

(2) If there is a deficiency in a special deposit so that the claims secured by the special deposit are not fully discharged, the claimants may share in the general assets after general creditors, and claimants against other special deposits who have received smaller percentages from their respective special deposits, have been paid percentages of their claims equal to the percentage paid from the special deposit.

[(e)] (F) (1) The owner of a secured claim against an insurer for which a receiver has been appointed in this State or another state may:

(i) surrender the security and file the claim as a general creditor; or

(ii) have the claim discharged by resort to the security.

(2) If the owner of a secured claim has the claim discharged by resort to the security, any deficiency shall be treated as a claim against the general assets of the insurer on the same basis as the claims of unsecured creditors.

(3) The amount of a deficiency is conclusive if adjudicated:

(i) in an ancillary proceeding under this subtitle; or

(ii) by a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding in which the domiciliary receiver has had notice and an opportunity to be heard.

(4) If the amount of a deficiency is not conclusive, the amount shall be determined in a delinquency proceeding in the domiciliary state.

[(f)] (G) (1) Current financing moneys that, in accordance with regulations adopted by the Health Services Cost Review Commission, are provided by an insurer, nonprofit health service plan, or health maintenance organization to a hospital for discounted hospital rates are deemed to be security for the amount of outstanding charges owed by the insurer, nonprofit health service plan, or health maintenance organization to the hospital for bills or claims for services provided by the hospital before the delinquency proceeding.

(2) A hospital that retains any current financing moneys as security under this subsection:

(i) is deemed to be the owner of a secured claim against the insurer, nonprofit health service plan, or health maintenance organization for which a receiver has been appointed; and

(ii) may discharge its claim against the insurer, nonprofit health service plan, or health maintenance organization as provided under subsection [(e)] (F) of this section.

[(g)] (H) (1) In a delinquency proceeding against an insurer domiciled in the State, claims owing to residents of ancillary states are preferred claims if similar claims are preferred under the law of this State.