terms of 15 U.S.C. § 8222, and as such federal law may be amended or superseded.
 - (d) The assuming reinsurer shall notify the Domiciliary Commissioner of any material change in its financial condition and, when applicable, such requests shall be in accord with the terms of 15 U.S.C. § 8222, and as such federal law may be amended and superseded.
- (3) The Domiciliary Commissioner of the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer may disapprove any reinsurance agreement at any time upon discovering that the filing requirements of Section 10(D)(1) were altogether disregarded; otherwise, the Domiciliary Commissioner may disapprove a reinsurance agreement filed pursuant to Section 10(D)(1) in any of the following circumstances:
- (a) The financial due diligence conducted by the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer was inadequate, as evidenced by failure to adequately review timely audited financial statements or otherwise;
 - (b) Reasonable transfer of risk has not been demonstrated or there is reasonable cause to understand the reinsurance arrangement as being

- entered to improve the appearance, but not the reality, of the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer's financial solvency;
- (c) If the reinsurance is assumed by an insurer which insures or reinsures other lines of insurance in addition to mortgage guaranty insurance, the aggregate concentration of mortgage guaranty risk from all sources exceeds the levels referenced in Section 10(E)(1)(e).
 - (d) The reinsurance agreement does not contain the provisions required by Section 10(E)(2);
 - (e) The reinsurance agreement would violate the law of the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer's state of domicile or would be contrary to the interests of insureds, creditors, or the public.

~~Each reinsurance agreement established with a mortgage guaranty insurance company that includes the use of a segregated account or trust may not limit liability for losses to the assets held in any one or more segregated accounts or trusts.~~

~~As a condition for a mortgage guaranty insurance company to receive credit for purposes of meeting its Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Standards and Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Capital Standards under Section 7, each reinsurance agreement between a mortgage guaranty insurance company and a reinsurer domiciled in a jurisdiction outside of the United States of America shall require the reinsurer to collateralize 100% of its liabilities attributable to the reinsurance agreement with either a segregated account, segregated trust, one or more letters of credit, or some combination thereof, unless the reinsurer has been certified pursuant to [insert provisions of state law equivalent to Section 2E of the Credit for Reinsurance Model Law #785 and Section 8 of the Credit for Reinsurance Model Regulation #786], provided, however, if the reinsurer is not required to establish a reserve for that portion of the contingency reserve it has assumed, the reinsurer shall provide collateral in the amount required by section 10(D)(2)(a). impose reasonable requirements upon the lender with regard to the terms of a note or bond or other evidence of indebtedness secured by a mortgage or deed of trust, such as requiring a stipulated down payment by the borrower.~~

~~B.~~

Section 11. Underwriting Standards

- A. **Underwriting Review and Approval Required.** All certificates of mortgage guaranty insurance, excluding policies of reinsurance, shall be written based on a reasonable and thorough examination and assessment of evidence that prudent underwriting standards have been met by the originator of the mortgage ~~by:~~

~~(1) Mortgage guaranty insurance company review and approval before inception of coverage for loans that are directly underwritten by the mortgage guaranty insurance company; or~~

~~(2) Mortgage guaranty insurance company review and validation of Delegated underwriting decisions shall be reviewed based on a reasonable method of sampling of post-closing loan documentation to ensure compliance with the mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting standards. within 180 days following the latest inception date of coverage and receipt of documents for the selected loans; or~~

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~~(3) Mortgage guaranty insurance company review and approval before inception of coverage of minimum documentation requirements specified by the mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting standards for approval of coverage, together with the mortgage guaranty insurance company's post loan closing review and validation on a sampling basis completed within 180 days following the latest inception date of coverage and receipt of documents for the selected loans to ensure compliance with the mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting standards when less than the fully documented loan file is submitted with the insurance application; or~~

(4) ~~Mortgage guaranty insurance company~~ Quality control reviews for Bulk Mortgage Guaranty Insurance and Pool Mortgage Guaranty Insurance shall be based on a reasonable method of sampling of post-closing loan documentation to ensure compliance with the representations and warranties of the creditors or creditors originating the loans and with the mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting standards. ~~within 180 days following coverage.~~

~~No~~

B. **Minimum Underwriting Guidelines.** Mortgage guaranty insurance companies shall establish formal underwriting guidelines which set forth the basis for concluding that prudent underwriting standards have been met. ~~Such underwriting guidelines shall, at a minimum, include an assessment of mortgage loan credit quality based on the following factors:~~

~~— Mortgage loan type and characteristics;~~

~~— Borrower's creditworthiness and loan repayment ability, which must, at a minimum, include obtaining and maintaining documents verifying a borrower's income; and~~

(1) ~~Property's marketability qualifications, which must, at a minimum, include receipt and maintenance of supporting property valuation documentation.~~

C. **Underwriting Guideline Review and Approval.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting guidelines shall be:

(1) Reviewed and approved by executive management;

(2) Reviewed with either the board of directors or a board committee designated to provide oversight of underwriting policy and ratification of material changes under a written resolution of the board of directors setting forth the scope of review for such oversight and ratification; and

(3) Communicated across the organization to promote consistent business practices with respect to underwriting.

D. Maintenance of Minimum Underwriting Standards and Documentation and Approval Guidelines Generally. ~~Mortgage guaranty~~ Underwriting standards, including but not limited to review and approval procedures, minimum underwriting guidelines, ~~shall incorporate~~ and the collection and retention of underwriting documentation shall be in accordance with ~~and approval requirements in key control areas to support the underwriting evaluation, which shall include but not be limited to the following:~~

- ~~_____ Lender loan submission requirements;~~
- ~~_____~~
- ~~_____ Loan documentation and underwriting compliance evaluation responsibilities;~~
- ~~_____~~
- ~~_____ Minimum mortgage documentation standards;~~
- ~~_____~~
- ~~_____ Loan program or type qualification requirements;~~
- ~~_____~~
- ~~_____ Minimum borrower repayment qualification requirements; and~~
- ~~_____~~
- ~~_____ Minimum property marketability qualifications.~~

- B. ~~**Underwriting Documentation and Approval Considerations.** Mortgage guaranty insurance company establishment of the documentation and approval requirements outlined in Section 11D shall include the considerations detailed in the corresponding the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* Section, based on the appropriateness in relation to the size and status of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's organization and its residential and commercial mortgage environment.~~

E. Notification of Changes in Underwriting Guidelines. A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide notice to the Commissioner of changes to its underwriting guidelines as follows:

- (1) On or before March 1 of each year, a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall file with the Commissioner an annual summary of material changes in underwriting guidelines implemented during the course of the immediately preceding year along with references to supporting hardcopy or website documentation.
- (2) The annual summary of material underwriting guideline changes should include any change associated with loan to value ratios, debt to income ratios, borrower credit standing or maximum loan amount which has resulted in a material impact on net premium written of +/- 5% from prior year to date.

- ⓄF. **Nondiscrimination.** In extending or issuing mortgage guaranty insurance, a mortgage guaranty insurance company may not discriminate ~~in the issuance or extension of mortgage guaranty insurance~~ on the basis of the applicant's sex, marital status, race, color, creed, ~~or~~ national origin, disability, or age or solely on the basis of the geographic location of the property to be insured unless the discrimination related to geographic location is for a business purpose that is not a mere pretext for unfair discrimination; or the refusal, cancellation, or limitation of the insurance is required by law or regulatory mandate.

Drafting Note: States and jurisdictions should consult their constitution or comparable governance documents and applicable civil rights legislation to determine if broader protections against unacceptable forms ~~C. No policy~~ of discrimination should be included in Section 11GF.

Section 12. Quality Assurance

A. A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall establish a formal internal Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program, which provides an early detection warning system as it relates to potential underwriting compliance issues which could potentially impact solvency or operational risk. This Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program shall provide for the documentation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the integrity of the ongoing loan origination process based on indicators of potential underwriting strategy and control inadequacies or non-compliance. A Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program shall address the following provisions, as well as related considerations discussed in the corresponding *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*. ~~section, based on appropriateness in relation to the size and status of the company's organization:~~

~~**Segregation of Duties.** Administration of the quality control program shall be delegated to designated risk management, quality control or internal audit personnel, who are technically trained and independent from activities related to loan origination, pricing, underwriting and operations.~~

~~**Senior Management Oversight.** Quality control personnel shall provide periodic quality control reports to an enterprise risk management committee or other equivalent senior management level oversight body.~~

~~**Board of Director Oversight.** Quality control personnel shall provide periodic quality control reports to the board of directors or a designated committee of directors established to facilitate board of director oversight.~~

~~**Policy and Procedures Documentation.** Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program, excluding policies and procedures of reinsurance, shall be formally established and documented to define scope, roles and responsibilities.~~

~~**Underwriting Risk Review.** Quality control review shall include an examination of underwriting risk including categorization of written unless and until the insurer's exposure and compliance with risk tolerance levels.~~

~~**Lender Performance Reviews.** Quality control monitoring provisions shall include an assessment of lender performance expectations.~~

~~**Underwriting Performance Reviews.** Quality control monitoring provisions shall assess compliance with underwriting guidelines.~~

~~**Problem Loan Trend Reviews.** Quality control monitoring provisions shall assess prospective risks associated with timely loan payment including delinquency, default inventory, foreclosure and persistency trends.~~

~~**Underwriting System Change Oversight.** Underwriting system program changes shall be monitored to ensure the integrity of underwriting and pricing programs, which impact automated underwriting system decision making.~~

~~— **Pricing and Performance Oversight.** Pricing controls shall be monitored to ensure that business segment pricing supports applicable performance goals.~~

~~— **Internal Audit Validation.** Periodic internal audits shall beinsurer has conducted to validate compliance with the Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program.~~

- B. Regulator Access.** The Commissioner shall be provided access to an insurer's Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program for review at any ~~a~~ reasonable time upon request and during any financial regulatory examination. Nothing herein shall be construed to limit a regulator's right to access any and all of the records of an insurer in an examination or as otherwise necessary to meet regulatory responsibilities ~~and thorough examination of the evidence supporting credit worthiness of the borrower and the appraisal report reflecting market evaluation of the property and has determined that prudent underwriting standards have been met.~~

~~Section 11.~~ **Policy Forms and Premium Rates Filed**

- A. All policy forms and endorsements shall be filed with and be subject to the approval of the commissioner. With respect to owner-occupied, single-family dwellings, the mortgage guaranty insurance policy shall provide that the borrower shall not be liable to the insurance company for any deficiency arising from a foreclosure sale.
- B. In addition, each mortgage guaranty insurance company shall file with the department the rate to be charged and the premium including all modifications of rates and premiums to be paid by the policyholder.
- C. Every mortgage guaranty insurance company shall adopt, print and make available a schedule of premium charges for mortgage guaranty insurance policies. Premium charges made in conformity with the provisions of this Act shall not be deemed to be interest or other charges under any other provision of law limiting interest or other charges in connection with mortgage loans. The schedule shall show the entire amount of premium charge for each type of mortgage guaranty insurance policy issued by the insurance company.

Drafting Note: Open rating states may delete a portion or all of this provision and insert their own rating law.

Section 12. — Outstanding Total Liability

A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not at any time have outstanding a total liability, net of reinsurance, under its aggregate mortgage guaranty insurance policies exceeding twenty-five (25) times its capital, surplus and contingency reserve. In the event that any mortgage guaranty insurance company has outstanding total liability exceeding twenty-five (25) times its capital, surplus and contingency reserve, it shall cease transacting new mortgage guaranty business until such time as its total liability no longer exceeds twenty-five (25) times its capital, surplus and contingency reserve. Total outstanding liability shall be calculated on a consolidated basis for all mortgage guarantee insurance companies that are part of a holding company system.

Section 13. Conflict of Interest

- A. If a member of a holding company system, a mortgage guaranty insurance company licensed to transact business in this state shall not, as a condition of its certificate of authority, knowingly underwrite mortgage guaranty insurance on mortgages originated by the holding company system or an affiliate or on mortgages originated by any mortgage lender to which credit is extended, directly or indirectly, by the holding company system or an affiliate.
- B. A mortgage guaranty insurance company, the holding company system of which it is a part, or any affiliate shall not, as a condition of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's certificate of authority, engage in activities proscribed in Sections 13 and 14.

Section 14. Rebates, Commissions, and Charges and Contractual Preferences

- A. **No Inducements.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not pay or cause to be paid either directly or indirectly, to any owner, purchaser, lessor, lessee, mortgagee or prospective mortgagee of the real property that secures the authorized real estate security or that is the fee of an insured lease, or any interest therein, or to any person who is acting as an agent, representative, attorney or employee of such owner, purchaser, lessor, lessee or mortgagee, any commission, or any part of its premium charges or any other consideration as an inducement for or as compensation on any mortgage guaranty insurance business.
- B. **No Compensation for Placement.** ~~B. —~~ In connection with the placement of any mortgage guaranty insurance, a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not cause or permit the conveyance of anything of value, including but not limited to any commission, fee, premium adjustment, remuneration or other form of compensation of any kind whatsoever to be paid to, or received by an insured lender or lessor; any subsidiary or affiliate of an insured; an officer, director or employee of an insured or any member of their immediate family; a corporation, partnership, trust, trade association in which an insured is a member, or other entity in which an insured or an officer, director or employee or any member of their immediate family has a financial interest; or any designee, trustee, nominee or other agent or representative of any of the foregoing, except for the value of the insurance itself or claim payments thereon as provided by contract or settlement.
- C. **No Rebates.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not make a rebate of any portion of the premium charge. A shown by the schedule required by Section 11C. No mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not quote any rate or premium charge to a person that is different than that currently available to others for the same type of

coverage. The amount by which a premium charge is less than that called for by the current schedule of premium charges is an unlawful rebate.

D. No Undue Contractual Preferences.

- (1) Any contract, letter agreement, or other arrangement used to modify or clarify any terms, conditions, or interpretations of a master policy or certificate shall be documented in writing.
- (2) Any contractual or letter agreements used to modify or clarify general business practices and administrative, underwriting, claim submission or other information exchange processes shall not contain provisions which override or significantly undermine the intent of key provisions of the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act, including mortgage insurer discretion, rights and responsibilities related to:
 - (a) Underwriting standards
 - (b) Quality assurance
 - (c) Rescission

- E. Sanctions.** The Commissioner~~commissioner~~ may, after notice and hearing, suspend or revoke the certificate of authority of a mortgage guaranty insurance company, or in his or her discretion, issue a cease and desist order to a mortgage guaranty insurance company that pays a commission, rebate, or makes any~~an~~ unlawful conveyance of value under this section~~rebate~~ in willful violation of the provisions of this Act. In the event of the issuance of a cease and desist order, the Commissioner~~commissioner~~ may, after notice and hearing, suspend or revoke the certificate of authority of a mortgage guaranty insurance company that does not comply with the terms thereof.

~~Section 14. Compensating Balances Prohibited~~

~~Except~~ for commercial checking accounts and normal deposits in support of an active bank line of credit, a mortgage guaranty insurance company, holding company or any affiliate thereof is prohibited from maintaining funds on deposit with the lender for which the mortgage guaranty insurance company has insured loans. Any deposit account bearing interest at rates less than what is currently being paid other depositors on similar deposits or any deposit in excess of amounts insured by an agency of the federal government shall be presumed to be an account in violation of this section. Furthermore, a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not use compensating balances, special deposit accounts or engage in any practice that unduly delays its receipt of monies due or that involves the use of its financial resources for the benefit of any owner, mortgagee of the real property or any interest therein or any person who is acting as agent, representative, attorney or employee of the owner, purchaser or mortgagee as a means of circumventing any part of this section.

Section 15. Conflict of Interest

- ~~A. If a member of a holding company system, a mortgage guaranty insurance company licensed to transact business in this state shall not, as a condition of its certificate of authority, knowingly underwrite mortgage guaranty insurance on mortgages originated by the holding company system or an affiliate or on mortgages originated by any mortgage lender to which credit is extended, directly or indirectly, by the holding company system or an affiliate.~~
- F. Educational Efforts and Promotional Materials Permitted.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company may engage in any educational effort with borrowers, members of the general public, and officers, directors, employees, contractors and

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agents of insured lenders that may reasonably be expected to reduce its risk of loss or promote its operational efficiency and may distribute promotional materials of minor value.

Section 15. ~~B. — A mortgage guaranty insurance company, the holding company system of which it is a part, or any affiliate shall not as a condition of the~~ **Policy Forms and Premium Rates Filed**

- A. **Policy Form Filing.** All policy forms and endorsements shall be filed with and be subject to the approval of the Commissioner, unless otherwise provided by the Commissioner.
- B. **Policy Form Amendment Filing.** Any contract, letter agreement, or other arrangements used to modify or endorse terms of the company's master policy or any certificate shall be filed as an endorsement and be subject to the disapproval of the Commissioner.
- C. **Policy Rate Filing.** Each mortgage guaranty insurance company shall file with the Commissioner the rate to be charged and the premium including all modifications of rates and premiums to be paid by the policyholder, unless otherwise provided by the Commissioner.
- D. **Timely Response to Requests for Explanation.** Upon written request of a party liable for payment of premium under a master policy or certificate, a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall, within 30 days following receipt of the request, provide a written explanation of how the amount of premium for which the requesting party is liable was computed. A mortgage guaranty insurance company need not respond to requests that are made with a frequency that a reasonable person would construe to be harassment.
- E. **Limited Right to Acquire Title.** Each master policy and certificate issued by a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide that the mortgage guaranty insurance company, in lieu of payment of its limit of coverage, may elect to pay the entire indebtedness to the insured and acquire title to the authorized real estate security.
- F. **Conditional Limitation on Deficiency Liability.** Each master policy and each applicable certificate issued by a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide that the borrower upon any single-family dwelling or a mixed-use building described in Section 2A(1)(b), which is owner-occupied at the time of loan origination and for at least 50% of the days within the twelve (12) consecutive months prior to borrower default, shall not be liable for any deficiency arising from a foreclosure sale.

NOTE: Open rating states may delete a portion or all of Subsections 15A and 15B and insert their own rating law. States should consult their individual market conduct regulations to determine if adjustment of contractual filing approval requirements should be included in Section 15C. States that wish to allow pursuit of deficiency judgements against those who have lost their principal residence to foreclosure could either delete Section 15F or limit the exemption from deficiency judgements on personal residences to defaults occasioned by certain specified causes such as unemployment, illness, and divorce.

Section 16. Rescission

The right of rescission shall be governed by the following:

- A. **Rescission Rights and Responsibilities.** All mortgage guaranty insurance company master policies shall include a detailed description of provisions governing rescissions and cancellations, which specify the insurer's and insured's rights,

obligations and eligibility terms under which those actions may occur to ensure transparency.

B. Rescission Relief Provisions. Mortgage guaranty insurance company rescission relief practices shall be in accordance with the following:

- (1) A mortgage guaranty insurance master policy may provide for mandatory rescission relief based on evidence of compliance with payment history and loan status eligibility requirements.
- (2) A mortgage guaranty insurance master policy may offer an earlier rescission relief option based on evidence of compliance with underwriting and payment history eligibility requirements.
- (3) A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall retain the right of rescission in instances in which a creditor or the officers, directors, employees, contractors, and agents of a creditor engage in misstatements, misrepresentations, omissions, data inaccuracies or active efforts to deceive through submission of forged or fictitious information in connection with loan origination or closing for a period of at least 10 years, based on:
 - (a) Credible evidence of the existence of the above conditions; and
 - (b) Credible evidence of the materiality of the above conditions to the mortgage guaranty insurance company's acceptance of risk ~~certificate of authority, pay any commissions, remuneration, rebates or engage in activities proscribed in Sections 13 and 14.~~

**C. ~~Section 16.~~
Reserves**

~~A.~~ ~~Uncarned Premium Reserves~~ Re-pricing Provisions.

~~—~~ A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall have the option to re-price the insurance premium for coverage upon a loan, when prudent, in lieu of rescinding coverage based on the following:

- (1) Rescission relief has not been granted based on Subsection 16B;
- (2) The loan would have been eligible for coverage with alternative pricing under the underwriting standards in effect at origination; and
- (3) Misstatements, misrepresentations, omissions or inaccuracies by the creditor or the officers, directors, employees, contractors, and agents of a creditor are not considered material based on reasonable verification of appraisal value and borrower income by the mortgage guaranty insurance company.

Section 17. Records Retention

- A. Record Files.** A licensed mortgage guaranty insurance company shall ~~compute and~~ maintain its records in a manner which allows the Commissioner to readily ascertain the insurer's compliance with state insurance laws and rules during an examination

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including, but not limited to, records regarding the insurer's management, operations, policy issuance and servicing, marketing, underwriting, rating and claims practices.

Recordkeeping requirements shall conform to the mandated standards detailed in the corresponding Records Retention Requirements section of the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*, as it relates to:

- (1) Policy records to clearly document the application, underwriting, issuance and servicing of each policy and certificate; and
 - (2) Claim records to clearly document the inception, handling and disposition
- B. **Retention Period.** Policy and claim records shall be retained for the period during which the certificate or claim is active plus five (5) years, unless otherwise specified herein or in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual.
- C. **Record Format.** Any record required to be maintained by a mortgage insurer may be created and stored in the form of paper, photograph, magnetic, mechanical or electronic medium, subject to conformance with the format related requirements detailed in the corresponding Records Retention Requirements section of the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*.
- D. **Record Maintenance.** Record maintenance under this ~~an unearned premium reserve as set forth by~~ regulation shall comply with the following requirements:
- (1) Insurer maintenance responsibilities shall provide for record storage in a location that will allow the records to be reasonably produced for examination within the time period required.
 - (2) Third-Party maintenance related responsibilities shall be set forth in a written agreement, a copy of which shall be maintained by the insurer and available for purposes of examination.

Section 18. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual

The *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* refers to the current version of the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*, which is integral to the requirements established under the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act* (#630), as adopted ~~by the commissioner of insurance.~~

~~B.~~ **Loss Reserve**

~~A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall compute and maintain adequate case basis and other loss reserves that accurately reflect loss frequency and loss severity and shall include components for claims reported and for claims incurred but not reported, including estimated losses on:~~

- ~~(1) Insured loans that have resulted in the conveyance of property that remains unsold;~~
- ~~(2) Insured loans in the process of foreclosure;~~
- ~~(3) Insured loans in default for four (4) months or for any lesser period that is~~

~~defined as default for such purposes in the policy provisions; and~~

- ~~(4) Insured leases in default for four (4) months or for any lesser period that is defined as default for such purposes in policy provisions.~~

~~C.~~ Contingency Reserve

Each mortgage guaranty insurance company shall establish a contingency reserve out of net premium remaining (gross premiums less premiums returned to policyholders net of reinsurance) after establishment of the unearned premium reserve. The mortgage guaranty insurance company shall contribute to the contingency reserve an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the remaining unearned premiums. Contributions to the contingency reserve made during each calendar year shall be maintained for a period of 120 months, except that withdrawals may be made by the company in any year in which the actual incurred losses exceed thirty-five percent (35%) of the corresponding earned premiums, and no releases shall be made without prior approval by the commissioner of insurance of the insurance company's state of domicile.

If the coverage provided in this Act exceeds the limitations set forth herein, the commissioner of insurance shall establish a rate formula factor that will produce a contingency reserve adequate for the added risk assumed. The face amount of an insured mortgage shall be computed before any reduction by the mortgage guaranty insurance company's election to limit its coverage to a portion of the entire indebtedness.

~~D.~~ Reinsurance

~~Whenever a mortgage guaranty insurance company obtains reinsurance from an insurance company that is properly licensed to provide reinsurance or from an appropriate governmental agency, the mortgage guaranty insurer and the reinsurer shall establish and maintain the reserves required in this Act in appropriate proportions in relation to the risk retained by the original insurer and ceded to the assuming reinsurer so that the total reserves established shall not be less than the reserves required by this Act.~~

~~E.~~ Miscellaneous

- ~~(1) Whenever the laws of any other jurisdiction in which a mortgage guaranty insurance company subject to the requirement of this Act is also licensed to transact mortgage guaranty insurance require a larger unearned premium reserve or contingency reserve in the aggregate than that set forth herein, the establishment of the larger unearned premium reserve or contingency reserve in the aggregate shall be deemed to be in compliance with this Act.~~
- (2) Unearned premium reserves and contingency reserves shall be computed and maintained on risks insured after the effective date of this Act as required by Subsections A and C. ~~Unearned premium reserves and contingency reserves on risks insured before the effective date of this Act may be computed and maintained as required previously.~~

~~Section~~ and amended from time to time by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. A change in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* shall be effective on January 1 following the calendar year in which the change has been adopted by the NAIC if such change is adopted on or before September 1st. A change in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* shall be effective on the second January 1 following the calendar year in which the change has been adopted by the NAIC if such change is adopted after September 1st.

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The Commissioner~~commissioner~~ shall have the authority to promulgate rules and regulations deemed necessary to effectively implement the requirements of this Act.

Chronological Summary of Actions (all references are to the Proceedings of the NAIC).

1976 Proc. II 15, 17, 647, 686, 747-753 (adopted).

1979 Proc. I 44, 47-48, 49, 719, 968-969 (corrected).

ANNOTATIONS

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~~Section 5.—Geographic Concentration~~

~~**Annotation 1:** This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry risks associated with geographical business mix concentrations.~~

~~An economic boom in the 2000's created a "housing bubble" characterized by a rise in housing prices and falling mortgage rates, which peaked in 2005-06, serving as a major trigger to the U.S. subprime mortgage crisis. The crisis was ignited by a rise in subprime mortgage delinquencies and foreclosures. Securitization through complex repackaging of subprime mortgages into investments further contributed to the financial crisis and subsequent recession beginning in 2008.~~

~~Following the housing market peak, housing prices experienced a significant fall, declining some 30% nationwide and more than 45% in selected markets, including Nevada, Arizona, Florida and California where the total past due averaged 9% -11%, as of December 2008. Economic studies have pointed to a strong, positive relationship between the rate of housing price deterioration in urban areas and the subsequent rate of mortgage delinquency and foreclosure. The fall in housing prices and decline in loan to value ratios limited the ability of borrowers to avoid loan delinquency by exercising prepayment, home sales or refinancing options. The financial crisis also contributed to a growth in unemployment rates and loss of retirement savings, impacting borrower ability to meet loan payments.~~

~~The New York Federal Reserve analysis of the top states with respect to mortgages 90 days or more delinquent at the end of 2011 indicated the following delinquent percentages and potential causes:~~

- ~~— Florida (18.02%) — Florida faced the third worst housing market crash with homes losing 48% of their value since the market peak. 44% of Florida mortgage loans were underwater. The state's unemployment rate of 9% represented the sixth highest in the nation.~~
- ~~— Nevada (13.57%) — Nevada's unemployment rate of 12%, represented the highest in the nation. The state held the most underwater mortgages at 61% of all mortgaged properties in Nevada. Housing prices were down 59% from their pre-crash peak.~~
- ~~— Arizona (7.63%) — Arizona experienced a higher than average unemployment rate of 8.6%. Home prices plummeted 48% since 2007. The state had the second highest percentage of mortgages underwater at 48%.~~
- ~~— California (7.57%) — California's high unemployment rate of 11% combined with a poor housing market drop of 42% from its peak and a 30% underwater mortgage rate served as contributing factors to the market crisis. The state ranked seventh with one in twelve mortgage holders in serious delinquency.~~

~~National mortgage loan delinquent rate trend analysis indicates that current mortgage delinquency rates in the above states have experienced improvements. Nevertheless, these historical trends demonstrate that local market conditions and differences in state laws with respect to the judicial foreclosure process, can and do impact regional delinquency and foreclosure experience. Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act was designed to minimize the risk and strengthen control over geographic business mix by establishing:~~

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- ~~—Concentration limits by state~~
- ~~—Additional capital requirements where limits are exceeded to strengthen enforcement~~

Section 7. Capital Standards

Annotation 21: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry risks and controls associated with capital standards.

The previous Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act reflected the mortgage guaranty insurance industry historic requirements for a mortgage insurer to maintain a minimum amount of statutory capital relative to risk in force in order for the mortgage insurer to continue to write new business. The most common formulation of this risk to capital methodology allowed for a maximum permitted risk to capital ratio of 25 to 1. The risk to capital ratio did not serve the mortgage industry exceptionally well during the recent mortgage sub-prime crisis, as the identification of potential solvency problems associated with the sub-prime crisis and economic downturn were generally recognized prior to the risk to capital ratio reaching the above 25 to 1 maximum.

~~The Property and Casualty Insurance Industry has historically utilized a Risk Based Capital (RBC) methodology to provide a capital adequacy standard. However, mortgage and financial guaranty insurance companies have historically been exempted from this RBC requirement, based on the unique differences in operations. The RBC methodology is generally viewed as a standard which provides:~~

- ~~—Uniformity among state regulatory agencies as a basis for establishing hypothetical minimum capital level requirements compared to the company's actual capital level~~
- ~~—RBC calculation based on risk relationships by applying a set of actuarial risk factors to various asset, premium and reserve balances~~
- ~~—State of domicile regulatory authority to enforce timely action based on company, regulatory and mandatory action levels driven by the severity of solvency issues~~

Accordingly, the current Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act ~~seeks to ensure these~~ has developed a new capital standard to be known as the State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard. This new standard offers the following advantages. ~~through emphasis on the development of a two tier capital adequacy measurement standard encompassing~~ among others:

- More granular risk assessment
- Economically countercyclical, which recognizes the role of mortgage insurers in the U.S. housing finance system
- Attempts to achieve reasonable projection of book year ultimate net losses
- Allows reasonable premium credits
- Transparency in assumptions
- Forecastable by the mortgage guaranty insurers

The current Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act also requires to timely prepare and maintain detailed loan level cash flow projection based on the guidance for such reports contained in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*. This keeps all mortgage guaranty insurers in a state of readiness to provide such company-specific information during a significant downturn in the economy or if the individual insurer experiences adverse financial results.

~~**Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Modified RBC Standards**—Establishment of a base line capital standard ratio commonly recognized in the industry based on the RBC methodology,~~

~~through incorporation of many similarities with the existing property and casualty insurance industry methodology and supplemented by modifications to recognize risk and control elements unique to the mortgage guaranty insurance industry.~~

~~**Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Capital Standards**—Establishment of a uniform detail loan level cash flow projection to further supplement the above RBC methodology, in instances where the RBC scoring results reflect the equivalent of a “company action level”, and support company requirements to submit a detailed action plan to address potential solvency issues.~~

Development of the above standards utilized external consulting services to maximize the benefits of current mortgage guaranty insurance industry projects to develop the framework for the loan level capital model and utilize such project research to facilitate development of unique mortgage guaranty risk components and rating factors ~~under the modified RBC model.~~

Section 8. Contingency Reserves

Annotation 32: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry risks and controls associated with the Contingency Reserve practices.

Contingency reserves have historically served to provide an additional form of premium reserves to protect policyholders against the effect of adverse economic cycles. These reserves have been established based on an automatic provision calculation of 50% of premium written. Current reserve provisions are required to be maintained for a period of 10 years (120 months), unless early release is approved by the commissioner of insurance of the insurer’s state of domicile.

Significant loss experience during the recent sub-prime mortgage crisis has noted that:

- Contingency reserve historic allocations under the current automatic formula calculation are not driven by economic indicators of potential mortgage crisis and economic downturn, as recently experienced
- Contingency reserve protection provisions can easily be exhausted and depleted under provisions which allow for the early withdrawal when losses exceed 35% of corresponding earned premiums during such periods of economic downturn

Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act emphasizes the contingency reserve provisions through:

1. Contingency reserve retention period to build-up reserve positions for periods of cyclical downturn in the mortgage industry
2. Contingency reserve release restrictions

The Reserves section includes premium deficiency reserve requirements that impact both actuarial opinion and financial statement reporting.

Section 9. Restrictions on Investments Secured by Real Estate or Mortgages

Annotation 43: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry relationships and risks associated with the secondary mortgage market.

The secondary mortgage market represents a market for the sale of securities or bonds collateralized by the value of mortgage loans. Mortgage lenders or other specialized investment firms typically group together loans originated in the primary mortgage market for sale as collateralized mortgage obligations or mortgage backed securities for sale to investors, including insurance companies.

Principal parties involved in the secondary mortgage market include:

- (1) Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) – a wholly-owned government corporation, whose mortgage backed securities are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government
- (2) ~~Freddie~~ Freddie Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), federally chartered government-sponsored but privately owned entities, which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government, although often considered as effective beneficiaries of this guarantee as a result of government rescue from insolvency during the recent mortgage crisis

The Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984 (SMMEA) amended the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide additional capital sources through improvement in the marketability of mortgage backed securities. The SMMEA effectively allowed:

- (1) Federally chartered and regulated financial institutions to invest in mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by FNMA and FHLMC, although not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S.
- (2) Override of state investment laws to enable state chartered and regulated institutions to invest in such mortgage-backed securities

SMMEA initially resulted in exceptional residential mortgage market growth and expansion, triggered by the theory that default risk on an individual loan basis was generally deemed to be minimized under the loan aggregation process.

The above growth in the secondary mortgage market was, however, also considered a contributing factor to the recent housing market crisis beginning in 2007. On the downside, mortgage securitization increased default risk from the standpoint of reduction in alignment of mortgage loan originator and mortgage guaranty insurer interests and incentives to ensure borrower repayment credit quality. As a result, mortgage loan defaults, delinquencies and foreclosures increased associated with potential rating agency assignment of inflated credit ratings, lending standard deterioration and subprime borrowing.

Accordingly, Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act investment limitations are proposed to reduce potential mortgage guaranty insurer risks associated with portfolio concentrations in securities reflective of investment in the same industry risk as the mortgage guarantor's primary business. This encompasses securities which represent an ownership interest in or are secured directly or indirectly by a pool of mortgages or cash flows generated by a pool of mortgages. Exceptions are made for securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States and securities

that the mortgage guaranty insurer's state regulator determines are effectively guaranteed by the United States Treasury.

Section 10. Reinsurance

Annotation 54: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry risks associated with reinsurance.

Mortgage guaranty reinsurance has generally been limited to affiliate ceding in lieu of limited external reinsurance alternatives, which typically creates unnecessary overhead expenses with limited benefits.

Affiliate reinsurance has generally been executed under requirements that a mortgage guaranty insurer cannot retain more than 25% of the total risk exposure related to the indebtedness of the insured.

Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act provisions emphasize greater reinsurance flexibility options through:

- Removal of the mortgage guaranty insurer maximum 25% risk retention limits
- Discouragement of affiliate reinsurance arrangements by the above adjustment of reinsurance requirements, thereby permitting mortgage guaranty insurers to achieve improved administrative efficiencies
- ~~Financial quality standards compliance where external reinsurance programs are employed~~
- Prohibition of captive reinsurance arrangements
- Regulatory review of all reinsurance arrangements

Section 11. Underwriting Standards

Annotation 65: This section addresses mortgage guaranty insurer underwriting and related environmental causes and risks associated with the recent mortgage loan sub-prime mortgage loan crisis.

Legacy private mortgage insurers have suffered significant losses from exposure to the recent downturn of the U.S. housing market, which contributed to the national recession. Housing price declines in recent years have created negative equity on a large scale, with homeowner debt exceeding property values.

Key factors driving mortgage performance have included mortgage type, age, inadequate borrower credit score, loan to value, and debt to equity relationships and delinquency status. Pending delinquencies, default inventory aging and eventual foreclosures have become major factors to achieving financial recovery.

Regulatory actions based on the level of losses associated with the above factors have resulted in ongoing emphasis on capital adequacy requirements, which has in turn restricted or prevented companies from writing new mortgage guaranty insurance business.

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Policy rescissions have avoided some large insurer losses, while at the same time demonstrating the susceptibility to misrepresentation or potential fraud.

The concentration of mortgage loan originations in limited banks has placed competitive pressures on mortgage guaranty insurers to accept loans of lower credit quality or face the consequences of reduced business volume. Captive reinsurance agreements have resulted in regulatory concerns for originating banks to command considerations from mortgage insurers. These industry-wide competitive pressures have resulted in increased loan default, delinquency and foreclosure rates associated with the acceptance of sub-prime credit loans and reduced documentation and even “no documentation” loans.

The previous Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act’s requirements for measuring capital adequacy in terms of 25 times company capital, surplus and contingency reserves were typically exceeded in the course of the housing price decline and have not proven effective in monitoring risk. The above results suggest that more risk sensitive measures to ensure future solvency are desirable along with an increased proactive monitoring role, particularly in areas where guidance is limited or silent.

Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act establishes formal minimum standards for underwriting guidelines, which serve to establish a supervisory framework to ensure that lenders are obtaining adequate documentation, undertaking effective verification of financial information including income, maintaining reasonable debt service coverage and loan to value ratios, and making reasonable inquiry to resolve problems without significant market disruption.

Section 12. Quality Assurance

Annotation 76: This section is intended to complement the underwriting guidelines discussed under section 12 through the proposed establishment of mortgage guaranty insurer independent internal quality assurance guidelines, which provide a prospective “early warning system” to monitor and identify potential risk, control and compliance weaknesses associated with:

- (1) Senior management oversight
- (2) Board of director oversight
- (3) Loan policy and procedure documentation
- (4) Underwriting risk tolerance levels and exposures
- (5) Lender underwriting performance
- (6) Mortgage guaranty insurer underwriter performance
- (7) Problem loan trends
- (8) Underwriting system change oversight
- (9) Pricing and performance oversight
- (10) Internal audit validation

Section 16. Rescission

Annotation 89: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry’s rescission rights and responsibilities.

A mortgage guaranty insurer's exercise of rescission rights essentially consists of the unwinding of an insurance contract as if the contract was never entered into. Premiums are typically returned by the insurer and no claims are paid. Rescission typically results based on the mortgage guaranty insurer's determination that coverage provided under a policy was essentially not in force due to:

- Misrepresentation
- Failure to follow underwriting guidelines
- Failure to meet certain obligations at the time the policy was written

Rescissions have historically occurred on a loan by loan basis on the back-end, based on review of loan origination documents in conjunction with the normal processing of claims submitted, to evaluate the ability to deny coverage or, at the very least, reduce the claim amount.

Loans entering the rescission process typically resulted from loans originated during the 2005-2007 period coinciding with the housing market peak and the rise in subprime mortgages. Rescission volume increased dramatically, based on increasing MI company evidence of misrepresentation, fraud, loans not meeting bulk commitments and loan overstatement of value.

The exercise of coverage rescissions has materially mitigated paid losses during the subprime mortgage crisis. Business insured by mortgage guaranty insurers over the last 6 years has been significantly impacted by rescission activity based on significant findings resulting from the claims and underwriting review process associated with:

- Lower quality insured business previously written such as low documentation loans
- Improper underwriting standards
- Delegated lender underwriting

Rescission has often resulted in extensive subsequent settlement proceedings and legal delays to establish eventual rescission rights and responsibilities. Policy rescission volume has also impacted the GSE's due to typical efforts to seek restitution through the qualified servicer. The GSE's and mortgage guaranty insurance industry are in the process of working to address mutually agreed upon standard master policy provisions which will clarify these rescission rights and responsibilities.

Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act amendments have emphasized the following provisions, which provide greater rescission relief and are anticipated to be generally consistent with ongoing GSE regulatory requirements under review and / or reasonable practices aligned with those requirements:

- 1) Master policy definitions of both insurer and insured rescission rights and responsibilities
- 2) Rescission relief provisions based on MI underwriting validation, timely payment history and suspected material misrepresentation considerations

All mortgage guaranty insurance companies are required by law to follow the Unfair Insurance Practices Act in each state in which they are licensed. The Unfair Insurance Practices Act specifies certain business practices that constitute unfair claim settlement or compromise practices.

Section 18. Standards Manual

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Annotation 910: The NAIC shall develop and adopt a *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*, as amended from time to time, which shall include such other information as the National Association of Insurance Commissioners shall deem appropriate, which shall supplement and support the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act. The background, guidance and standards in this manual are based on and integral to the requirements established under the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act (#630). ~~Mandated standards included under Underwriting, Quality Assurance, Risk Based Capital and Records Retention should be referenced in mortgage guaranty insurance law.~~

The primary purpose of such a standards manual would be to provide for ~~a potentially less formal process for periodic updates in expected accounting and business practices than reopening the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act, which is expected to serve as a long term framework for the regulation of mortgage guaranty~~ detailed technical standards specific to this specialized type of insurance.

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Section 1. Title

This Act may be cited as the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Act.

Section 2. Definitions

The definitions set forth in this Act shall govern the construction of the terms used in this Act but shall not affect any other provisions of the code.

- A. "Authorized real estate security," for the purpose of this Act, means:
- (1) An amortized note, bond or other instrument of indebtedness, except for reverse mortgage loans made pursuant to [insert citation of state law that authorizes reverse mortgages] of the real property law, evidencing a loan, not exceeding one hundred three percent (103%) of the fair market value of the real estate, secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument that constitutes, or is equivalent to, a first or junior lien or charge on real estate, with any percentage in excess of one hundred percent (100%) being used to finance the fees and closing costs on such indebtedness; provided:
 - (a) The real estate loan secured in this manner is one of a type that a creditor, which is supervised and regulated by a department of any state or territory of the United States of America or an agency of the federal government, is authorized to make, or would be authorized to make, disregarding any requirement applicable to such an institution that the amount of the loan not exceed a certain percentage of the value of the real estate;
 - (b) The improvement on the real estate is a:

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- (i) Residential building designed for occupancy by not more than four families, a one-family residential condominium or unit in a planned unit development, or any other one-family residential unit as to which title may be conveyed freely; or
 - (ii) Mixed-use building with only one non-residential use and one one-family dwelling unit; or
 - (iii) Building or buildings designed for occupancy by five (5) or more families or designed to be occupied for industrial or commercial purposes.
 - (c) The lien on the real estate may be subject to and subordinate to other liens, leases, rights, restrictions, easements, covenants, conditions or regulations of use that do not impair the use of the real estate for its intended purpose.
- (2) An amortized note, bond or other instrument of indebtedness evidencing a loan secured by an ownership interest in, and a proprietary lease from, a corporation or partnership formed for the purpose of the cooperative ownership of real estate and which at the time the loan does not exceed one hundred three percent (103%) of the fair market value of the ownership interest and proprietary lease, if the loan is one of a type that meets the requirements of Section A(1)(a) In this Act, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, any reference to a mortgagor shall include an owner of such an ownership interest as described in this paragraph and any reference to a lien or mortgage shall include the security interest held by a lender in such an ownership interest.
- B. “Book year” refers to the year in which the mortgage originated.
 - C. “Book year group” consists of each of the last ten years and the aggregate of all book years prior to the most recent ten years.
 - D. “Bulk Mortgage Guaranty Insurance” means mortgage guaranty insurance that provides coverage under a single transaction on each mortgage loan included in a defined portfolio of loans that have already been originated.
 - E. “Capital Plan” means a comprehensive financial plan containing the elements specified in Section 7.
 - F. “Capital Reporting” means a Capital Plan, State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report, or other capital or reserve adequacy analysis requested by the Commissioner and submitted by a mortgage guaranty insurance company.
 - G. “Certificate” means a document issued by a mortgage guaranty insurance company to evidence that it has insured a particular authorized real estate security under a master policy and which describes the particular characteristics, terms and conditions of that insured authorized real estate security.
 - H. “Commissioner” means [insert the title of the principal insurance supervisory official] of this state, or the [insert the title of the principal insurance supervisory official]’s deputies or assistants, or any employee of the [insert name of the principal insurance regulatory agency] of this state acting in the [insert the title of the principal insurance supervisory official]’s name and by the [insert the title of the principal insurance supervisory official]’s delegated authority.

- I. “Contingency reserve” means an additional premium reserve established to protect policyholders against the effect of adverse economic cycles.
- J. “Corrective order” means an order issued by the Commissioner specifying insurer corrective actions which the Commissioner has determined to be required.
- K. “Domiciliary Commissioner” means the principal insurance supervisory official of the jurisdiction in which a mortgage guaranty insurance company is domiciled, or that principal insurance supervisory official’s deputies or assistants, or any employee of the regulatory agency of which that principal insurance supervisory official is the head acting in that principal insurance supervisory official’s name and by that principal insurance supervisory official’s delegated authority.
- L. “Effective guaranty” refers to the assumed backing of existing or future holders of securities by virtue of their issuer’s conservatorship or perceived access to credit from the U.S. Treasury, as opposed to the direct full faith and credit guarantee provided by the U.S. government.
- M. “Foreign insurer” means any insurance company which is licensed to do business in this state (cite statute) but not domiciled in this state.
- N. “Loss” refers to losses and loss adjustment expenses, excluding costs which have already been expensed.
- O. “Master policy” means a document issued by a mortgage guaranty insurance company to a creditor or mortgage-holding entity that establishes the terms and conditions of mortgage guaranty insurance coverage provided thereunder, including any endorsements thereto.
- P. “Mortgage guaranty insurance” is:
 - (1) Insurance against financial loss by reason of nonpayment of principal, interest or other sums agreed to be paid under the terms of any authorized real estate security; and
 - (2) Insurance against financial loss by reason of nonpayment of rent or other sums agreed to be paid under the terms of a written lease for the possession, use or occupancy of real estate.
- Q. “Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Report” means a detailed loan level cash flow projection based on the guidance for such reports contained in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*.
- R. “Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual” means the current version of the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* developed and adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and as amended from time to time as set forth in Section 18 of this Act.
- S. “Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program” means an early detection warning system for potential underwriting compliance issues which could potentially impact solvency or operational risk within a mortgage guaranty insurance company.
- T. “NAIC” means the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

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- U. “Net risk in force” means risk in force after giving effect to reinsurance.
- V. “Pool Mortgage Guaranty Insurance” means mortgage guaranty insurance that provides coverage under a single transaction or a defined series of transactions on a defined portfolio of loans for losses up to an aggregate limit.
- W. “Right of rescission” represents a remedy available to a mortgage guaranty insurance company to void a certificate and restore parties to their original position, based on inaccurate information provided to, or information concealed from, the mortgage guaranty insurance company in the insurance application, resulting in an insured loan which does not meet acceptable risk tolerance requirements in accordance with the mortgage guaranty insurance company’s underwriting standards.
- X. “Risk in force” means the mortgage guaranty insurance coverage percentage applied to the unpaid principal balance.
- Y. “SRMICS Action Level Event” means the event of a mortgage guaranty insurer filing a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report which indicates that the insurer’s total adjusted capital is greater than or equal to its 51% of its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard but less than its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard.
- Z. “SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event” means the event of a mortgage guaranty insurer filing a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report which indicates that the insurer’s total adjusted capital is 50% or less than its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard
- AA. “State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard” means the economically countercyclical risk-based margin of safety developed to recognize risk and control elements unique to the mortgage guaranty insurance industry, the calculation of which is described in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*.
- BB. “State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report” means the report required by Section 7 of this Act prepared in form and substance as required by the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*.
- CC. “Total adjusted capital” means the sum of a mortgage guaranty insurance company’s statutory capital, surplus and contingency reserves as determined in accordance with the statutory accounting applicable to the annual financial statements required to be filed under [cite appropriate statute] and such other items as the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* may provide.

Section 3. Insurer’s Authority to Transact Business

A company may not transact the business of mortgage guaranty insurance until it has obtained a certificate of authority from the Commissioner.

Section 4. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance as Monoline

A mortgage guaranty insurance company that anywhere transacts any class of insurance other than mortgage guaranty insurance is not eligible for the issuance of a certificate of authority to transact mortgage guaranty insurance in this state nor for the renewal thereof.

Section 5. Risk Concentration

A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not expose itself to any loss on any one authorized real estate security risk in an amount exceeding ten percent (10%) of its surplus to policyholders. Any risk or portion of risk which has been reinsured shall be deducted in determining the limitation of risk.

Section 6. Capital and Surplus

- A. **Initial and Minimum Capital and Surplus Requirements.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not transact the business of mortgage guaranty insurance unless, if a stock insurance company, it has paid-in capital of at least \$10,000,000 and paid-in surplus of at least \$15,000,000, or if a mutual insurance company, a minimum initial surplus of \$25,000,000. A stock insurance company or a mutual insurance company shall at all times thereafter maintain a minimum policyholders' surplus of at least \$20,000,000.
- B. **Minimum Capital Requirements Applicability.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company formed prior to passage of this Act may maintain the amount of capital and surplus or minimum policyholders' surplus previously required by statute or administrative order for a period not to exceed twelve months following the effective date of the adoption of this Act.
- C. **Minimum Capital Requirements Adjustments.** The Commissioner may by order reduce the minimum amount of capital and surplus or minimum policyholders' surplus required under Subsection 6A for an affiliated reinsurer that is a mortgage guaranty insurance company and that is or will be engaged solely in the assumption of risks from affiliated mortgage guaranty insurance companies, provided that the affiliated reinsurer is in run-off and, in the Commissioner's opinion, the business plan and other relevant circumstances of the affiliated reinsurer justify the proposed reduction in requirements.

Section 7. Capital Standards

- A. **Capital Adequacy Measurement and Restrictions.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall measure capital adequacy and comply with related restrictions based on the State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard.
 - (1) **State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall prepare and submit a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report in accordance with Section 7(B)(1).
 - (2) **Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Report.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall prepare a detailed loan level cash flow projection based on the guidance for such reports contained in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* as of each calendar-quarter-end within ninety (90) days following the end of such calendar quarter. A

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mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide the Commissioner with these projections upon failure to meet its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard until such time as the mortgage guaranty insurance company exceeds State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard or otherwise, for the most recent calendar quarter-end projection available, within ten (10) days upon request of the Commissioner.

- (3) **Business Writing Authority Requirements.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall cease writing new business until such time as it is no longer below its SRMICS Mandatory Control Level and, if applicable, it is no longer in a financially hazardous condition as determined by the Commissioner by an order issued in accordance with [insert citation(s) of applicable state authority and due process statutes or regulations].
- (4) **Dividend Restrictions.**
- (a) A mortgage guaranty insurance company whose total adjusted capital is below its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard shall not pay dividends to its shareholders and an affiliate of the insurer shall not accept such dividends.
- (b) A mortgage guaranty insurance company that has made releases or provisional releases from the contingency reserve pursuant to Section 8(C)(3) at any time in the preceding twelve calendar months shall not pay dividends to its shareholders and an affiliate of the insurer shall not accept such dividends unless the insurer reports the dividends to the Domiciliary Commissioner at least 30 days in advance of the intended payment and the Domiciliary Commissioner does not disapprove the dividends within that period. All dividend requests shall be required to include:
- i. A computation of the amount of ordinary dividends as defined under the laws of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's state of domicile;
 - ii. A computation of the amount of extraordinary dividends as defined under the laws of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's state of domicile; and
 - iii. Financial projections that disclose the adequacy of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's capital subsequent to the dividend payment based upon scenarios acceptable to the Domiciliary Commissioner.

B. Capital Reporting.

- (1) **Annual Reporting.** All mortgage guaranty insurance companies shall, on or prior to each March 31 filing date, prepare and submit a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report as of the end of the calendar year just ended in a form and containing such information as required by the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* to the:
- (a) Company's Domiciliary Commissioner; and
 - (b) NAIC.

- (2) **SRMICS Action Level Event** means the filing of a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report by a mortgage guaranty insurance company which indicates that the insurer's total adjusted capital is greater than or equal to its 51% of its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard but less than its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard. A SRMICS Action Level Event shall require:
- (a) Insurer preparation and submission of a Capital Plan or revised Capital Plan to the Domiciliary Commissioner in accordance with requirements in Section 7(B)(4);
 - (b) Domiciliary Commissioner examination or analysis as deemed necessary of the assets, liabilities and operations of the insurer including a review of its Capital Plan; and
 - (c) Domiciliary Commissioner issuance of an order, subsequent to the examination or analysis, specifying such corrective actions as the Domiciliary Commissioner shall determine are required, taking into account such factors as are deemed relevant with respect to the insurer based upon the examination or analysis of the assets, liabilities and operations of the insurer, including but not limited to, the most recent Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Report and the Capital Plan.
 - (d) Domiciliary Commissioner actions, if deemed in the best interests of the policyholders and creditors of the insurer and of the public, as necessary to cause the insurer to be placed under regulatory control or withdraw or limit the insurer's certificate of authority under [insert reference to relevant insurance company rehabilitation and liquidation act]. In the event the Domiciliary Commissioner takes such actions, the SRMICS Action Level Event shall be deemed sufficient grounds for the Domiciliary Commissioner to take action under [insert same reference], and the Domiciliary Commissioner shall have the rights, powers and duties with respect to the insurer as are set forth in [insert same reference]. In the event the Domiciliary Commissioner takes actions under this paragraph pursuant to a revised Capital Plan, the insurer shall be entitled to such protections as are afforded to insurers under the provisions of Section [insert reference] related to summary proceedings.
- (3) **SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event** means the filing of a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report by the mortgage guaranty insurer, which indicates that the insurer's total adjusted capital is 50% or less than its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard. A SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event shall require:
- (a) Domiciliary Commissioner actions as are necessary to place the insurer under regulatory control under [insert reference to relevant insurance company rehabilitation and liquidation act], or allow the insurer to continue its run-off under supervision of the Domiciliary Commissioner in the case of an insurer which is writing no business and running off its existing business. In the event the Domiciliary Commissioner takes such actions, the SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event shall be deemed sufficient grounds for the Domiciliary Commissioner to take action under [insert same reference], and the Domiciliary Commissioner shall have the rights, powers and duties with respect to the insurer as are set forth in [insert same reference]. In the event the Domiciliary Commissioner takes actions under this paragraph pursuant to a revised Capital Plan, the

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insurer shall be entitled to the protections which are afforded to insurers under the provisions of Section [insert reference] pertaining to summary proceedings.

- (b) Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, the Domiciliary Commissioner may forego actions for up to one year after the occurrence of the SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event if there is a reasonable expectation that the SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event may be eliminated within a period determined to be reasonable by the Domiciliary Commissioner.

(4) **Capital Plan Submission and Review Requirements.**

- (a) A failure to meet the State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard shall require the mortgage guaranty insurer to prepare and submit a Capital Plan to the Domiciliary Commissioner which shall:
 - i. Identify the conditions which contribute to its SRMICS Action Level Event;
 - ii. Contain proposals of corrective actions which the insurer intends to take and would be expected to result in the elimination of the SRMICS Action Level Event;
 - iii. Provide the results of the most recent Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Report prepared in accordance with the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*;
 - iv. Provide projections of the insurer's financial results utilizing the most recent Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Report, adjusted to give effect to the proposed corrective actions;
 - v. Identify the key assumptions impacting the insurer's projections and the sensitivity of the projections to the assumptions; and
 - vi. Identify the quality of and problems associated with the insurer's business, including but not limited to its assets, anticipated business growth and associated surplus strain, extraordinary exposure to risk, mix of business and use of reinsurance, if any.
- (b) The Capital Plan shall be submitted to the Domiciliary Commissioner within forty-five (45) days after the occurrence of the SRMICS Action Level Event.
- (b) The Domiciliary Commissioner shall notify the insurer whether the Capital Plan shall be implemented or is, in the judgment of the Domiciliary Commissioner, unsatisfactory within sixty (60) days after the submission by a mortgage guaranty insurance company.
- (c) The Domiciliary Commissioner's notification of an unsatisfactory Capital Plan shall set forth the reasons for the determination and may set forth proposed revisions which will render the Capital Plan satisfactory.
- (d) The insurer shall prepare a revised Capital Plan upon notification from the Domiciliary Commissioner, which may incorporate by reference any revisions proposed by the Domiciliary Commissioner and shall submit the revised Capital Plan to the Domiciliary Commissioner within forty-five (45) days after the notification.
- (e) Material changes to the capital position of the mortgage guaranty insurance company shall require the filing of a revised Capital Plan at the end of each quarter, following a SRMICS Action Level Event.

C. Foreign Insurer Requirements.

- (1) Any foreign insurer shall upon the written request of the Commissioner submit its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report as of the end of the calendar year just ended within the later of:
 - (a) The date a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report would be required to be filed by a domestic insurer under this Act; or
 - (b) Fifteen (15) days after the request is received by the foreign insurer.
- (2) Any foreign insurer shall, upon the written request of the Commissioner, promptly submit a copy of any Capital Plan that is filed with the insurance Commissioner of any other state.
- (3) The Commissioner may require a foreign insurer to file a Capital Plan within forty-five (45) days after the Commissioner's request upon the occurrence of a SRMICS Action Level Event or SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event with respect to any foreign insurer as determined under the laws applicable to mortgage guaranty insurance in the state of domicile of the insurer (or if no such laws are in force in that state, under the provisions of this Act), if the Commissioner of the state of domicile of the foreign insurer fails to require the foreign insurer to file a Capital Plan in the manner specified under that state's laws. Failure of the foreign insurer to file a Capital Plan with the Commissioner shall be grounds to order the insurer to cease and desist from writing new insurance business in this state.
- (4) The Commissioner may make application to the [cite appropriate state court] permitted under the [cite rehabilitation and liquidation statute] with respect to the liquidation of property of foreign insurers found in this state and the occurrence of the SRMICS Mandatory Control Level Event shall be considered adequate grounds for the application, in the event of a SRMICS Mandatory Controls Level Event with respect to the foreign insurer if no domiciliary receiver has been appointed with respect to the foreign insurer under the rehabilitation and liquidation statute applicable in the state of domicile of the foreign insurer.

D. Retention of Consultants. If a mortgage guaranty insurer files a State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard Report or a Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Loan Level Report that indicates total adjusted capital of 125% or less of the mortgage guaranty insurer's State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard, or if an examination or investigation of a mortgage guaranty insurer has indicated material deficiencies in underwriting procedures or the Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program, the Domiciliary Commissioner may retain consultants, including accountants, attorneys, investment bankers, actuaries and other experts to assist in the assessment of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's financial condition, exposure to claims loss and credit, liquidity, or other risks, along with related remediation plans and reported information submitted by the mortgage guaranty insurance company. All costs associated with the work of consultants retained for such assessment shall be borne by the mortgage guaranty insurance company that is the subject of the assessment.

E. Confidentiality. Capital Reporting shall be subject to the following confidentiality provisions:

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- (1) All Capital Reporting (to the extent the information therein is not required to be set forth in a publicly available annual statement schedule) and Capital Plans that are in the possession or control of respective departments of insurance (including the results or report of any examination or analysis of a mortgage guaranty insurance company performed pursuant hereto and any corrective order issued by the Commissioner pursuant to examination or analysis) with respect to any insurer shall be confidential by law and privileged, not subject to [insert open records, freedom of information, sunshine or other appropriate provisions], and not subject to subpoena or discovery and not admissible in evidence in any private civil action.
- (2) The Commissioner is authorized to use the documents, materials or other information in the furtherance of any regulatory or legal action brought as a part of the Commissioner's official duties.
- (3) Neither the Commissioner nor any person who received documents, materials or information while acting under the authority of the Commissioner shall be permitted or required to testify in any private civil action concerning any confidential documents, materials or information related to a mortgage guaranty insurance company's Capital Reporting.

- F. **Protection of Integrity of Capital Standards.** The State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard calculation shall incorporate monitoring of the company's aggregate net risk in force to ensure it shall not exceed twenty-five (25) times its capital, surplus and contingency reserve. In the event that any mortgage guaranty insurance company's aggregate net risk in force exceeds twenty-five (25) times its capital, surplus and contingency reserve, it shall be deemed a SRMICS Action Level Event and subject to the requirements under Section 7 (B)(2).

Drafting Note: While the risk-to-capital standard itself is insufficient to account for differences in risk among numerous varieties of mortgage loans offered in the United States, the purpose of Section 7F is to allow for a reasonable period of time in which insurance regulators and the public at large can test and establish confidence in the new State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard. It is further intended to prevent future changes to, and developments in, the capital standards resulting in weaker standards than established in the previous version of this Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act.

Section 8. Reserves

- A. **Unearned Premium Reserves.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall compute and maintain an unearned premium reserve as provided in the accounting practices and procedures prescribed or permitted by the applicable accounting practices and procedures manual of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.
- B. **Loss Reserve.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall compute and maintain adequate case basis and other loss reserves as provided in the accounting practices and procedures prescribed or permitted by the applicable accounting practices and procedures manual of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Loss reserves shall accurately reflect loss frequency and loss severity and shall include components for claims reported and for claims incurred but not reported, including estimated losses on:

- (1) Insured loans that have resulted in the conveyance of property that remains unsold;
- (2) Insured loans in the process of foreclosure;
- (3) Insured loans in default for four (4) months or for any lesser period that is defined as default for such purposes in the master policy provisions; and
- (4) Insured leases in default for four (4) months or for any lesser period that is defined as default for such purposes in the master policy provisions.

C. **Contingency Reserve.** Each mortgage guaranty insurance company shall establish a contingency reserve subject to the following provisions:

- (1) The mortgage guaranty insurance company shall make an annual contribution to the contingency reserve which in the aggregate shall be equal to fifty percent (50%) of the net earned premiums reported in the annual statement.
- (2) Except as provided in Section 8(C)(3) of this Act, a mortgage guaranty insurance company's contributions to the contingency reserve made during each calendar year shall be maintained for a period of 120 months, to provide for reserve buildup. The portion of the contingency reserve established and maintained for more than 120 months shall be released and shall no longer constitute part of the contingency reserve.
- (3) Withdrawals may be made from the contingency reserve on a first-in, first-out basis, with the prior written approval of the Domiciliary Commissioner, based on the amount by which:
 - (a) Incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses exceed 35% of the net earned premium in any year; or
 - (b) Aggregate contingency reserves exceed the dollar equivalent of its State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard, only to the extent of such excess.
- (4) Provisional withdrawals may be made from the contingency reserve on a quarterly basis in an amount not to exceed 75% of the withdrawal calculated in accordance with Section 8(C)(3), as adjusted for the quarterly nature of the withdrawal, with prior written approval of the Domiciliary Commissioner.
- (5) The mortgage guaranty insurance company's Domiciliary Commissioner may consider loss developments and trends in reviewing a request for withdrawal pursuant to this Section 8(C). If any portion of the contingency reserve for which withdrawal is requested is maintained by a reinsurer or in a segregated account or trust of a reinsurer, the Domiciliary Commissioner may also consider the financial condition of the reinsurer.

D. **Premium Deficiency Reserve.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall compute and maintain a premium deficiency reserve to the extent required and in accordance with NAIC's statements of statutory accounting principles applicable to mortgage insurers (currently SSAP No.58), as amended, restated or modified, but

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without giving effect to any related permitted practices (“NAIC Accounting Principles”).

- (1) **Reserve Computations.** Premium deficiency reserve computations shall be based on the following, notwithstanding any NAIC accounting principles to the contrary:
 - (a) Reasonable estimates based on documented assumptions;
 - (b) Loss and premium estimates net of reinsurance;
 - (c) Premium, loss and expense discounting using a methodology not objected to by the Domiciliary Commissioner;
 - (d) Commissions and other acquisition costs need not be considered in the premium deficiency analysis to the extent they have been previously expensed;
 - (e) Insurance contracts shall be grouped by book year group for purposes of determining if a premium deficiency exists for actuarial reporting, unless sub-groupings within each book year group are requested by the Domiciliary Commissioner; and
 - (f) Deficiencies shall be offset by anticipated profits in other book year groups or subgroups with recognition of a corresponding liability for the net aggregate amount for which a premium deficiency is indicated.

- (2) **Actuarial Report Disclosures.** The following components of a premium deficiency reserve shall be disclosed in the annual actuarial report:
 - (a) Premium deficiency reserve methodology for each book year group and in the aggregate;
 - (b) Projected cash flows for at least a ten year future period for each book year group and in the aggregate; and
 - (c) Additional disclosures with respect to other segments of the mortgage guaranty insurance company’s risk in force, which may be required by the Domiciliary Commissioner.

- (3) **Financial Statement Disclosures.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall include the following disclosures and related reporting considerations in its statutory financial statements:
 - (a) Description of its methodology for analyzing and computing the premium deficiency reserve in the notes to the annual financial statement;
 - (b) Premium deficiency reserve calculations, including the amount of the projected deficit, for any book year where estimated future losses and expenses exceed estimated anticipated premiums;
 - (c) Premium deficiency reserve recognition by recording an additional liability for the deficiency, with a corresponding charge to operations, when the anticipated losses, loss adjustment expenses, commissions, other acquisition costs, and maintenance costs exceed the recorded unearned premium reserve and the estimated future premiums on existing policies; and
 - (d) Premium deficiency reserve disclosure along with a statement of anticipated investment income utilization as a factor in the premium deficiency calculation, including the rate of return used in the calculation, as applicable, if a premium deficiency reserve is established.

E. Miscellaneous.

- (1) Whenever the laws of any other jurisdiction in which a mortgage guaranty insurance company subject to the requirement of this Act is also licensed to transact mortgage guaranty insurance require a larger unearned premium reserve or contingency reserve in the aggregate than that set forth herein, the establishment of the larger unearned premium reserve or contingency reserve in the aggregate shall be deemed to be in compliance with this Act.
- (2) Unearned premium reserves and contingency reserves shall be computed and maintained on risks insured after the effective date of this Act as required by Subsections A and C. Unearned premium reserves and contingency reserves on risks insured before the effective date of this Act may be computed and maintained as required previously.

Section 9. Investment Restrictions

- A. **Investments Secured by Real Estate or Mortgages.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not invest in notes or other evidence of indebtedness secured by a mortgage or other lien upon real property. This section shall not apply to obligations secured by real property, or contracts for the sale of real property, which obligations or contract of sale are acquired in the course of good faith settlement of claims under policies of insurance issued by the mortgage guaranty insurance company, or in the good faith disposition of real property, so acquired. This section shall not apply to investments backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America or, with the approval of the Domiciliary Commissioner, to investments with the effective guaranty of the United States of America.
- B. **Deposit Accounts.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company, its holding company or any affiliate thereof is prohibited from entering into or maintaining any form of deposit account bearing interest at rates less than what is currently being paid other depositors on similar deposits or any deposit for which there is no apparent or reasonably explicable business purpose.

Section 10. Reinsurance

- A. **Minimum Risk Retention Requirement.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall retain at least fifteen percent (15%) of its risk in force on either a first loss or quota share basis, if any portion of the risk in force is ceded to one or more reinsurers, unless a lesser retention is approved in writing by the Domiciliary Commissioner.
- B. **Prohibition of Captive Reinsurance.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not enter into captive reinsurance arrangements which involve the direct or indirect ceding of any portion of its insurance risks or obligations to a reinsurer owned or controlled by an insured; any subsidiary or affiliate of an insured; an officer, director or employee of an insured or any member of their immediate family; a corporation, partnership, trust, trade association in which an insured is a member, or other entity owned or controlled by an insured or an insured's officer, director or employee or any member of their immediate family that has a financial interest; or any designee, trustee, nominee or other agent or representative of any of the foregoing.

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- C. **Restriction on Affiliated Reinsurance.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not enter into any new reinsurance arrangements with any affiliate after the effective date of this Act, unless it has obtained prior written approval by its Domiciliary Commissioner. Cessions or assumptions of premium under any reinsurance arrangements with any affiliate in force on the effective date of this Act must cease within one year from the effective date of this Act, unless the mortgage guaranty insurance company has obtained prior written approval by its Domiciliary Commissioner.
- D. **Subterfuge in Reinsurance Prohibited.** A mortgage guaranty insurer may, by written contract, reinsure any insurance that it transacts, except that no mortgage guaranty insurer may enter into reinsurance arrangements designed to circumvent the compensation control provisions of Section 14 or the contingency reserve requirement of Section 8C. The unearned premium reserve required by Section 8A, the loss reserve required by Section 8B, and the contingency reserve required by Section 8C shall be established and maintained by the original insurer or by the assuming reinsurer so that the aggregate reserves shall be equal to or greater than the reserves required by Sections 8A, 8B, and 8C. A reinsurer that is not a mortgage guaranty insurance company is not required to establish a contingency reserve provided the obligations reinsured that are not supported by a reserve maintained by the reinsurer will not be entitled to reinsurance credit unless the obligations are supported by collateral complying with the requirements of [insert provisions defining acceptable collateral for non-admitted reinsurers] and the cession shall be accounted for as a retroactive reinsurance agreement as provided in the accounting practices and procedures prescribed or permitted by the applicable accounting practices and procedures manual of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.
- E. **Advance Approval of Reinsurance Required.** All reinsurance arrangements shall comply with the following requirements:
- (1) The following information must be filed with the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer's Domiciliary Commissioner at least 30 days prior to the intended date of entry into the reinsurance agreement or any amendment thereto:
 - (a) The reinsurance agreement and any segregated account or trust arrangements or letter of credit applicable to the reinsurance agreement or any amendments thereto;
 - (b) Any service or ancillary agreements related to the proposed reinsurance relationship;
 - (c) The financial statements and other financial due diligence information secured by the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer;
 - (d) Evidence that there is transfer of risk under the reinsurance arrangement; and
 - (e) If the reinsurance is assumed by an insurer which insures or reinsures other lines of insurance in addition to mortgage guaranty insurance, evidence from the reinsurer that its aggregate concentration of mortgage guaranty risk from all sources does not exceed 15% of the assuming reinsurer's gross written premium in the prior calendar year and that its

aggregate maximum loss exposure to mortgage guaranty insurance risk does not exceed 30% of its capital and surplus as of the end of the immediately preceding calendar year.

- (2) Each reinsurance agreement established with a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide that:
 - (a) The Domiciliary Commissioner shall approve any amendments to the reinsurance agreement before becoming effective.
 - (b) The ceding mortgage guaranty insurance company shall have the right to terminate the ceding of additional insurance under the reinsurance agreement if so ordered by the Domiciliary Commissioner.
 - (c) Each reinsurance agreement established with a mortgage guaranty insurance company that includes the use of a segregated account or trust may not limit liability for losses to the assets held in any one or more segregated accounts or trusts.
 - (d) The Domiciliary Commissioner has the right to request from the assuming reinsurer information concerning its financial condition and, when applicable, such requests shall be in accord with the terms of 15 U.S.C. § 8222, and as such federal law may be amended or superseded.
 - (e) The assuming reinsurer shall notify the Domiciliary Commissioner of any material change in its financial condition and, when applicable, such duty of notification shall be in accord with the terms of 15 U.S.C. § 8222, and as such federal law may be amended or superseded.
- (3) The Domiciliary Commissioner of the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer may disapprove any reinsurance agreement at any time upon discovering that the filing requirements of Section 10(D)(1) were altogether disregarded; otherwise, the Domiciliary Commissioner may disapprove a reinsurance agreement filed pursuant to Section 10(D)(1) in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) The financial due diligence conducted by the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer was inadequate, as evidenced by failure to adequately review timely audited financial statements or otherwise;
 - (b) Reasonable transfer of risk has not been demonstrated or there is reasonable cause to understand the reinsurance arrangement as being entered to improve the appearance, but not the reality, of the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer's financial solvency;
 - (c) If the reinsurance is assumed by an insurer which insures or reinsures other lines of insurance in addition to mortgage guaranty insurance, the aggregate concentration of mortgage guaranty risk from all sources exceeds the levels referenced in Section 10(E)(1)(e).
 - (d) The reinsurance agreement does not contain the provisions required by Section 10(E)(2);
 - (e) The reinsurance agreement would violate the law of the ceding mortgage guaranty insurer's state of domicile or would be contrary to the interests of insureds, creditors, or the public.

Section 11. Underwriting Standards

- A. **Underwriting Review and Approval Required.** All certificates of mortgage guaranty insurance, excluding policies of reinsurance, shall be written based on a

Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act

reasonable and thorough examination and assessment of evidence that prudent underwriting standards have been met by the originator of the mortgage. Delegated underwriting decisions shall be reviewed based on a reasonable method of sampling of post-closing loan documentation to ensure compliance with the mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting standards. Quality control reviews for Bulk Mortgage Guaranty Insurance and Pool Mortgage Guaranty Insurance shall be based on a reasonable method of sampling of post-closing loan documentation to ensure compliance with the representations and warranties of the creditors or creditors originating the loans and with the mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting standards

- B. **Minimum Underwriting Guidelines.** Mortgage guaranty insurance companies shall establish formal underwriting guidelines which set forth the basis for concluding that prudent underwriting standards have been met.
- C. **Underwriting Guideline Review and Approval.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company's underwriting guidelines shall be:
- (1) Reviewed and approved by executive management;
 - (2) Reviewed with either the board of directors or a board committee designated to provide oversight of underwriting policy and ratification of material changes under a written resolution of the board of directors setting forth the scope of review for such oversight and ratification; and
 - (3) Communicated across the organization to promote consistent business practices with respect to underwriting.
- D. **Maintenance of Minimum Underwriting Standards and Documentation Generally.** Underwriting standards, including but not limited to review and approval procedures, minimum underwriting guidelines, and the collection and retention of underwriting documentation shall be in compliance with the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*.
- E. **Notification of Changes in Underwriting Guidelines.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide notice to the Commissioner of changes to its underwriting guidelines as follows:
- (1) On or before March 1 of each year, a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall file with the Commissioner an annual summary of material changes in underwriting guidelines implemented during the course of the immediately preceding year along with references to supporting hardcopy or website documentation.
 - (2) The annual summary of material underwriting guideline changes should include any change associated with loan to value ratios, debt to income ratios, borrower credit standing or maximum loan amount which has resulted in a material impact on net premium written of +/- 5% from prior year to date.
- F. **Nondiscrimination.** In extending or issuing mortgage guaranty insurance, a mortgage guaranty insurance company may not discriminate on the basis of the applicant's sex, marital status, race, color, creed, national origin, disability, or age or solely on the basis of the geographic location of the property to be insured unless the

discrimination related to geographic location is for a business purpose that is not a mere pretext for unfair discrimination; or the refusal, cancellation, or limitation of the insurance is required by law or regulatory mandate.

Drafting Note: States and jurisdictions should consult their constitution or comparable governance documents and applicable civil rights legislation to determine if broader protections against unacceptable forms of discrimination should be included in Section 11F.

Section 12. Quality Assurance

- A. **Minimum Quality Assurance Standards.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall establish a formal internal Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program, which provides an early detection warning system as it relates to potential underwriting compliance issues which could potentially impact solvency or operational risk. This Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program shall provide for the documentation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the integrity of the ongoing loan origination process based on indicators of potential underwriting strategy and control inadequacies or non-compliance. The Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program shall be in compliance with the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*.
- B. **Regulator Access.** The Commissioner shall be provided access to an insurer's Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Program for review at any reasonable time upon request and during any financial regulatory examination. Nothing herein shall be construed to limit a regulator's right to access any and all of the records of an insurer in an examination or as otherwise necessary to meet regulatory responsibilities.

Section 13. Conflict of Interest

- A. If a member of a holding company system, a mortgage guaranty insurance company licensed to transact business in this state shall not, as a condition of its certificate of authority, knowingly underwrite mortgage guaranty insurance on mortgages originated by the holding company system or an affiliate or on mortgages originated by any mortgage lender to which credit is extended, directly or indirectly, by the holding company system or an affiliate.
- B. A mortgage guaranty insurance company, the holding company system of which it is a part, or any affiliate shall not, as a condition of the mortgage guaranty insurance company's certificate of authority, engage in activities proscribed in Sections 13 and 14.

Section 14. Rebates, Commissions, Charges and Contractual Preferences

- A. **No Inducements.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not pay or cause to be paid either directly or indirectly, to any owner, purchaser, lessor, lessee, mortgagee or prospective mortgagee of the real property that secures the authorized real estate security or that is the fee of an insured lease, or any interest therein, or to any person who is acting as an agent, representative, attorney or employee of such owner, purchaser, lessor, lessee or mortgagee, any commission, or any part of its premium charges or any other consideration as an inducement for or as compensation on any mortgage guaranty insurance business.

Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act

- B. No Compensation for Placement.** In connection with the placement of any mortgage guaranty insurance, a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not cause or permit the conveyance of anything of value, including but not limited to any commission, fee, premium adjustment, remuneration or other form of compensation of any kind whatsoever to be paid to, or received by an insured lender or lessor; any subsidiary or affiliate of an insured; an officer, director or employee of an insured or any member of their immediate family; a corporation, partnership, trust, trade association in which an insured is a member, or other entity in which an insured or an officer, director or employee or any member of their immediate family has a financial interest; or any designee, trustee, nominee or other agent or representative of any of the foregoing, except for the value of the insurance itself or claim payments thereon as provided by contract or settlement.
- C. No Rebates.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not make a rebate of any portion of the premium charge. A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall not quote any rate or premium charge to a person that is different than that currently available to others for the same type of coverage. The amount by which a premium charge is less than that called for by the current schedule of premium charges is an unlawful rebate.
- D. No Undue Contractual Preferences.**
- (1) Any contract, letter agreement, or other arrangement used to modify or clarify any terms, conditions, or interpretations of a master policy or certificate shall be documented in writing.
 - (2) Any contractual or letter agreements used to modify or clarify general business practices and administrative, underwriting, claim submission or other information exchange processes shall not contain provisions which override or significantly undermine the intent of key provisions of the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act, including mortgage insurer discretion, rights and responsibilities related to:
 - (a) Underwriting standards
 - (b) Quality assurance
 - (c) Rescission
- E. Sanctions.** The Commissioner may, after notice and hearing, suspend or revoke the certificate of authority of a mortgage guaranty insurance company, or in his or her discretion, issue a cease and desist order to a mortgage guaranty insurance company that pays a commission, rebate, or makes any unlawful conveyance of value under this section in willful violation of the provisions of this Act. In the event of the issuance of a cease and desist order, the Commissioner may, after notice and hearing, suspend or revoke the certificate of authority of a mortgage guaranty insurance company that does not comply with the terms thereof.
- F. Educational Efforts and Promotional Materials Permitted.** A mortgage guaranty insurance company may engage in any educational effort with borrowers, members of the general public, and officers, directors, employees, contractors and agents of insured lenders that may reasonably be expected to reduce its risk of loss or promote its operational efficiency and may distribute promotional materials of minor value.

Section 15. Policy Forms and Premium Rates Filed

- A. **Policy Form Filing.** All policy forms and endorsements shall be filed with and be subject to the approval of the Commissioner, unless otherwise provided by the Commissioner.
- B. **Policy Form Amendment Filing.** Any contract, letter agreement, or other arrangements used to modify or endorse terms of the company's master policy or any certificate shall be filed as an endorsement and be subject to the disapproval of the Commissioner.
- C. **Policy Rate Filing.** Each mortgage guaranty insurance company shall file with the Commissioner the rate to be charged and the premium including all modifications of rates and premiums to be paid by the policyholder, unless otherwise provided by the Commissioner.
- D. **Timely Response to Requests for Explanation.** Upon written request of a party liable for payment of premium under a master policy or certificate, a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall, within 30 days following receipt of the request, provide a written explanation of how the amount of premium for which the requesting party is liable was computed. A mortgage guaranty insurance company need not respond to requests that are made with a frequency that a reasonable person would construe to be harassment.
- E. **Limited Right to Acquire Title.** Each master policy and certificate issued by a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide that the mortgage guaranty insurance company, in lieu of payment of its limit of coverage, may elect to pay the entire indebtedness to the insured and acquire title to the authorized real estate security.
- F. **Conditional Limitation on Deficiency Liability.** Each master policy and each applicable certificate issued by a mortgage guaranty insurance company shall provide that the borrower upon any single-family dwelling or a mixed-use building described in Section 2A(1)(b), which is owner-occupied at the time of loan origination and for at least 50% of the days within the twelve (12) consecutive months prior to borrower default, shall not be liable for any deficiency arising from a foreclosure sale.

Drafting Note: Open rating states may delete a portion or all of Subsections 15A and 15B and insert their own rating law. States should consult their individual market conduct regulations to determine if adjustment of contractual filing approval requirements should be included in Section 15C. States that wish to allow pursuit of deficiency judgements against those who have lost their principal residence to foreclosure could either delete Section 15F or limit the exemption from deficiency judgements on personal residences to defaults occasioned by certain specified causes such as unemployment, illness, and divorce.

Section 16. Rescission

The right of rescission shall be governed by the following:

- A. **Rescission Rights and Responsibilities.** All mortgage guaranty insurance company master policies shall include a detailed description of provisions governing rescissions and cancellations, which specify the insurer's and insured's rights,

Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act

obligations and eligibility terms under which those actions may occur to ensure transparency.

B. Rescission Relief Provisions. Mortgage guaranty insurance company rescission relief practices shall be in accordance with the following:

- (1) A mortgage guaranty insurance master policy may provide for mandatory rescission relief based on evidence of compliance with payment history and loan status eligibility requirements.
- (2) A mortgage guaranty insurance master policy may offer an earlier rescission relief option based on evidence of compliance with underwriting and payment history eligibility requirements.
- (3) A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall retain the right of rescission in instances in which a creditor or the officers, directors, employees, contractors, and agents of a creditor engage in misstatements, misrepresentations, omissions, data inaccuracies or active efforts to deceive through submission of forged or fictitious information in connection with loan origination or closing for a period of at least 10 years, based on:
 - (a) Credible evidence of the existence of the above conditions; and
 - (b) Credible evidence of the materiality of the above conditions to the mortgage guaranty insurance company's acceptance of risk.

C. Re-pricing Provisions. A mortgage guaranty insurance company shall have the option to re-price the insurance premium for coverage upon a loan, when prudent, in lieu of rescinding coverage based on the following:

- (1) Rescission relief has not been granted based on Subsection 16B;
- (2) The loan would have been eligible for coverage with alternative pricing under the underwriting standards in effect at origination; and
- (3) Misstatements, misrepresentations, omissions or inaccuracies by the creditor or the officers, directors, employees, contractors, and agents of a creditor are not considered material based on reasonable verification of appraisal value and borrower income by the mortgage guaranty insurance company.

Section 17. Records Retention

A. Record Files. A licensed mortgage guaranty insurance company shall maintain its records in a manner which allows the Commissioner to readily ascertain the insurer's compliance with state insurance laws and rules during an examination including, but not limited to, records regarding the insurer's management, operations, policy issuance and servicing, marketing, underwriting, rating and claims practices.

Recordkeeping requirements shall conform to the mandated standards detailed in the corresponding Records Retention Requirements section of the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*, as it relates to:

- (1) Policy records to clearly document the application, underwriting, issuance and servicing of each policy and certificate; and

- (2) Claim records to clearly document the inception, handling and disposition
- B. **Retention Period.** Policy and claim records shall be retained for the period during which the certificate or claim is active plus five (5) years, unless otherwise specified herein or in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual.
- C. **Record Format.** Any record required to be maintained by a mortgage insurer may be created and stored in the form of paper, photograph, magnetic, mechanical or electronic medium, subject to conformance with the format related requirements detailed in the corresponding Records Retention Requirements section of the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*.
- D. **Record Maintenance.** Record maintenance under this regulation shall comply with the following requirements:
- (1) Insurer maintenance responsibilities shall provide for record storage in a location that will allow the records to be reasonably produced for examination within the time period required.
 - (2) Third-Party maintenance related responsibilities shall be set forth in a written agreement, a copy of which shall be maintained by the insurer and available for purposes of examination.

Section 18. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual

The *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* refers to the current version of the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual, which is integral to the requirements established under the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act (#630)*, as adopted and amended from time to time by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. A change in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* shall be effective on January 1 following the calendar year in which the change has been adopted by the NAIC if such change is adopted on or before September 1st. A change in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual* shall be effective on the second January 1 following the calendar year in which the change has been adopted by the NAIC if such change is adopted after September 1st.

Section 19. Regulations

The Commissioner shall have the authority to promulgate rules and regulations deemed necessary to effectively implement the requirements of this Act.

Chronological Summary of Actions (all references are to the Proceedings of the NAIC).

1976 Proc. II 15, 17, 647, 686, 747-753 (adopted).
1979 Proc. I 44, 47-48, 49, 719, 968-969 (corrected).

ANNOTATIONS

MORTGAGE GUARANTY INSURANCE MODEL ACT

Section 7. Capital Standards

Annotation 1: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry risks and controls associated with capital standards.

The previous Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act reflected the mortgage guaranty insurance industry historic requirements for a mortgage insurer to maintain a minimum amount of statutory capital relative to risk in force in order for the mortgage insurer to continue to write new business. The most common formulation of this risk to capital methodology allowed for a maximum permitted risk to capital ratio of 25 to 1. The risk to capital ratio did not serve the mortgage industry exceptionally well during the recent mortgage sub-prime crisis, as the identification of potential solvency problems associated with the sub-prime crisis and economic downturn were generally recognized prior to the risk to capital ratio reaching the above 25 to 1 maximum.

Accordingly, the current Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act has developed a new capital standard to be known as the State Regulatory Mortgage Insurer Capital Standard. This new standard offers the following advantages, among others:

- More granular risk assessment
- Economically countercyclical, which recognizes the role of mortgage insurers in the U.S. housing finance system
- Attempts to achieve reasonable projection of book year ultimate net losses
- Allows reasonable premium credits
- Transparency in assumptions
- Forecastable by the mortgage guaranty insurers

The current Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act also requires to timely prepare and maintain detailed loan level cash flow projection based on the guidance for such reports contained in the *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*. This keeps all mortgage guaranty insurers in a state of readiness to provide such company-specific information during a significant downturn in the economy or if the individual insurer experiences adverse financial results.

Development of the above standards utilized external consulting services to maximize the benefits of current mortgage guaranty insurance industry projects to develop the framework for the loan level capital model and utilize such project research to facilitate development of unique mortgage guaranty risk components and rating factors.

Section 8. Contingency Reserves

Annotation 2: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry risks and controls associated with the Contingency Reserve practices.

Contingency reserves have historically served to provide an additional form of premium reserves to protect policyholders against the effect of adverse economic cycles. These reserves have been established based on an automatic provision calculation of 50% of premium written. Current reserve provisions are required to be maintained for a period of 10 years (120 months), unless early release is approved by the commissioner of insurance of the insurer's state of domicile.

Significant loss experience during the recent sub-prime mortgage crisis has noted that:

- Contingency reserve historic allocations under the current automatic formula calculation are not driven by economic indicators of potential mortgage crisis and economic downturn, as recently experienced
- Contingency reserve protection provisions can easily be exhausted and depleted under provisions which allow for the early withdrawal when losses exceed 35% of corresponding earned premiums during such periods of economic downturn

Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act emphasizes the contingency reserve provisions through:

1. Contingency reserve retention period to build-up reserve positions for periods of cyclical downturn in the mortgage industry
2. Contingency reserve release restrictions

The Reserves section includes premium deficiency reserve requirements that impact both actuarial opinion and financial statement reporting.

Section 9. Restrictions on Investments Secured by Real Estate or Mortgages

Annotation 3: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry relationships and risks associated with the secondary mortgage market.

The secondary mortgage market represents a market for the sale of securities or bonds collateralized by the value of mortgage loans. Mortgage lenders or other specialized investment firms typically group together loans originated in the primary mortgage market for sale as collateralized mortgage obligations or mortgage backed securities for sale to investors, including insurance companies.

Principal parties involved in the secondary mortgage market include:

- (1) Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) – a wholly-owned government corporation, whose mortgage backed securities are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government
- (2) Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), federally chartered government-sponsored but privately owned entities, which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government, although often considered as effective beneficiaries of this guarantee as a result of government rescue from insolvency during the recent mortgage crisis

The Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984 (SMMEA) amended the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide additional capital sources through improvement in the marketability of mortgage backed securities. The SMMEA effectively allowed:

- (1) Federally chartered and regulated financial institutions to invest in mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by FNMA and FHLMC, although not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S.

Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act

- (2) Override of state investment laws to enable state chartered and regulated institutions to invest in such mortgage-backed securities

SMMEA initially resulted in exceptional residential mortgage market growth and expansion, triggered by the theory that default risk on an individual loan basis was generally deemed to be minimized under the loan aggregation process.

The above growth in the secondary mortgage market was, however, also considered a contributing factor to the recent housing market crisis beginning in 2007. On the downside, mortgage securitization increased default risk from the standpoint of reduction in alignment of mortgage loan originator and mortgage guaranty insurer interests and incentives to ensure borrower repayment credit quality. As a result, mortgage loan defaults, delinquencies and foreclosures increased associated with potential rating agency assignment of inflated credit ratings, lending standard deterioration and subprime borrowing.

Accordingly, in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act, investment limitations are proposed to reduce potential mortgage guaranty insurer risks associated with portfolio concentrations in securities reflective of investment in the same industry risk as the mortgage guarantor's primary business. This encompasses securities which represent an ownership interest in or are secured directly or indirectly by a pool of mortgages or cash flows generated by a pool of mortgages. Exceptions are made for securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States and securities that the mortgage guaranty insurer's state regulator determines are effectively guaranteed by the United States Treasury.

Section 10. Reinsurance

Annotation 4: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry risks associated with reinsurance.

Mortgage guaranty reinsurance has generally been limited to affiliate ceding in lieu of limited external reinsurance alternatives, which typically creates unnecessary overhead expenses with limited benefits.

Affiliate reinsurance has generally been executed under requirements that a mortgage guaranty insurer cannot retain more than 25% of the total risk exposure related to the indebtedness of the insured.

Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act provisions emphasize greater reinsurance flexibility options through:

- Removal of the mortgage guaranty insurer maximum 25% risk retention limits
- Discouragement of affiliate reinsurance arrangements by the above adjustment of reinsurance requirements, thereby permitting mortgage guaranty insurers to achieve improved administrative efficiencies
- Prohibition of captive reinsurance arrangements
- Regulatory review of all reinsurance arrangements

Section 11. Underwriting Standards

Annotation 5: This section addresses mortgage guaranty insurer underwriting, and related environmental causes and risks associated with the recent mortgage loan sub-prime mortgage loan crisis.

Legacy private mortgage insurers have suffered significant losses from exposure to the recent downturn of the U.S. housing market, which contributed to the national recession. Housing price declines in recent years have created negative equity on a large scale, with homeowner debt exceeding property values.

Key factors driving mortgage performance have included mortgage type, age, inadequate borrower credit score, loan to value, and debt to equity relationships and delinquency status. Pending delinquencies, default inventory aging and eventual foreclosures have become major factors to achieving financial recovery.

Regulatory actions based on the level of losses associated with the above factors have resulted in ongoing emphasis on capital adequacy requirements, which has in turn restricted or prevented companies from writing new mortgage guaranty insurance business.

Policy rescissions have avoided some large insurer losses, while at the same time demonstrating the susceptibility to misrepresentation or potential fraud.

The concentration of mortgage loan originations in fewer and fewer financial institutions as the banking industry has consolidated has placed competitive pressures on mortgage guaranty insurers to accept loans of lower credit quality or face the consequences of reduced business volume. Captive reinsurance agreements have resulted in regulatory concerns for originating banks to command considerations from mortgage insurers. These industry-wide competitive pressures have resulted in increased loan default, delinquency and foreclosure rates associated with the acceptance of sub-prime credit loans and reduced documentation and even “no documentation” loans.

The previous Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act’s requirements for measuring capital adequacy in terms of 25 times company capital, surplus and contingency reserves were typically exceeded in the course of the housing price decline and have not proven effective in monitoring risk. The above results suggest that more risk sensitive measures to ensure future solvency are desirable along with an increased proactive monitoring role, particularly in areas where guidance is limited or silent.

Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act establishes formal minimum standards for underwriting guidelines, which serve to establish a supervisory framework to ensure that lenders are obtaining adequate documentation, undertaking effective verification of financial information including income, maintaining reasonable debt service coverage and loan to value ratios, and making reasonable inquiry to resolve problems without significant market disruption.

Section 12. Quality Assurance

Annotation 6: This section is intended to complement the underwriting guidelines discussed under section 12 through the proposed establishment of mortgage guaranty insurer independent internal quality assurance guidelines, which provide a prospective “early warning system” to monitor and identify potential risk, control and compliance weaknesses associated with:

- (1) Senior management oversight
- (2) Board of director oversight
- (3) Loan policy and procedure documentation
- (4) Underwriting risk tolerance levels and exposures
- (5) Lender underwriting performance
- (6) Mortgage guaranty insurer underwriter performance
- (7) Problem loan trends
- (8) Underwriting system change oversight
- (9) Pricing and performance oversight
- (10) Internal audit validation

Section 16. Rescission

Annotation 9: This section addresses the mortgage guaranty insurance industry’s rescission rights and responsibilities.

A mortgage guaranty insurer’s exercise of rescission rights essentially consists of the unwinding of an insurance contract as if the contract was never entered into. Premiums are typically returned by the insurer and no claims are paid. Rescission typically results based on the mortgage guaranty insurer’s determination that coverage provided under a policy was essentially not in force due to:

- Misrepresentation
- Failure to follow underwriting guidelines
- Failure to meet certain obligations at the time the policy was written

Rescissions have historically occurred on a loan by loan basis on the back end, based on review of loan origination documents in conjunction with the normal processing of claims submitted, to evaluate the ability to deny coverage or, at the very least, reduce the claim amount.

Loans entering the rescission process typically resulted from loans originated during the 2005-2007 period coinciding with the housing market peak and the rise in subprime mortgages. Rescission volume increased dramatically, based on increasing MI company evidence of misrepresentation, fraud, loans not meeting bulk commitments and loan overstatement of value.

The exercise of coverage rescissions has materially mitigated paid losses during the subprime mortgage crisis. Business insured by mortgage guaranty insurers over the last 6 years has been significantly impacted by rescission activity based on significant findings resulting from the claims and underwriting review process associated with:

- Lower quality insured business previously written such as low documentation loans
- Improper underwriting standards

- Delegated lender underwriting

Rescission has often resulted in extensive subsequent settlement proceedings and legal delays to establish eventual rescission rights and responsibilities. Policy rescission volume has also impacted the GSE's due to typical efforts to seek restitution through the qualified servicer. The GSE's and mortgage guaranty insurance industry are in the process of working to address mutually agreed upon standard master policy provisions which will clarify these rescission rights and responsibilities.

Accordingly, the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act amendments have emphasized the following provisions, which provide greater rescission relief and are anticipated to be generally consistent with ongoing GSE regulatory requirements under review and / or reasonable practices aligned with those requirements:

- 1) Master policy definitions of both insurer and insured rescission rights and responsibilities
- 2) Rescission relief provisions based on MI underwriting validation, timely payment history and suspected material misrepresentation considerations

All mortgage guaranty insurance companies are required by law to follow the Unfair Insurance Practices Act in each state in which they are licensed. The Unfair Insurance Practices Act specifies certain business practices that constitute unfair claim settlement or compromise practices.

Section 18. Standards Manual

Annotation 10: The NAIC shall develop and adopt a *Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Standards Manual*, as amended from time to time, which shall include such other information as the National Association of Insurance Commissioners shall deem appropriate, which shall supplement and support the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act. The background, guidance and standards in this manual are based on and integral to the requirements established under the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act (#630). The primary purpose of such a standards manual would be to provide for timely updates to the detailed technical standards specific to this specialized type of insurance.

MORTGAGE GUARANTY INSURANCE EXHIBIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 20XX

(To Be Filed by March 1)

Of: [Name of Insurer]

NAIC Group Code.....XXXX

NAIC Company Code.....XXXXX

Employer's ID Number.....XX-XXXXXXX

MORTGAGE GUARANTY INSURANCE SUMMARY OF TRENDS
All Business

Summary of Trends	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net Insurance Written (\$ millions)	xx,xxx.xx	xx,xxx.xx	xx,xxx.xx	xx,xxx.xx	xx,xxx.xx
Gross Insurance In-Force	xx,xxx.xx	xx,xxx.xx	xx,xxx.xx	xx,xxx.xx	xx,xxx.xx
Net Insurance In-Force	xx,xxx.xx	xx,xxx.xx	xx,xxx.xx	xx,xxx.xx	xx,xxx.xx
Annual Persistency	xx.x%	xx.x%	xx.x%	xx.x%	xx.x%
Loans in Force	x,xxx,xxx	x,xxx,xxx	x,xxx,xxx	x,xxx,xxx	x,xxx,xxx
Loan Default Inventory	x,xxx,xxx	x,xxx,xxx	x,xxx,xxx	x,xxx,xxx	x,xxx,xxx
Loan Default Rate	xx.x%	xx.x%	xx.x%	xx.x%	xx.x%
Net Paid Claims (\$ 000s)	xxx,xxx	xxx,xxx	xxx,xxx	xxx,xxx	xxx,xxx
Average Claim Payment	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx
Reinsurance Recoveries (\$ 000s)	xxx,xxx	xxx,xxx	xxx,xxx	xxx,xxx	xxx,xxx
Aging of Default Inventory:					
Less than 3 months	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx
> 3 months < 6 months	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx
6 months < 9 months	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx
9 months < 12 months	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx
12 months < 18 months	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx
18 months < 24 months	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx
24 months < 36 months	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx
36 months < 48 months	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx
48 months < 60 months	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx
60 months < 84 months	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx
84 months or more	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx	xx,xxx

PRIMARY INSURANCE
Summary of Payment Characteristics
on Current Unpaid Loan Balances

	Monthly Premium	Single Premium	Split Premium	Total
Policies Originating in Current Year Only:				
Borrower Paid Mortgage Insurance				
Lender Paid Mortgage Insurance				
Enterprise Paid Mortgage Insurance				
Other				
Total				
Policies Originating in All Years:				
Borrower Paid Mortgage Insurance				
Lender Paid Mortgage Insurance				
Enterprise Paid Mortgage Insurance				
Other				
Total				

**PRIMARY INSURANCE BY STATE, TERRITORY, OR OTHER JURISDICTION
Risk and Loss Distribution**

Jurisdiction	In Force Counts	Insurance In Force	Risk In Force	Default Count	Losses Paid During Year	Count of Claims Paid During Year
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas						
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware						
District of Columbia						
Florida						
Georgia						
Hawaii						
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana						
Iowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky						
Louisiana						
Maine						
Maryland						
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota						
Mississippi						
Missouri						
Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada						
New Hampshire						
New Jersey						
New Mexico						
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island						
South Carolina						
South Dakota						
Tennessee						
Texas						
Utah						
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming						
American Samoa						
Guam						
Mariana Islands						
Puerto Rico						
Write-in						
Total						

PRIMARY INSURANCE BY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION
Summary of Risk Characteristics by Jurisdiction
Original Loan-to-Value on Current Unpaid Loan Balances

Jurisdiction	Original LTV>=100%	Original LTV 96% - 99%	Original LTV 90% - 96%	Original LTV 85% - 89%	Original LTV 81% - 84%	Original LTV<=80%
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas						
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware						
District of Columbia						
Florida						
Georgia						
Hawaii						
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana						
Iowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky						
Louisiana						
Maine						
Maryland						
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota						
Mississippi						
Missouri						
Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada						
New Hampshire						
New Jersey						
New Mexico						
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island						
South Carolina						
South Dakota						
Tennessee						
Texas						
Utah						
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming						
American Samoa						
Guam						
Puerto Rico						
U.S. Virgin Islands						
Northern Mariana Islands						
Canada						
Aggregate other alien						
Total						

PRIMARY INSURANCE BY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION
Summary of Risk Characteristics by Jurisdiction
Original Credit Score on Current Unpaid Loan Balances

Jurisdiction	FICO or Equivalent Credit Score					
	<500	501 – 619	620 – 679	680 – 739	740 – 779	780 – 850
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas						
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware						
District of Columbia						
Florida						
Georgia						
Hawaii						
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana						
Iowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky						
Louisiana						
Maine						
Maryland						
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota						
Mississippi						
Missouri						
Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada						
New Hampshire						
New Jersey						
New Mexico						
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island						
South Carolina						
South Dakota						
Tennessee						
Texas						
Utah						
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming						
American Samoa						
Guam						
Puerto Rico						
U.S. Virgin Islands						
Northern Mariana Islands						
Canada						
Aggregate other alien						
Total						

SCHEDULE P – PART 1 – SUMMARY
(\$000 OMITTED)

Years in Which Policies Were Written	1 Original Risk In Force Written in Millions	1A Current Risk In Force Written in Millions	Premiums Earned and Other Income					Loss and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses Payments					
			2 Direct Premium	3 Assumed Premium	4 Other Income	5 Ceded Premium	6 Net (Cols. 2+3+4-5)	Loss Payments			Allocated LAE Payments		
								7 Direct	8 Assumed	9 Ceded	10 Direct	11 Assumed	12 Ceded
1. Prior..													
2. 2010..													
3. 2011..													
4. 2012..													
5. 2013..													
6. 2014..													
7. 2015..													
8. 2016..													
9. 2017..													
10. 2018..													
11. 2019													
12. Totals													

	13 Salvage and Subrogation Received	14 Unallocated Loss Expense Payments	15 Total Net Loss and Expense Paid (Cols. 7+8+10+11-9-12+14)	16 Number of Claims Reported (Direct)	Loss and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses Unpaid						23 Unallocated Loss Expense Unpaid
					Known Claim Reserves			IBNR Reserves			
					17 Direct	18 Assumed	19 Ceded	20 Direct	21 Assumed	22 Ceded	
1. Prior.....											
2. 2010.....											
3. 2011.....											
4. 2012.....											
5. 2013.....											
6. 2014.....											
7. 2015.....											
8. 2016.....											
9. 2017.....											
10. 2018.....											
11. 2019											
12. Total											

	24 Total Net Loss and LAE Unpaid (Cols. 17+18+20+21-19-22+23)	25 Number of Claims Outstanding (Direct)	Losses and Allocated Loss Expenses Incurred				Loss and LAE Ratio		32 Net Loss & LAE Per \$1000 of Coverage ((Cols. 29+14+23)/Col. 1)	33 Discount For Time Value of Money	34 Net Reserves After Discount (Cols. 24-33)
			26 Direct (Cols. 7+10+17+20)	27 Assumed (Cols. 8+11+18+21)	28 Ceded (Cols. 9+12+19+22)	29 Net	30 Direct Basis ((Cols. 14+23+26)/Col 2)	31 Net Basis ((Cols. 14+23+29)/ (Cols. 6-4))			
1. Prior.....								XXX			
2. 2010.....											
3. 2011.....											
4. 2012.....											
5. 2013.....											
6. 2014.....											
7. 2015.....											
8. 2016.....											
9. 2017.....											
10. 2018.....											
11. 2019											
12. Totals							XXX	XXX	XXX		

SCHEDULE P – PART 1A – PRIMARY FLOW + BULK BUSINESS
(\$000 OMITTED)

Years in Which Policies Were Written	1 Original Risk In Force Written in Millions	1A Current Risk In Force Written in Millions	Premiums Earned and Other Income					Loss and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses Payments					
			2 Direct Premium	3 Assumed Premium	4 Other Income	5 Ceded Premium	6 Net (Cols. 2+3+4-5)	Loss Payments			Allocated LAE Payments		
								7 Direct	8 Assumed	9 Ceded	10 Direct	11 Assumed	12 Ceded
1. Prior..
2. 2010..
3. 2011..
4. 2012..
5. 2013..
6. 2014..
7. 2015..
8. 2016..
9. 2017..
10. 2018..
11. 2019
12. Totals	XXX												

	13 Salvage and Subrogation Received	14 Unallocated Loss Expense Payments	15 Total Net Loss and Expense Paid Cols. 7+8+10+11-9-12+14)	16 Number of Claims Reported (Direct)	Loss and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses Unpaid						23 Unallocated Loss Expense Unpaid
					Known Claim Reserves			IBNR Reserves			
					17 Direct	18 Assumed	19 Ceded	20 Direct	21 Assumed	22 Ceded	
1. Prior.....
2. 2010.....
3. 2011.....
4. 2012.....
5. 2013.....
6. 2014.....
7. 2015.....
8. 2016.....
9. 2017.....
10. 2018.....
11. 2019
12. Total											

	24 Total Net Loss and LAE Unpaid (Cols. 17+18+20+21-19-22+23)	25 Number of Claims Outstanding (Direct)	Losses and Allocated Loss Expenses Incurred				Loss and LAE Ratio		32 Net Loss & LAE Per \$1000 of Coverage ((Cols. 29+14+23)/Col. 1)	33 Discount For Time Value of Money	34 Net Reserves After Discount (Cols. 24-33)
			26 Direct (Cols. 7+10+17+20)	27 Assumed (Cols. 8+11+18+21)	28 Ceded (Cols. 9+12+19+22)	29 Net	30 Direct Basis ((Cols. 14+23+26)/Col 2)	31 Net Basis ((Cols. 14+23+29)/[Cols. 6-4])			
1. Prior.....	
2. 2010.....	
3. 2011.....	
4. 2012.....	
5. 2013.....	
6. 2014.....	
7. 2015.....	
8. 2016.....	
9. 2017.....	
10. 2018.....	
11. 2019	
12. Totals							XXX	XXX	XXX		

SCHEDULE P – PART 1B – POOL BUSINESS
(\$000 OMITTED)

Years in Which Policies Were Written	1 Original Risk In Force Written in Millions	1A Current Risk In Force Written in Millions	Premiums Earned and Other Income					Loss and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses Payments					
			2 Direct Premium	3 Assumed Premium	4 Other Income	5 Ceded Premium	6 Net (Cols. 2+3+4-5)	Loss Payments			Allocated LAE Payments		
								7 Direct	8 Assumed	9 Ceded	10 Direct	11 Assumed	12 Ceded
1. Prior..
2. 2010..
3. 2011..
4. 2012..
5. 2013..
6. 2014..
7. 2015..
8. 2016..
9. 2017..
10. 2018..
11. 2019
12. Totals	XXX												

	13 Salvage and Subrogation Received	14 Unallocated Loss Expense Payments	15 Total Net Loss and Expense Paid Cols. 7+8+10+11-9-12+14)	16 Number of Claims Reported (Direct)	Loss and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses Unpaid						23 Unallocated Loss Expense Unpaid	
					Known Claim Reserves			IBNR Reserves				
					17 Direct	18 Assumed	19 Ceded	20 Direct	21 Assumed	22 Ceded		
1. Prior.....
2. 2010.....
3. 2011.....
4. 2012.....
5. 2013.....
6. 2014.....
7. 2015.....
8. 2016.....
9. 2017.....
10. 2018.....
11. 2019
12. Total												

	24 Total Net Loss and LAE Unpaid (Cols. 17+18+20+21-19-22+23)	25 Number of Claims Outstanding (Direct)	Losses and Allocated Loss Expenses Incurred				Loss and LAE Ratio		32 Net Loss & LAE Per \$1000 of Coverage ((Cols. 29+14+23)/ Col. 1)	33 Discount For Time Value of Money	34 Net Reserves After Discount (Cols. 24-33)
			26 Direct (Cols. 7+10+17+20)	27 Assumed (Cols. 8+11+18+21)	28 Ceded (Cols. 9+12+19+22)	29 Net	30 Direct Basis ((Cols. 14+23+26)/ Col 2)	31 Net Basis ((Cols. 14+23+29)/ [Cols. 6-4])			
1. Prior.....	
2. 2010.....	
3. 2011.....	
4. 2012.....	
5. 2013.....	
6. 2014.....	
7. 2015.....	
8. 2016.....	
9. 2017.....	
10. 2018.....	
11. 2019	
12. Totals							XXX	XXX	XXX		

SCHEDULE P – PART 2 – POLICY YEAR INCURRED LOSS AND ALAE

Years in Which Policies Were Written	Incurred Losses and Allocated Expenses at Year-End (\$000 OMITTED) Including Known Claims and IBNR										Development	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	One Year (Cols. 10-9)	Two Year (Cols. 10-8)
1. Prior												
2. 2000												
3. 2001												
4. 2002												
5. 2003												
6. 2004												
7. 2005												
8. 2006												
9. 2007												
10. 2008												
11. 2009												
12. 2010												
13. 2011	XXX											
14. 2012	XXX	XXX										
15. 2013	XXX	XXX	XXX									
16. 2014	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX								
17. 2015	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX							
18. 2016	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX						
19. 2017	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX					
20. 2018	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX				XXX
21. 2019	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX			XXX
22. Totals												

SCHEDULE P – PART 2A – POLICY YEAR PAID LOSS AND ALAE

Years in Which Policies Were Written	Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Expenses at Year-End (\$000 OMITTED)										11	12
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Number of Claims Closed With Loss Payment	Number of Claims Closed Without Loss Payment
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
1. Prior												
2. 2000												
3. 2001												
4. 2002												
5. 2003												
6. 2004												
7. 2005												
8. 2006												
9. 2007												
10. 2008												
11. 2009												
12. 2010												
13. 2011	XXX											
14. 2012	XXX	XXX										
15. 2013	XXX	XXX	XXX									
16. 2014	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX								
17. 2015	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX							
18. 2016	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX						
19. 2017	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX					
20. 2018	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX				
21. 2019	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX			

SCHEDULE P – PART 2B – POLICY YEAR LOSS AND ALAE CASE BASIS RESERVES

Years in Which Policies Were Written	Case Basis Losses and Allocated Expenses Reserves at Year-End (\$000 OMITTED)									
	1 2010	2 2011	3 2012	4 2013	5 2014	6 2015	7 2016	8 2017	9 2018	10 2019
1. Prior.....										
2. 2000.....										
3. 2001.....										
4. 2002.....										
5. 2003.....										
6. 2004.....										
7. 2005.....										
8. 2006.....										
9. 2007.....										
10. 2008.....										
11. 2009.....										
12. 2010.....										
13. 2011.....	XXX									
14. 2012.....	XXX	XXX								
15. 2013.....	XXX	XXX	XXX							
16. 2014.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX						
17. 2015.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX					
18. 2016.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX				
19. 2017.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX			
20. 2018.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX		
21. 2019.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	

SCHEDULE P – PART 2C – POLICY YEAR IBNR RESERVES

Years in Which Policies Were Written	IBNR Reserves on Known and Unreported Claims at Year-End (\$000 OMITTED) Loss and Allocated Loss Expense									
	1 2010	2 2011	3 2012	4 2013	5 2014	6 2015	7 2016	8 2017	9 2018	10 2019
1. Prior.....										
2. 2000.....										
3. 2001.....										
4. 2002.....										
5. 2003.....										
6. 2004.....										
7. 2005.....										
8. 2006.....										
9. 2007.....										
10. 2008.....										
11. 2009.....										
12. 2010.....										
13. 2011.....	XXX									
14. 2012.....	XXX	XXX								
15. 2013.....	XXX	XXX	XXX							
16. 2014.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX						
17. 2015.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX					
18. 2016.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX				
19. 2017.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX			
20. 2018.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX		
21. 2019.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	

SCHEDULE P – PART 3A – POLICY YEAR REPORTED DELINQUENT COUNTS

Years in Which Policies Were Written	Number of Delinquent Counts Reported (Direct)									
	1 2010	2 2011	3 2012	4 2013	5 2014	6 2015	7 2016	8 2017	9 2018	10 2019
1. Prior.....										
2. 2000.....										
3. 2001.....										
4. 2002.....										
5. 2003.....										
6. 2004.....										
7. 2005.....										
8. 2006.....										
9. 2007.....										
10. 2008.....										
11. 2009.....										
12. 2010.....										
13. 2011.....	XXX									
14. 2012.....	XXX	XXX								
15. 2013.....	XXX	XXX	XXX							
16. 2014.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX						
17. 2015.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX					
18. 2016.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX				
19. 2017.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX			
20. 2018.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	
21. 2019.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

SCHEDULE P – PART 3B – POLICY YEAR DELINQUENT CLOSED WITH LOSS PAYMENT

Years in Which Policies Were Written	Number of Delinquent Counts Closed With Loss Payment									
	1 2010	2 2011	3 2012	4 2013	5 2014	6 2015	7 2016	8 2017	9 2018	10 2019
1. Prior.....										
2. 2000.....										
3. 2001.....										
4. 2002.....										
5. 2003.....										
6. 2004.....										
7. 2005.....										
8. 2006.....										
9. 2007.....										
10. 2008.....										
11. 2009.....										
12. 2010.....										
13. 2011.....	XXX									
14. 2012.....	XXX	XXX								
15. 2013.....	XXX	XXX	XXX							
16. 2014.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX						
17. 2015.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX					
18. 2016.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX				
19. 2017.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX			
20. 2018.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	
21. 2019.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

SCHEDULE P – PART 3C – POLICY YEAR DELINQUENT CLOSED WITHOUT LOSS PAYMENT

Years in Which Policies Were Written	Number of Delinquent Counts Closed Without Loss Payment									
	1 2010	2 2011	3 2012	4 2013	5 2014	6 2015	7 2016	8 2017	9 2018	10 2019
1. Prior.....										
2. 2000.....										
3. 2001.....										
4. 2002.....										
5. 2003.....										
6. 2004.....										
7. 2005.....										
8. 2006.....										
9. 2007.....										
10. 2008.....										
11. 2009.....										
12. 2010.....										
13. 2011.....	XXX									
14. 2012.....	XXX	XXX								
15. 2013.....	XXX	XXX	XXX							
16. 2014.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX						
17. 2015.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX					
18. 2016.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX				
19. 2017.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX			
20. 2018.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	
21. 2019.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

SCHEDULE P – PART 4A – GROSS EARNED PREMIUMS BY POLICY YEAR

Policy Year	Gross Earned Premiums (\$000 Omitted)																				
	Prior	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Prior																					
2000	XXXX																				
2001	XXXX	XXXX																			
2002	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																		
2003	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																	
2004	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																
2005	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX															
2006	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX														
2007	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX													
2008	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX												
2009	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX											
2010	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX										
2011	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX									
2012	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX								
2013	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX							
2014	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX						
2015	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX					
2016	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX				
2017	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX			
2018	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX		
2019	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

SCHEDULE P – PART 4B – NET EARNED PREMIUMS BY POLICY YEAR

Policy Year	Net Earned Premiums (\$000 Omitted)																				
	Prior	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Prior																					
2000	XXXX																				
2001	XXXX	XXXX																			
2002	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																		
2003	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																	
2004	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																
2005	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX															
2006	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX														
2007	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX													
2008	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX												
2009	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX											
2010	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX										
2011	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX									
2012	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX								
2013	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX							
2014	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX						
2015	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX					
2016	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX				
2017	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX			
2018	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX		
2019	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

SCHEDULE P – PART 4C – GROSS INCURRED LOSS + ALAE BY POLICY YEAR

Policy Year	Gross Incurred Loss + ALAE (\$000 Omitted)																				
	Prior	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Prior																					
2000	XXXX																				
2001	XXXX	XXXX																			
2002	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																		
2003	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																	
2004	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																
2005	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX															
2006	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX														
2007	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX													
2008	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX												
2009	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX											
2010	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX										
2011	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX									
2012	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX								
2013	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX							
2014	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX						
2015	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX					
2016	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX				
2017	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX			
2018	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX		
2019	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

SCHEDULE P – PART 4D - GROSS PAID LOSS + ALAE BY POLICY YEAR

Policy Year	Gross Paid Loss + ALAE (\$000 Omitted)																				
	Prior	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Prior																					
2000	XXXX																				
2001	XXXX	XXXX																			
2002	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																		
2003	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																	
2004	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																
2005	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX															
2006	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX														
2007	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX													
2008	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX												
2009	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX											
2010	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX										
2011	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX									
2012	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX								
2013	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX							
2014	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX						
2015	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX					
2016	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX				
2017	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX			
2018	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX		
2019	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

SCHEDULE P – PART 4E – GROSS RISK IN FORCE BY POLICY YEAR

Policy Year	Gross Risk In Force (\$000 Omitted)																					
	Prior	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Prior	XXXX																					
2000	XXXX	XXXX																				
2001	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																			
2002	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																		
2003	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																	
2004	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX																
2005	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX															
2006	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX														
2007	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX													
2008	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX												
2009	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX											
2010	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX										
2011	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX									
2012	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX								
2013	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX							
2014	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX						
2015	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX					
2016	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX				
2017	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX			
2018	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX		
2019	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

SCHEDULE P INTERROGATORIES

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|--|---------|--------|
| 1.1 For mortgage guaranty insurance contracts, default shall be considered the incident that gives rise to the claim. Are the mortgage guaranty insurance losses reported in Schedule P based upon actual defaults in accordance with the NAIC's <u>Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual</u> ? | Yes [] | No [] |
| 1.2 If not, describe the types of losses reported. | | |
| 1.3 If the types or basis of reporting has changed over time, please explain the nature of such changes. | | |
| 2.1 The Adjusting and Other expense payments and reserves should be allocated to the years in which the losses were incurred based on the number of claims reported, closed and outstanding in those years. When allocating Adjusting and Other expense between companies in a group or pool, the Adjusting and Other expense should be allocated in the same percentage used for the loss amounts and the claim counts. For reinsurers, Adjusting and Other expense assumed should be reported according to the reinsurance contract. For Adjusting and Other expense reported by reinsurers, or in those situations where suitable claim count information is not available, Adjusting and Other expense should be allocated by a reasonable method determined by the company and described in Interrogatory 7. Below. Are they so reported in this statement? | Yes [] | No [] |
| 2.2 If not, describe the basis of reporting. | | |
| 2.3 If the basis of reporting has changed over time, please explain the nature of such changes. | | |
| 3.1 Are sales of salvage at prices different from their book value recorded in accordance with the instructions? | Yes [] | No [] |
| 3.2 If not, describe the basis of reporting. | | |
| 3.3 If the basis of reporting has changed over time, please explain the nature of such changes. | | |
| 4.1 Do any of the reserves reported in Schedule P contain a provision for reserve discount, contingency margin, or any other element not providing for an estimation of ultimate liability? | Yes [] | No [] |
| 4.2 If so, please explain. | | |
| 5.1 Do any of the lines in Schedule P include reserves that are reported gross of any discount to present value of future payments, and that are reported net of such discounts on page 10? | Yes [] | No [] |
| If yes, proper disclosure must be made in the Notes to Financial Statements, as specified in the Instructions. Also, the discounts must be reported in Schedule P – Part 1, Columns 32 and 33. | | |
| Scheduled P must be completed gross of non-tabular discounting. Work papers relating to discount calculations must be available for examination upon request. | | |
| Discounting is allowed only if expressly permitted by the state insurance department to which this Annual Statement is being filed. | | |
| 5.2 If not, please explain. | | |
| 6.1 Claim count information is reported per claim or per claimant. (Indicate which). | | _____ |
| 6.2 If not the same in all years, explain in Interrogatory 7. | | |
| 7.1 The information provided in Schedule P will be used by many persons to estimate the adequacy of the current loss and expense reserves, among other things. Are there any especially significant events, coverage, retention or accounting changes that have occurred that must be considered when making such analyses? | Yes [] | No [] |
| 7.2 An extended statement may be attached. | | |