DISCLAIMER

The South Carolina Legislative Council is offering access to the South Carolina Code of Laws on the Internet as a service to the public. The South Carolina Code on the General Assembly's website is now current through the 2015 session. The South Carolina Code, consisting only of Code text, numbering, history, and Effect of Amendment, Editor’s, and Code Commissioner’s notes may be copied from this website at the reader's expense and effort without need for permission.

The Legislative Council is unable to assist users of this service with legal questions. Also, legislative staff cannot respond to requests for legal advice or the application of the law to specific facts. Therefore, to understand and protect your legal rights, you should consult your own private lawyer regarding all legal questions.

While every effort was made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the South Carolina Code available on the South Carolina General Assembly's website, this version of the South Carolina Code is not official, and the state agencies preparing this website and the General Assembly are not responsible for any errors or omissions which may occur in these files. Only the current published volumes of the South Carolina Code of Laws Annotated and any pertinent acts and joint resolutions contain the official version.

Please note that the Legislative Council is not able to respond to individual inquiries regarding research or the features, format, or use of this website. However, you may notify the Legislative Services Agency at [LSA@scstatehouse.gov](mailto:LPITS@scstatehouse.net) regarding any apparent errors or omissions in content of Code sections on this website, in which case LSA will relay the information to appropriate staff members of the South Carolina Legislative Council for investigation.

CHAPTER 89

Day Care Joint Underwriting Association

**SECTION 38‑89‑10.** Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Association” means a joint underwriting association established pursuant to this subdivision.

(2) “Day care liability insurance” means insurance protection against the day care liability of the insured and against loss, damage, or expense incident to a claim arising out of day care service to a person as the result of negligence in rendering or failing to render day care service.

(3) “Net direct premiums” means gross direct premiums written on bodily injury liability insurance, other than automobile liability insurance, homeowners liability insurance, and farmowners liability insurance, including the liability component of multiple peril package policies, as computed by the director or his designee less return premiums or the unused or unabsorbed portions of premium deposits.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 15; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑20.** Joint underwriting association created; purpose; when activated.

(A) A joint underwriting association is created, consisting of all insurers authorized to write within this State, on a direct basis, bodily injury liability insurance, other than automobile bodily injury liability insurance, homeowners liability insurance, and farmowners liability insurance, including insurers covering such peril in multiple peril package policies. Every such insurer is and must remain a member of the association as a condition of its authority to continue to transact this kind of insurance in this State.

(B) The purpose of the association is to provide day care liability insurance on a self‑supporting basis to the fullest extent possible.

(C) The association is activated when the Department of Insurance finds and declares the existence of an emergency because of the unavailability of day care liability insurance or the unavailability of such insurance on a reasonable basis through normal channels.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 16; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑30.** General powers.

The association has the power on behalf of its members to:

(1) issue, or cause to be issued, policies of insurance to applicants including incidental coverages such as, but not limited to, premises or operations liability coverage on the premises where services are rendered, all subject to limits of liability as specified in the plan of operation but not to exceed five million dollars for all claimants under one policy in any one year;

(2) underwrite day care liability insurance and to adjust and pay losses with respect thereto or to appoint service companies to perform those functions;

(3) cede and assume reinsurance.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 17; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑40.** Plan of operation.

(A) Not less than thirty nor more than ninety days after the effective date of this subdivision the director or his designee, after consultation with representatives of the public, day care owners and operators, and other affected individuals and organizations, shall promulgate a plan of operation consistent with this chapter. The plan of operation becomes effective and operative no later than thirty days after the declaration of an emergency by the department.

(B) The plan of operation shall provide for economic, fair, and nondiscriminatory administration and for the prompt and efficient provision of day care liability insurance and may contain other provisions including, but not limited to, preliminary assessment of all members for initial expenses necessary to commence operations, establishment of necessary facilities, management of the association, assessment of the members to defray losses and expenses, commission arrangements, reasonable and objective underwriting standards, acceptance and cession of reinsurance, appointment of servicing carriers, and procedures for determining amounts of insurance to be provided by the association.

(C) The plan of operation shall provide that any profit achieved by the association must be added to the reserves of the association or returned to the policyholders as a dividend.

(D) Amendments to the plan of operation may be made by the directors of the association with the approval of the director or his designee or must be made at the direction of the director or his designee after proper notice and public hearing.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 18; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑50.** Application for coverage; issuance of policy.

Upon the activation of the plan of operation, a day care owner or operator licensed in this State is entitled to apply to the association for coverage. The application may be made on behalf of the applicant by a licensed agent or broker authorized in writing by the applicant.

If the association determines that the applicant meets the underwriting standards of the association as set forth in the approved plan of operation and there is no unpaid, uncontested premium due from the applicant for any prior insurance of the same kind, the association, upon receipt of the premium, or a portion of it as prescribed by the plan of operation, shall cause to be issued a policy of day care liability insurance for one year.

The rates, rating plans, rating rules, rating classifications, territories, and policy forms applicable to insurance written by the association and the statistical and experience data relating thereto are subject to this chapter and to those provisions of Chapter 73, Title 38 of the 1976 Code which are not inconsistent with this subdivision.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 19; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑60.** Duty of director to gather statistical data.

The director or his designee shall obtain complete statistical data in respect to day care liability losses and reparation costs as well as all other costs or expenses which underlie or are related to day care liability insurance. The Department of Insurance shall promulgate any statistical plan he considers necessary for the purpose of gathering data referable to loss and loss adjustment expense experience and other expense experience. When the statistical plan is promulgated all members of the association shall adopt and use it. The director or his designee also shall obtain statistical data in respect to the costs of compensating victims of day care liability. The director or his designee may require loss, claim, or expense data from any person obtaining insurance through the association. This information or data is confidential.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 20; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑70.** Consideration of investment income in structuring rates and determining profit or loss.

In structuring rates for day care liability insurance and determining the profit or loss of the association in respect to the insurance, consideration must be given by the director or his designee to all investment income.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 21; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑80.** Filing of policy forms, classifications, rates, rating plans, and rating rules.

Within a time that the director or his designee directs, the association shall submit, for the approval of the director or his designee, an initial filing, in proper form, of policy forms, classifications, rates, rating plans, and rating rules applicable to day care liability insurance to be written by the association. If the director or his designee disapproves the initial filing, in whole or in part, the association shall amend the filing, in whole or in part, in accordance with the direction of the director or his designee. If the director or his designee is unable to approve the filing or amended filing, within the time specified, he shall promulgate the policy forms, classifications, rates, rating plans, and rules to be used by the association in making rates for and writing the insurance.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 22; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑90.** Policy forms; rate structure.

(A) The director or his designee shall specify whether policy forms and the rate structure must be on a “claims‑made” or ‘occurrence’ basis, and coverage may be provided by the association only on the basis specified by the director or his designee. The director or his designee shall specify the claims‑made basis only if the contract makes provision for residual occurrence coverage upon the retirement, death, disability, or removal from the State of the insured. Provision may be made for a premium charge allocable to any residual occurrence coverage, and the premium charges for the residual coverage must be segregated and separately maintained for such purpose which may include the reinsurance of all or part of that portion of the risk.

(B) The policy may not contain a limitation in relation to the existing law in tort as provided by the statute of limitations of this State.

(C) The policy form, whether on a claims‑made or occurrence basis, may not require as a condition precedent to settlement or compromise of a claim the consent or acquiescence of the insured. However, the settlement or compromise is not considered an admission of fault or wrongdoing by the insured.

(D) The premium rate charged for either or both claims‑made or occurrence coverage must be at rates established on an actuarially sound basis, including consideration of trends in the frequency and severity of losses and must be calculated to be self‑supporting.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 23; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑100.** Rate increase subject to director’s approval.

The association may provide a rate increase or assessment subject to the approval director or his designee.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 24; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑110.** Deficit to be recouped.

A deficit sustained by the association in a year must be recouped, pursuant to the plan of operation and the rating plan then in effect, by one or both of the following procedures:

(1) an assessment upon the policyholders, which may not exceed one additional annual premium at the then current rate;

(2) a rate increase applicable prospectively.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 25; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑120.** Basis for rates; insufficient funds for operation.

After the initial year of operation, rates, rating plans, and rating rules, and any provision for recoupment through policyholder assessment or premium rate increase must be based upon the association’s loss and expense experience and investment income, together with any other information based upon this experience and income as the director or his designee considers appropriate. The resultant premium rates must be on an actuarially sound basis and must be calculated to be self‑supporting. If sufficient funds are not available for the sound financial operation of the association, pending recoupment as provided in Section 38‑89‑110, all members, on a temporary basis, shall contribute to the financial requirements of the association in the manner provided in Section 38‑89‑130. A contribution must be reimbursed to the members following recoupment as provided in Section 38‑89‑110.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 26; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑130.** Participation of association members.

All insurers which are members of the association shall participate in its writings, expenses, profits, and losses in the proportion that the net direct premium of each member, excluding that portion of premiums attributable to the operation of the association, written during the preceding calendar year bear to the aggregate net direct premiums written in this State by all members of the association. Each insurer’s participation in the association must be determined annually on the basis of the net direct premiums written during the preceding calendar year, as reported in the annual statements and other reports filed by the insurer with the department of Insurance. No member may be obligated in any one year to reimburse the association because of its proportionate share in the deficit from operations of the association in that year in excess of one percent of its surplus to policyholders and the aggregate amount not so reimbursed must be reallocated among the remaining members in accordance with the method of determining participation prescribed in this subsection after excluding from the computation the total net direct premiums of all members not sharing in the excess deficit. If the deficit from operations allocated to all members of the association in a calendar year exceeds one percent of their respective surplus to policyholders, the amount of the deficit must be allocated to each member in accordance with the method of determining participation prescribed in this subsection.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 27; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑140.** Plan of operation and rules binding on association members.

Every member of the association is bound by the approved plan of operation of the association and the rules of the board of directors of the association.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 28; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑150.** Effect of termination of association member’s authority; merger; insolvency.

(A) If the authority of an insurer to transact bodily injury liability insurance, other than automobile, homeowners, or farmowners, in this State terminates for any reason, its obligations as a member of the association continue until all its obligations are fulfilled and the director or his designee has so found and certified to the board of directors.

(B) If a member insurer merges into or consolidates with another insurer authorized to transact insurance in this State or another insurer authorized to transact insurance in this State has reinsured the insurer’s entire general liability business in this State, both the insurer and its successor or assuming reinsurer, as the case may be, are liable for the insurer’s obligations to the association.

(C) An unsatisfied net liability of an insolvent member of the association must be assumed by and apportioned among the remaining members in the same manner in which assessments or gain and loss are apportioned and the association shall acquire and have all rights and remedies allowed by law in behalf of the remaining members against the estate or funds of the insolvent insurer for funds due the association.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 29; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑160.** Board of directors.

The association is governed by a board of seven directors, one of whom is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to represent the general public and three of whom are day care owners or operators appointed by the Governor. Three directors are elected by cumulative voting by members of the association, whose votes in the election must be weighed in accordance with each member’s net direct premiums written during the preceding calendar year. The approved plan of operation of the association may make provision for combining insurers under common ownership or management into groups for voting, assessment, and all other purposes and may provide that not more than one of the officers or employees of the group may serve as a director at any one time. The insurer representatives of the board of directors must be elected at a meeting of the members or their authorized representatives, which must be held at a time and place designated by the board of directors. The board shall elect a chairman and other necessary officers.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 30; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845; 1998 Act No. 411, Section 9.

**SECTION 38‑89‑170.** Appeal to commission.

An applicant for insurance through the association, a person insured pursuant to this chapter, or his representative, or an insurer adversely affected, or claiming to be adversely affected, by a ruling, action, or decision by or on behalf of the association, may appeal to the director or his designee within thirty days after the ruling, action, or decision.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 31; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑180.** Statement to be filed by association.

The association shall file in the office of the Department of Insurance annually by March first a statement containing information with respect to its transactions, condition, operations, and affairs during the preceding year. The statement must contain information prescribed by the director or his designee and must be in the form he directs.

The director or his designee, at any reasonable time, may require the association to furnish additional information concerning its transactions, condition, or any matter connected therewith considered to be material and of assistance in evaluating the scope, operations, and experience of the association.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 32; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.

**SECTION 38‑89‑190.** Examination of financial condition; annual report.

The director or his designee shall make an examination into the financial condition and affairs of the association at least annually and shall file a report thereon with the department, the Governor, and the General Assembly. The expenses of the examination must be paid by the association.

HISTORY: 1989 Act No. 189, Part II, Section 43 sub 33; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 845.